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THE NEW
CHAMPLIN CYCLOPEDIA
FOR YOUNG FOLKS

PLACES AND EVENTS

EDITED BY
LINCOLN MAC VEAGH



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HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

1925

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PREFACE

For more than forty years Champlin's Young Folks' Cyclopedia has held a place in the front rank of reference books for children. Its success has been due partly to the fact that Mr. Champlin possessed to a high degree the ability to write interestingly, and perhaps even more to the fact that he made his book a true cyclopedia. Realizing that children are likely to be serious in their quest for information and dislike obvious attempts to write down to them, his adaptation of the conventional cyclopedia to juvenile needs consisted solely in his choice of subjects, his simple, straightforward style, and his elimination of all but the most pertinent information. As a result he gained an allegiance from children, parents, and teachers which has continued unabated for two full generations.

But, though constantly revised, the cyclopedia inevitably has gone somewhat out of date. This is perhaps particularly true of the volume on *Persons and Places*. Many recent figures in public life, in literature, art, and science, have attained such importance as to demand an expansion of the biographical portion of the work far beyond the limits of a simple revision. Quite as necessary was a thorough rewriting and expansion of the geographic portion. At the same time, the needs of modern education seemed to require more attention to history than Mr. Champlin had been able to give to it under the headings of his geographical and biographical articles. Thus a whole new class of subject was called for, the historical, and this, with the changes already described, finally determined the recasting of this entire portion of the Cyclopedia in two volumes according to subject. In one volume, under the title *Persons*, is therefore now presented the much-enlarged material dealing with biography, while in the present volume appears the revised and augmented material on geography, together with the new historical articles.

The present volume therefore deals with places and events. The word "events" has been interpreted liberally to include political, commercial, and industrial movements and the chief governmental charters and institutions of the world, as well as treaties, voyages and discoveries, wars, battles, and the like. Altogether, well over a thousand new articles have been added. The articles on the countries of Europe and the divisions of Africa are almost entirely new; and those on the United States and the countries of South America have been specially revised in keeping with industrial developments as well as with political history. Old articles have been brought down to date wherever necessary. In

many cases this has meant complete rewriting. On the other hand, many subjects included in the original work would probably not have been selected by Mr. Champlin if he had been writing today, and a certain amount of excision was required.

The method of presentation is similar to that successfully used in the older editions. Simplicity has been sought throughout. In marking pronunciation, the nearest equivalent in the English alphabet is given, without diacritical marks, which tend to confuse young readers. Since the book is sure to be put into the hands of many children of foreign parentage, the pronunciation of all but the very simplest names is indicated. Cross-references, which children will rarely use, have been reduced to a minimum.

The illustrations are all new, and have been carefully selected for their interest and educational value. The best recent photographs have been used for the geographic articles, and well-known paintings for historical subjects. The numerous maps cover every part of the world today and have been freshly drawn in order to bring out the essential features stressed in the text. In addition, there are special maps to accompany historical articles.

L. MAC V.

New York, January 1st, 1925.

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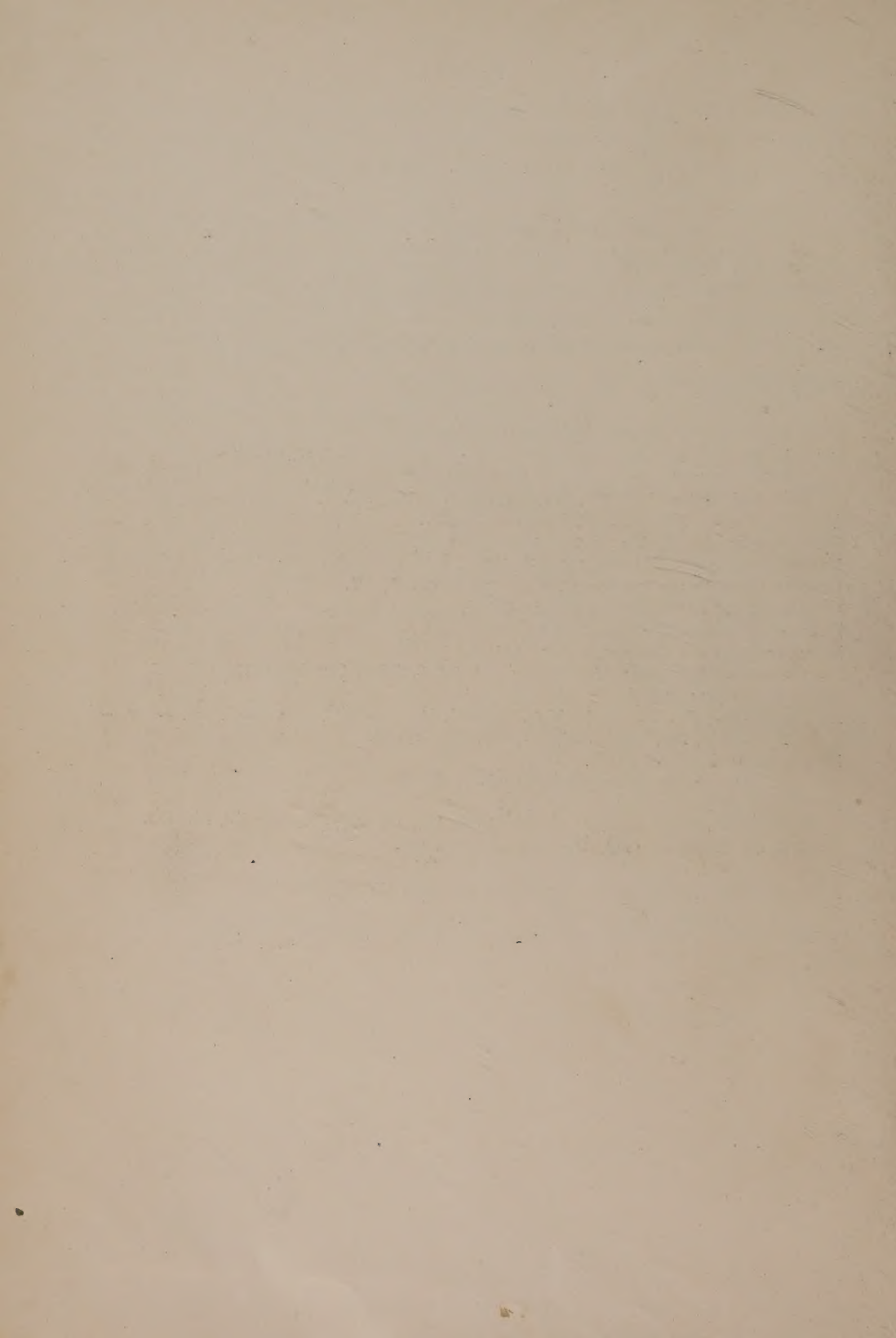
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A

AACHEN (*ah'ken*), a city of Germany, called by the French **Aix-la-Chapelle**, in Prussia, 43 miles southwest of Cologne; pop. 175,000. It is the meeting place of several important railways, and has large manufactures. Aachen was noted in the times of the Romans for its hot sulphur springs, which are still used, and it was one of the capitals and the favorite city of Charlemagne. He built there a splendid palace where the Town Hall now stands, and a chapel, on the site of the

hand. A large picture, representing Otho and his nobles gazing on the dead emperor, is painted on the walls of the great room in the Town Hall. In 1165 Frederick Barbarossa placed the remains of Charlemagne in an ancient sculptured sarcophagus of Parian marble, in which they lay till 1215, when the Emperor Frederick II had them put into a casket of gold and silver, now kept in the treasury of the Cathedral. The marble throne on which the dead emperor sat for



ABBOTSFORD, THE HOME OF SIR WALTER SCOTT

present Cathedral, on the same plan as that of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. He beautified this chapel with splendid columns brought from Rome, Treves, and Ravenna, and built under its floor a tomb in which his body was placed on his death in 814. Nearly two hundred years later (A.D. 1001) the Emperor Otho III had the tomb opened. It is said that the body of the great emperor was found in a wonderful state of preservation, seated on a marble throne, dressed in his imperial robes, with his crown on his head, his sword by his side, the Gospels lying open in his lap, and his sceptre in his

three hundred and fifty years is also still in the Cathedral. It was used as a throne in the coronation of the German emperors until 1553, after which the emperors were crowned at Frankfort. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which ended the War of the Austrian Succession, was signed there in 1748.

Aachen is named for its mineral springs (*aquæ*, waters). The old French made *aquæ* into *Aigues*, which in time became changed to *Aix*, and it was finally called Aix-la-Chapelle (Chapel Waters) from the chapel built by Charlemagne. The city was a supply depot in the World War. (See map of GERMANY.)

ABBEVILLE (*abb-vee'*), France, a city on the Somme river, 25 miles northwest of Amiens; pop. 20,000. It is a very old town, and was a gathering place for the Crusaders in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The soil of the surrounding country has been found to contain fossil remains of prehistoric animals, including the mammoth, and implements of prehistoric races. During the World War Abbeville was a very important supply base for the British army. Its principal industries are the making of cloth, jewelry, and glassware.

AB'BOTS-FORD, the home of Sir Walter Scott, on the river Tweed, about three miles from Melrose, Scotland. When Sir Walter bought it, in 1811, it was a small farm called Clarty Hole. He at first built a villa and named it Abbotsford from a ford near by, where, in old times, the abbots of Melrose Abbey used to cross the river. He added much to it later, and made it a splendid mansion, building into the walls many sculptured stones from the ruined castles and abbeys of Scotland. In it he gathered a large library, and a most interesting collection of ancient furniture, arms and armor, and other relics and curiosities especially connected with Scottish history, all of which are still to be seen there. The money which Scott spent on his estate involved him in heavy debts which he found very difficult to pay after the failure of his publishing business in 1826, and he wrote many of his best novels in the struggle to earn enough to meet his obligations. (See SCOTT, WALTER, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

ABERDEEN (*ab-er-deen'*), Scotland, the principal city in the north of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Dee; pop. 165,000. It was made a city in the 12th century by King William the Lion, of Scotland. It is now a manufacturing place, and employs many persons in building ships. A great deal of granite is quarried and shipped from there. The University of Aberdeen has more than 1500 students. One mile north of Aberdeen is the town of Old Aberdeen, which is really part of it. One of the colleges of the University, the old Cathedral, and other interesting buildings, are situated there. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

The word Aberdeen, which means "at the mouth of the Dee," is derived from the Gaelic *abyr*, at the mouth of, and *dyn*, the Dee.

ABO (*ah'bo*), or **TURLEN**, the second city in Finland, and formerly its capital, situated on the River Aurrayoki, 128 miles northwest of Helsingfors; pop. 56,000. It is a very old place and has a cathedral and other buildings of historic interest. Its ancient castle is now used as a prison. Abo was

founded in 1157, and was the capital of Finland till 1819. In 1827 the greater part of the city was destroyed by fire, including the buildings and library of the university. A new university, entirely Swedish, was opened there in 1919. (See map with article NORWAY.)

ABOLITION (*ab-o-lish'un*), used in a particular sense for the freeing of the negro slaves in the United States and the ending of slavery. Even before the Revolution some people, including Washington, Jefferson, and other great men, believed that there should be no slaves in America, but no practical way to get rid of slavery could be devised. Southern slave owners had invested great sums of money in negroes, and in their plantations, which they believed they could not work without slaves. Gradually a large number of men in the north, led chiefly by New Englanders such as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner, came to believe that the only thing to do was to set the slaves free, no matter what it cost and what the Southerners said. These people were known as Abolitionists. Before the Civil War they used to smuggle negroes out of the South and help them, by a secret system known as "the underground railway," across the United States into Canada, where they were free. There was much bitter feeling in the South, and the Abolitionists did a great deal to bring on the Civil War.

ABOUKIR, see **ABUKIR**.

ABRANTES (*a-brant'ase*), Portugal, a town on the River Tagus, 70 miles above Lisbon; pop. about 7,000. It is surrounded by a fertile and highly cultivated plain, but is chiefly important as a military position, commanding one of the roads from Spain into Portugal. It is strongly fortified, being surrounded by walls and protected by a castle. General Junot, who captured it for Napoleon in 1811, received from it his title of Duke of Abrantes.

ABRUZZI and **MOLISE** (*a-broot'see and mo-lee'ze*), a division of central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea; area, 6,380 square miles; pop. about 1,500,000. It comprises the highest and wildest part of the Apennines, and is the home of a race of shepherds who pasture their cattle, sheep, and swine on the mountain slopes. The fertile valleys yield grain, olives, and wine. The people are a fine race, physically. They make excellent soldiers, like the ancient Samnites, who occupied the country in Roman times. The Duke of the Abruzzi gets his title from this province.

ABUKIR (*a-boo-keer'*), a bay of Egypt, about 12 miles east of Alexandria, where Lord Nelson defeated the French fleet under De Brueys, Napoleon's admiral, Aug. 1-2, 1798.

The victory is often called the Battle of the Nile. The French had taken Alexandria, and Napoleon, having disembarked his army, was leading it to attack Cairo, leaving the ships. Nelson, who had been cruising about in search of the French, came upon De Brueys's fleet anchored near the shore. He attacked immediately, and got between the ships and the land, sinking or capturing practically all. The French lost thirteen out of seventeen vessels and 9,000 men, while the British loss was small. Nelson was slightly wounded, and De Brueys was lost with his flagship, the maga-

faces alone being taller than the height of a man. Within the temple is a great chamber more than 200 feet long, cut out of solid rock and ornamented with square columns adorned with statues.

ABYDOS, in ancient geography, a famous city of Asia Minor situated opposite Sestos, at the narrowest part of the Hellespont. Xerxes built there his famous bridge of boats (B. C. 480), and there too Alexander the Great crossed when he marched into Asia (B. C. 334). The bridge of Xerxes crossed to Sestos, on the European side, where the strait



RUINS OF THE GREAT TEMPLE AT ABU-SIMBEL, SHOWING STATUES OF RAMESES II

zine of which exploded. The destruction of the fleet cut off Napoleon and his 30,000 men, without supplies, in a far-away country. He proceeded to conquer Egypt and organize it as a base, from which to conquer Syria. In the next year, July 25, 1799, he, with 5,000 French, defeated 15,000 Turks near the village of Abukir.

ABU-SIMBEL (*a'boo-sim'bel*), or **IP-SAMBUL**, a ruined place in Upper Egypt, on the Nile, famous for its wonderful temples, which are hewn out of the solid rock. There are two of these temples, the smaller one having six great statues in front, and the other one four much larger ones, seated on thrones. These statues, the largest in Egypt, are as tall as the height of eleven men (65 feet), their

is a little less than a mile wide. As soon as it was finished a storm broke it into pieces. When Xerxes heard of this he was very angry, and ordered that the sea should be given three hundred stripes with whips, and that chains should be thrown into it. He also ordered that the architects' heads should be struck off, and appointed other architects to build two new bridges, one for the army and one for beasts of burden. These were made by stretching across, side by side, two rows of boats securely fastened together; they were then boarded over and covered with earth, and fences were built up on each side so that the horses and cattle might not be frightened by the sight of the sea.

Abydos too was the scene of the story of

Hero and Leander. (See article HERO in Champlin's Cyclopedic of *Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

ABYSSINIA (*ab-is-sin'ee-ah*), a country in the northeastern part of Africa, between the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland, the Sudan, and British East Africa; area about 350,000 square miles; pop. about 10,000,000. It is mountainous, with high tablelands, from a mile to nearly two miles above the sea, and deep valleys made by the rivers. Some of the mountains are three miles high, and many

dala. The principal seaport, Massaua, is occupied by Italy, which power claimed a protectorate over the country, but on March 1, 1896, an Italian army met with a crushing defeat from the Abyssinians, and Abyssinia is now an independent power.

Abyssinia is named, some think, from the Abai, one of its principal rivers; but according to others, it is from the Arabic word *habish*, mixed, meaning that it is the country of the mixed races.

ACADIA (*a-kay'dee-a*)₁ see NOVA SCOTIA.



A NATIVE TRIAL IN ABYSSINIA

of them are flat, as if their tops had been cut off. The principal rivers flow into the Nile. (See map of AFRICA.)

The people are of very dark color, and much like Arabs. Most of them call themselves Christians, but they are superstitious and cruel. They are backward in civilization, and keep slaves. There are also many Mohammedans and Jews. The valleys are very hot, and sugarcane, cotton, coffee, and rubber are produced in them. On the higher levels, where it is cooler, grain, fruit and tobacco grow, and cattle graze on the slopes. Hides, coffee, and beeswax are exported. In 1868 a British army, under command of Sir Robert Napier, stormed Magdala, a fortress on top of one of the flat mountains, and Sir Robert was raised to the peerage as Lord Napier of Mag-

ACARNANIA (*ak-ar-nay'nee-ah*), the most westerly country of ancient Greece. It now forms, with Ætolia, a province of modern Greece. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

ACHÆA (*a-kee'a*), or **ACHAIA** (*a-kay'-ah*), in ancient geography, a country of the Peloponnesus (the southern peninsula of Greece), bordering on the Gulf of Corinth. In Roman times all Greece was called Achæa. It now forms, with Elis, a province of Greece. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

ACONCAGUA (*ah-kon-kah gwah*), an extinct volcano on the boundary line between Chile and Argentina. It is the highest peak of the Andes; height 22,860 feet.

ACRE (*ay'ker*), an ancient seaport town on the coast of Syria; pop. about 10,000. Its harbor is the best on that coast, and this has

made it so important that many nations have struggled to possess it. It was one of the chief landing places of the Christians during the Crusades, but in 1187 it fell into the hands of the Saracens. When Richard I went to the Holy Land in 1191, the Christians had been trying for two years to recapture Acre, and more than 150,000 men had fallen before its walls. King Richard tried to storm the place, but his soldiers were driven from the battlements, and great numbers killed. Though the Christians failed to take the town, its brave defenders were at last forced to surrender from starvation. Richard let most of them go free, but kept a large number as hostages until Saladin should pay their ransom, which he agreed to do within a month. He failed to do this, and Richard had 2700 of his prisoners hanged before the walls. The Christian Knights of St. John of Jerusalem held Acre until 1291, when it was taken by the Egyptians, and in 1517 it was captured by the Turks. In 1799 Napoleon besieged it in vain for sixty days.

Acre is called Acca by the Turks. In the Bible it is called Accho, which is from an Arabic word meaning sandy shore. Acre is sometimes called St. Jean d'Acre (St. John of Acre), because it was the fortress of the knights of that name. When the British under General Allenby invaded Palestine in 1917 a great deal of hard fighting between the British and the Turks took place around Acre.

ACTIUM (*ak'she-um* or *ak'tee-um*), a promontory on the west coast of Greece, at the mouth of the Gulf of Patras, off which took place (31 B.C.) one of the most important naval battles ever fought, which made Octavius, afterward Augustus, the first emperor of Rome, ruler of the world. Octavius had 260 galleys or ships, and Mark Antony 220, besides 60 which Cleopatra had brought to his aid. Each had also a large army, but the two armies were on opposite sides of the bay and took no part in the fight. Cleopatra became frightened and fled with her ships, and Antony soon followed, his fleet and army surrendering to Octavius. (See ANTONY, MARK, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

ACT OF SETTLEMENT (*set'tel-ment*), an act passed by the English Parliament in 1701, during the reign of King William III of Orange, to insure a Protestant succession for the English throne. As William and Mary had no heirs, the Princess Anne, later Queen Anne, was to succeed William, and in case she died without children (as she did, in 1714), the family of Sophia, daughter of James II, who had married the Protestant Elector of Hanover, was to inherit the throne. George I of Hanover thus came to England as king

in 1714, and his descendants have ruled ever since. They were known until the World War as the House of Hanover or Brunswick, but are now called the House of Windsor.

ADELAIDE (*ad'e-layd*), the capital of South Australia, on the Torrens River, 7 miles from Port Adelaide, its seaport; pop. with suburbs, about 250,000. The town is divided by the river, which is crossed by several bridges, into North and South Adelaide, and is nearly surrounded by parks a half mile wide. Port Adelaide has a fine harbor and is strongly defended. Adelaide was founded in 1836 and named after Adelaide, queen of William IV.

ADEN (*ay'den*), a British seaport in Arabia, on the gulf of Aden, 120 miles east of the entrance of the Red Sea; pop. about 50,000. The town is on the end of a peninsula connected with the mainland by a low and sandy isthmus, which is a colony, with about 9,000 square miles of protected areas round about, though only about 75 square miles in extent itself. There are two harbors connected with the city of Aden, one of which is the best on the coast. It was acquired by Great Britain in 1839, and is strongly fortified, its situation between Asia and Africa resembling that of Gibraltar between Europe and Africa. It was an important place in the time of the Romans, being the great center of trade between Arabia, Egypt, and India. Coffee, gum, hides, and various kinds of food are sent out from there. It is now a valuable coaling station for steamers between Europe and the East, and has a considerable commerce. (See map of ARABIA.)

ADIGE (*ad-dee'jeh*), a river of northern Italy, rising in the Tyrol, and flowing south into Italy, then east, through Verona, and emptying into the Adriatic Sea; length about 220 miles. It divides the former Venetian territories from Lombardy. The valley of the river has figured in many Italian military campaigns, as it forms an important strategic line.

AD-I-RON'DACKS, a range of mountains in northeastern New York. See NEW YORK (State).

ADMIR-AL-TY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Pacific, northeast of Papua. They were discovered in 1616 by Dutch explorers. In 1885 Germany annexed them, but lost them during the World War. They are now a mandatory of Australia.

ADRIANOPLE (*ay'dree-an-o'pal*), Thrace, a famous city on the Maritza, about 130 miles northwest of Constantinople; pop. 80,000. It is beautifully situated and is very important both strategically and commercially, but dirty and ruinous.

Adrianople was founded by the Emperor Hadrian, who named it Hadrianopolis (from Hadrian and the Greek *polis*, city). Like other cities near the line where Europeans and Asiatics meet, it has been the scene of many battles and sieges. A famous victory was won there in 378 A. D. by the Goths over the Roman Emperor Valens. The Turks took it from the Christians in 1361, and it was the capital of their empire until they captured Constantinople in 1453. In 1913 it was captured by the Bulgarians, but was retaken by the Turks. By the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres (1919) between the Allied Powers and Turkey, Adrianople was to go to Greece, but Turkey refused to give up her claim to it. The treaty of Lausanne assigned it to Turkey. (See map of GREECE.)

ADRIANOPLE, Treaty of, a treaty between Russia and Turkey, signed at Adrianople in 1829, which gave to Russia the freedom of the Black Sea and control of important fortresses on its northeastern coast, and also free navigation of the Danube and the Dardanelles. The independence of Greece was recognized by Turkey.

ADRIATIC (*ay-dree-at'ic*) **SEA**, that part of the Mediterranean lying between Italy and the Balkan peninsula. (See map of ITALY.)

ÆGEAN (*ee-jee'an*) **SEA**, that part of the Mediterranean Sea which lies between Greece and Asia Minor. It is connected with the Black Sea by the Sea of Marmora and the Strait of Dardanelles, and contains many islands. It was named probably from Ægea, a city of Eubœa, though there is a legend that it was called after Ægeus, a fabled king of Athens. (See article ÆGEUS, in Champlin's *Cyclopædia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.) Ægeus threw himself from a cliff into the sea when he thought that his son, Theseus, had been killed in Crete. (See map of GREECE.)

ÆGINA (*ee-jy'na*), an island of Greece, situated in the Gulf of Ægina, south of Athens; area, 40 square miles. The town of Ægina, on the site of the ancient city, is the capital. In the 6th and 5th centuries B. C., Ægina was a prosperous state and was the chief seat of Greek art. Its sailors fought with special bravery at the battle of Salamis, where the great Persian fleet was defeated and destroyed by the Greeks. One of the most famous buildings of antiquity was the temple of Athena at Ægina, of which twenty-two columns are still standing. The beautiful sculptures of the pediments are in Munich, Germany, and are known as the collection of Æginetan marbles.

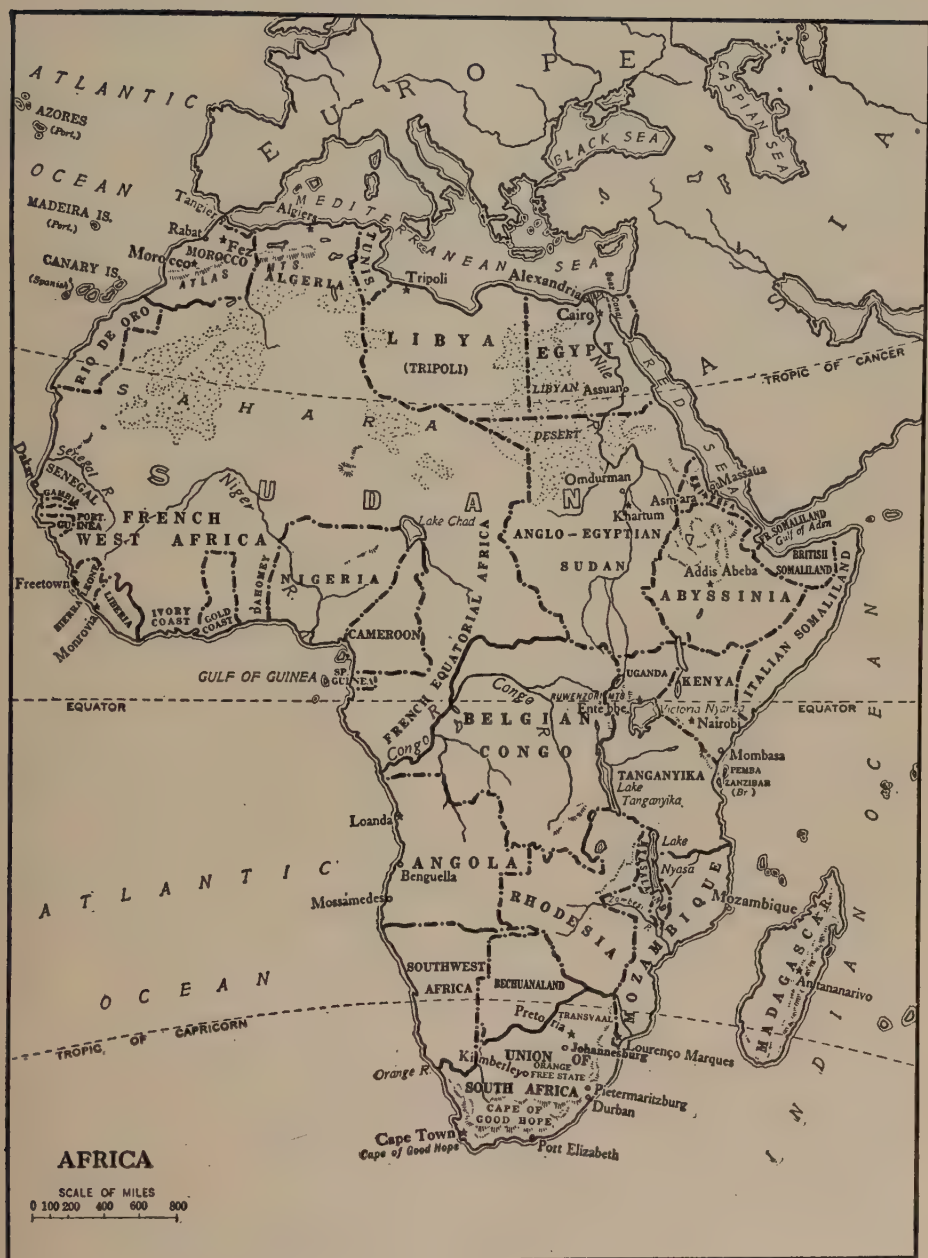
ÆTNA (*et'na*), **Mount**, see ETNA.

ÆTOLIA (*ee-to'lee-a*), in ancient geography, a division of Greece north of the Gulf of Corinth. (See ACARNANIA.)

AFGHANISTAN (*af-gan-is-tan'*), a country of Asia, lying between British India and the Russian province of Transcaspia; area 250,000 square miles or not quite as large as the state of Texas; pop. about 6,500,000; capital Kabul or Cabul (pop. 150,000). It is a rough country, with high mountains, on some of which snow lies all the year round, and with deep hot valleys. The Khyber Pass is on the east. Many of the mountains are covered with dense forests, the home of lions, tigers, and other wild beasts. There are fertile plains and valleys where the people raise two harvests a year, and where sheep and cattle graze. There is a peculiar kind of sheep, called the fat-tailed sheep, which furnishes most of the meat of the people. Its tail is formed of masses of fat, very large and heavy, which is stored there in the summer, and the animal draws upon this supply all winter, when food is scarce. Camels and ponies are raised also, and as there are no railroads, they carry all the trade of the country. There are several races among the inhabitants, of which the most important are the Afghans. They have conquered and subjected all the other races, and have given their name to the whole region. They are strong and brave, and are divided into tribes which are often at war with one another, and with border tribes. Their religion is Islam, or Mohammedanism.

Afghanistan belonged to Persia until the middle of the 18th century. In 1838 the British sent a representative there, but he was murdered and a British army was cut to pieces by the Afghans in the Khyber Pass. The British then sent several invading armies, which at last brought the country under British control. General Lord Roberts completed its conquest in 1879 and 1880. It is nominally governed by a native ruler called the Ameer (Arabic *Emir*, prince), but he takes the advice of the British government. (See map of ASIA.)

AFRICA (*af'ri-ka*), the second largest of the continents of the Old World, Asia being the largest; area about 11,514,000 square miles; pop. about 140,000,000. If all Africa could be seen at once, from a high place, it would look something like a long triangle, with the narrowest point toward the south. The surface would appear mostly low and flat, partly fertile and partly desert (see SAHARA), and bordered along the edges with mountains, the longest and highest range of which is on the east coast. Near the east side would be seen some fresh water lakes (see NYANZA),



from one of which flows the Nile, the only large river on the north coast. One large river, the Zambesi, as long as the Rio Grande, would be seen on the east coast, and four, the Senegal, the Niger, the Congo, and the Orange, on the west.

More than half of all the land in the torrid zone is in Africa, and its climate is therefore hotter and dryer than that of any other continent. In the central part there are swampy jungles, nearly impenetrable because of the very dense vegetation. In the northern part many European plants are found, and many have been planted in other parts. Some wild animals are found only in Africa, such as the long-eared elephant, the two-horned rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the baboon, the gorilla, the chimpanzee, the zebra, and several kinds of antelope. There are lions, leopards, and panthers, and many kinds of birds, reptiles, and insects.

The people of Africa are not all negroes. Most of those who live on the northern and east of the great desert are of the Caucasian race, descendants of people from Europe and Asia. Along the Mediterranean great civilizations, including those of Egypt and Carthage, grew up in ancient times, and the Romans included most of the northern coast in their empire. The negro races live mostly in the middle and southern parts. Some of them are among the wildest tribes left in the world, and they worship many strange gods and have many peculiar customs. Along the coasts there are many Mohammedans and different sects of Christians.

The ancients called the greater part of Africa, Libya, the name Africa being given at first only to the parts around Carthage. As far as we know, the coasts were first explored by the Phenicians, who are said to have sailed all around the continent about 600 B. C. A Carthaginian named Hanno is also believed to have gone down the west coast as far as Liberia (about 570 B. C.), but little was known of the shape of Africa until 1498, when Vasco da Gama sailed around the Cape of Good Hope to the East Indies. (See article GAMA, VASCO DA, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.) Since that time many travellers have explored Africa, especially in the last century. Most parts of it are now pretty well mapped. Among the most famous expeditions have been those of Dr. David Livingstone, Henry M. Stanley, and Paul du Chaillu. For many years Africa contained vast undeveloped areas, owned only by various native tribes, but with the explorations of Europeans there came a scramble of the great nations to claim the rich resources found in the interior. Great Britain, France, Ger-

many, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, and Spain all acquired parts of Africa. The only independent countries now are Egypt, Abyssinia, and Liberia. Great Britain got the most, and now controls, in western Africa, Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria; in the east, British Somaliland, and British East Africa (including Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika), besides most of the Sudan; and in the south, Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, and South-west Africa. The Union of South Africa is a self-governing dominion of the British Empire. Belgium owns the vast country known as the Congo, and France owns much of the northern part of Africa, including Tunis, Algeria, most of Morocco, the Sahara region, and French Equatorial Africa. Italy owns Libya, Eritrea on the Red Sea, and Italian Somaliland on the east coast of Africa. Portugal owns Angola and Portuguese Guinea on the west coast, and Mozambique on the east coast. Spain has Rio de Oro and Spanish Guinea, as well as an interest in Morocco. The German colonies, German East Africa, German South Africa, Togoland and Cameroen, were all occupied by the Allies as soon as the World War broke out. Great Britain took German East Africa, and the Union of South Africa took German South Africa. Togoland and Cameroen were divided between Great Britain and France.

AGADIR (*ag-ah-deer'*), Morocco, a city and seaport on the Atlantic coast, about 375 miles southwest of Tangier; pop. about 1,000. It became famous because of its importance in a quarrel between Germany and France which took place in 1911, and nearly caused a European war three years before the World War broke out. France was establishing a protectorate over part of Morocco, when suddenly a German warship entered the harbor of Agadir, and its commander invited the Moroccan chiefs on board for a conference. He then promised to support them if they would resist the French. France and Germany both prepared to fight, and there would have been war if Great Britain had not taken part with France, so that Germany was obliged to yield and recognize the rights of France in Morocco.

AGANIPPE (*ag-an-ip'ee*), see **HELICON**.

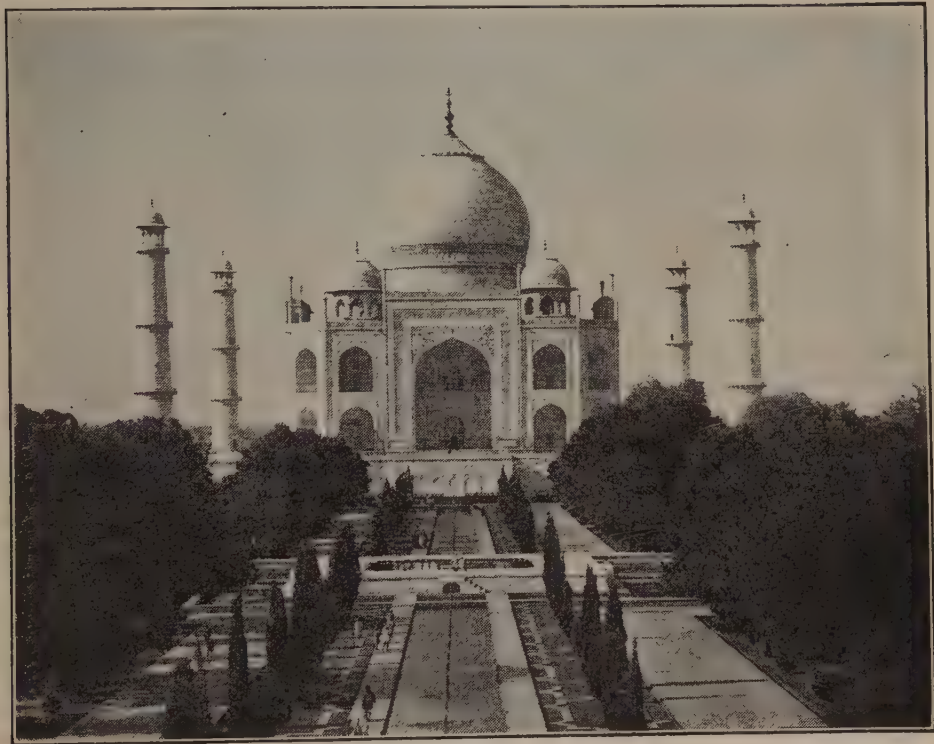
AGINCOURT (*a-zhin-koor'*), now **Azin-court** (*a-zhin-koor'*), a village in the north of France, about 25 miles from Boulogne, near which King Henry V of England, with only 14,000 men, defeated the French army of 50,000 men, Oct. 25, 1415. More than 10,000 French were killed, the greater part of them nobles and knights, and 1500 taken prisoners. Of the English only about 600 fell. As a result of the victory, the French king gave his

daughter in marriage to King Henry and promised the crown to them on his own death. But Henry died two years after the wedding and very soon the French, under Joan of Arc and Dunois, drove the English out of France.

AGRA (*ag'rah*), an ancient city in central India; pop. about 200,000. It is a very old place, most celebrated when it was the capital of the Mogul sovereigns (1526 to 1658). Among the many splendid constructions of

size and wealth, and for its magnificent temples, the ruins of which are still to be seen. In the fifth century B. C. it was said to have 1,000,000 inhabitants, but the truth of the record is questioned. In 406 B. C. the Carthaginians plundered Agrigentum and it never entirely recovered. Rome annexed it after the Punic Wars.

AGUA (*ah'gwah*), or Spanish **Volcan de Agua** ("volcano of water"), a cone-shaped mountain of Guatemala, 25 miles southwest



THE TAJ MAHAL AT AGRA

that time is the fortress built by Akbar, within the walls of which is the palace of Shah Jehan and the famous Pearl Mosque, so called for its wondrous beauty. Still more noted is the Taj Mahal. It was built by Shah Jehan as a tomb for himself and his wife, and it is said that 20,000 men worked for twenty-two years to complete it. (See map of INDIA.)

AGRAM (*ah'gram*), see ZAGREB.

AGRIGENTUM (*ag-rid-jen'tum*), a famous ancient Greek city in Sicily, founded about B. C. 579. It was celebrated for its

size and wealth, and for its magnificent temples, the ruins of which are still to be seen. In the fifth century B. C. it was said to have 1,000,000 inhabitants, but the truth of the record is questioned. In 406 B. C. the Carthaginians plundered Agrigentum and it never entirely recovered. Rome annexed it after the Punic Wars.

AGUAS CALIENTES (*ah'guas cah-lee-en'tayz*), Mexico, capital city of the state of the same name, 300 miles northwest of Mexico City; pop. 50,000. It is situated on a tableland 6,000 feet above the sea, and takes its name from warm mineral springs in its neighborhood. *Aguas* means "waters" or "springs," and *calientes* means "hot," in Spanish.

AHMEDABAD (*ah-med-a-bad'*), India, a city in the presidency of Bombay, 290 miles north of Bombay; pop. 250,000. It is surrounded by walls six miles in circumference, and has many beautiful and interesting buildings, among them the Jumna Masjid, or great mosque, with superb domes and minarets, the mosque of Sujat Khan, and the Fire Temple and Tower of Silence of the Parsees. The city was founded in 1426, and in the seventeenth century was the finest in Hindustan. It still has manufactures of gold, silver, steel, enamel, silk, cotton, paper, and pottery, and a large trade. In 1818 it was formally ceded to the British, who had captured it some years before. (See map of INDIA.)

AISNE (*ayn*), a river in France which rises in the forest of Argonne and flows north-west and west until it joins the Oise near Compiègne; length about 170 miles. It is connected by canals with the Meuse and the Marne rivers, and with the Canal de l'Est, making part of the great system of waterways which covers all France, and it is navigable for large ships throughout 37 miles of its course. It is famous because the Germans and the French fought upon its banks so long and so bitterly in the World War. The French have named two great battles from it (1914 and 1917). (See WORLD WAR.)

AIX (*ayks*), France, a city in the department of Bouches du Rhone, 18 miles north of Marseilles; pop. 30,000. It gets its name from its warm springs, famous since the times of the Romans. They called it Aquæ Sextiæ (Springs of Sextius), from Sextius Calvinus, who founded the colony, B.C. 122. Aix has a fine cathedral dating from the eleventh century, a museum of antiquities, and an excellent library and picture gallery. Marius defeated the Teutons near there, B.C. 122. It manufactures silks, olive oil, etc. and trades in these products, and in fruits.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (*ayks-la-shap-el'*), see AACHEN.

AJACCIO (*a-yat'cho*), capital of the island of Corsica; pop. 20,000. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Napoleon. The house in which he was born is still standing.

AK'RON, Ohio, a city 35 miles southeast of Cleveland, on the Ohio canal; pop. 210,000. It has the largest rubber industry in the world. The town was settled about 1818, but its growth dates from the building of the canal in 1825. Between 1910 and 1920 it trebled its population. It was once the home of John Brown, the abolitionist.

ALABAMA (*al-a-bah'ma*), one of the southern states of the United States; area

51,998 square miles, or about five-sixths that of New England; pop. 2,500,000; capital, Montgomery. Practically all the foreign commerce of the state passes through the port of Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico. The northern part is uneven, though there are no very high mountains, and the southern part is generally flat. Most of the great river valleys are very fertile. Cotton is the principal product, but much corn and wheat also are grown. Among the minerals of the state are marble, granite, coal, iron, and black lead, or graphite. Alabama is the most important manufacturing state of the South, and its coal and steel industries have increased greatly in recent years. A great proportion of the population (two out of five people) are negroes, and in some sections practically all the people are black. Birmingham is the chief industrial city. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

Alabama, in the language of the Creek Indians, whose home it formerly was, is said to mean "here we rest." The country was first a part of Georgia, then a part of the territory of Mississippi, and in 1819 became a state of the Union. It seceded from the Union Jan. 11, 1861, and joined the Confederate States, but became a state of the Union again in 1868.

ALABAMA, The, a Confederate war vessel, which raided the seas and sank many Northern merchant ships during the Civil War. She was secretly built in England and was manned by an English crew, under the command of the Confederate captain Semmes. After destroying more than 65 northern vessels in two years, she was caught outside the harbor of Cherbourg, France, by the Union warship *Kearsarge*, in June, 1864, and was sunk after a sharp battle lasting about one hour. The victory was a great cause for rejoicing in the North. After the war England paid to the United States a great deal of money for the ships destroyed by the *Alabama*. All the claims for damages made by the United States against Great Britain, for losses to Northern shipping during the Civil War, are called the "*Alabama Claims*," because the *Alabama* was responsible for so large a part of them. They were settled by arbitration in 1871.

ALAMO (*al'am-o*), a fort in San Antonio, on the banks of the River San Antonio, Texas, where 188 Texans fought 2500 Mexicans, Feb. 23 to March 6, 1836. Among the Texans, who were fighting for independence, were Colonel James Bowie, from whom the bowie knife was named, and Colonel David Crockett, both of whom were killed. When the fort was won by the Mexicans, who lost



ALASKA

1,690 men, only six of the Texans were alive. These, including Crockett, were carried before Santa Anna, the Mexican leader, who ordered them killed at once. Only three, a woman, a child, and a servant, were spared. After that when the Texans fought the Mexicans, they used to go into battle with the cry, "Remember the Alamo!" (See also MEXICAN WAR.)

ALAND (*ahl'and*) **ISLANDS**, a group of about two hundred rocky islands in the Gulf of Bothnia, between Sweden and Finland; pop. about 16,000. The people are mostly Swedes, and are noted as good sailors. The fortress of Bomarsund, on the largest island, was captured by the French and English fleets in 1854 and blown up. The islands formerly belonged to Russia. After the World War, Sweden and Finland disputed their ownership, and the Council of the League of Nations in 1921 decided in favor of Finland.

ALASKA (*ah-las'kah*), a territory of the United States in northwestern North America; area nearly 591,000 square miles; pop. 55,000, of which about half are Indians or Eskimos; capital Juneau (pop. 3,058). Alaska includes the Aleutian Islands, which stretch about 800 miles across the Pacific nearly to Kamchatka, the westernmost island of the chain being in longitude $172^{\circ} 22''$, or that of the Samoan

Islands. The main part of Alaska is about as far north as Sweden and Norway, while the southernmost part is as far south as the south of Scotland. Juneau, the capital city, is in the latitude of Edinburgh. The Alaskan climate, therefore, is arctic only in the northern half, the southern part being tempered by the warm waters and winds of the Pacific, which give it a heavy rainfall.

About the coasts, for nearly a hundred miles, Alaska is rugged and mountainous, but there are inland valleys covered with forests of spruce, birch, poplar, and cottonwood, and plains with luxuriant grass and beautiful wild flowers. The southern part is a rich agricultural country, where grain and nearly all kinds of vegetables may be grown. Only the extreme northern part, called the tundra, is treeless, and even that is rich in grass and reindeer moss. The mountains are volcanoes, and more than a dozen are active. Mt. St. Elias, on the border of Canada, is 18,024 feet high, and Mount McKinley is even higher. In 1912, one of the mountains, called Katmai, suddenly became active, and erupted so violently that it disappeared in flames and lava. A great section of country was covered with the lava that flowed from it, and in 1918 this region was set apart by the United States Government as a national park.

In mineral wealth, Alaska surpasses most of the countries of the world. It contains gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tin, and iron, as well as coal, gypsum, marble, and petroleum. There are rich fisheries also of salmon, cod, herring, and halibut, and many fur seals are killed annually on the coast islands. Other fur-bearing animals abound. The greatest difficulty in the development of the resources of the country has been the lack of transportation. The distances between places are so great that it has always taken a very long time to travel about on foot or by dog teams, and deliveries of supplies have been very uncertain. In 1914 to 1923 the United States government built a railroad 600 miles long, between the ports of Valdez and Seward on the coast, and the rich mines and agricultural lands of the Tanana and Central Yukon Valleys, with branches to Eagle City and Fairbanks. There is also a railroad from Skagway to White Horse in British Columbia, and a short one from Cordova to Copper River.

The Yukon is the largest river of Alaska, and is the fifth in size of North American rivers, being 2400 miles long. Its chief tributary is the Tanana. Alaska was first explored in 1741 by Vitus Bering. It was ruled for a long time by the Russian-American Fur Company, but in 1867 the Russian Government sold all its rights to the United States for \$7,200,000. At the time many people thought this an exorbitant sum, but only a few years later gold was discovered, and in 1921 it was estimated that Alaskan mines, both of gold and other minerals, had produced over \$470,000,000. The boundary line between Canada and Alaska was settled in 1903.

Up to 1912 Alaska was an unorganized territory governed by Congress, and administered by officials whom the President appointed. In that year, a civil government act was passed which made Alaska an organized territory, with a legislature consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, and representation through one delegate in Congress. The governor is appointed by the President.

ALBA LONGA (*al'ba lon'ga*), the most ancient town of Latium, Italy, said to have been built by Ascanius, son of Æneas. It was called Longa because it stretched in a long line down the Alban Mount (*Mons Albanus*) towards the Alban Lake (*Lacus Albanus*). Here, according to the legend, were born Romulus and Remus. (See article ROMULUS in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.) The town was destroyed by Tullius Hostilius after its champions, the three Curiatii, had been defeated and slain by the Horatii, and never rebuilt, its inhabitants be-

ing removed to Rome. In later times the surrounding country was studded with the splendid villas of the Roman emperors and nobles. The Alban Lake (now *Lago Albano*), about five miles in circumference, is the crater of an ancient volcano, and is several hundred feet deep. It is entirely surrounded by huge basaltic rocks, but is drained through a long tunnel cut by the ancient Romans, by which its superfluous waters are carried into the Tiber below Rome. Mons Albanus was the sacred mount of the Latins, where festivals in honor of Jupiter were held annually.

ALBANIA (*al-bay'nee-a*), a mountainous country north of Greece, on the east shore of the Adriatic Sea; area, 21,870 square miles; pop. about 850,000. The people are a distinct race, brave and patriotic, although not yet highly developed, and they have a language, or dialect, of their own. Albania belonged to Turkey before the First Balkan War, but in 1912, while the Turks were engaged in civil war at home, and in war with Italy over Tripoli, the Albanians revolted and set up an independent kingdom. Their first king was William Frederick, Prince of Wied, but he was not popular, and was soon obliged to flee from the country. Before the government could be settled, the World War broke out, in 1914. The Albanians took the side of the Allies, and fought bravely. In 1915 they received the Serbian armies and people who had been driven out of their country by an invasion of Germans and Bulgarians, kept many of the civilians, and helped the soldiers to get to safety. After the war ended, Italy and Jugo-Slavia both claimed Albania, and the Italians occupied it for a time. But the Peace Conference at Paris decided that the Albanians should have their independence, and left the arrangement of a proper form of government for them to the League of Nations. Italy recognized their independence in 1920. The government is now carried on by a Diet, or Parliament, and a Council of Regents, with a cabinet of ministers responsible to the Diet. (For map see JUGO-SLAVIA.)

ALBANY (*awl'ba-nee*), New York, the capital of the state, on the Hudson, 145 miles from New York City; pop. 113,000. The Erie Canal ends there, and the New York Central Railroad crosses the river there on a bridge. The state capitol is one of the most splendid buildings in America. Albany has a very large lumber, cattle and grain trade.

Albany, next after Jamestown, was the first settlement in the old thirteen colonies. The Dutch, who built a fort there in 1614, called the place New Orange after the Prince of Orange; but when the country was taken by

the English (1664), the name was changed to Albany, in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, who afterward became King James II. It was made the state capital in 1797.

ALBAY (*al-by'*), Luzon, Philippine Islands, capital city of a province of the same name; pop. 40,000. The city has an excellent harbor on the Bay of Albay, and a considerable trade.

ALBEMARLE (*al'be-marl*) **SOUND**, a shallow inlet 60 miles long indenting the coast of North Carolina.

ALBERT (French, *al'bayr*), France, a town on the Ancre river, northeast of Amiens. There was much fighting in the region at the opening of the World War, and again in 1918. The town was captured by the Germans in their great offensive, in March, 1918, and was recaptured later by the British. It was practically destroyed during these operations.

ALBERT NYANZA (*ny-an'zah*), a lake in east central Africa, in the basin of the Nile river; length about 100 miles; width, over 20 miles; area about 2,000 square miles. Into it flows the Semliki river north from Albert Edward Nyanza. It is the northern outlet of the White Nile, and one of the main sources of the Nile itself. It was first discovered by Sir Samuel Baker in 1864. There is considerable traffic by steamers on the lake. The word *nyanza* means lake.

AL-BERTA, a province in western Canada, formed in 1905 from the district of Alberta and parts of Athabasca, Saskatchewan, and Assiniboia; area 253,540 square miles; pop. about 500,000; capital, Edmonton, pop. 54,000. Most of the eastern half is prairie land, the central part is well wooded, and the western part is broken and hilly. The country is well adapted for raising cereals and is rich in minerals. Many people have gone there from the United States. (See map of CANADA.)

ALBI or **ALBY** (*al-bee'*), France, capital city of the department of Tarn, on the Tarn; pop. 25,000. It was the stronghold of the Albigenses (*al-bee-jen'seez*), a famous sect of heretics, or rebels from the Church of Rome, in the 12th and 13th centuries. We do not know exactly what their beliefs were, for they were so relentlessly persecuted that they almost entirely disappeared before the end of the 13th century. Albi contains a cathedral, dedicated to St. Cecilia, built in the fourteenth century, in the manner of a citadel with heavy brick walls. In it there are some beautiful frescoes, or paintings on plaster, by Italian artists of the sixteenth century.

AL'BI-ON, the most ancient name of the island of Great Britain. The name is from the Latin *albus*, "white," referring to the chalk cliffs of the southern coast.

ALCANTARA (*al-kan'tah-rah*), Spain, a small town on the Tagus without importance except for the fine ancient and Renaissance structures which it contains. The chief of these is a bridge over the Tagus, built by order of the emperor Trajan in 105 A.D., and still standing in perfect preservation. It is on six heavy arches of masonry, without cement, 670 feet long and 210 feet high. There is also a ruined 16th century monastery at Alcantara, with a Gothic Chapel and some fine cloisters connected with it.

ALCAZAR (*al-kah'zar*, or Spanish, *al-kah'thar*), the name given to the palaces in Spain built by the Moors. The most famous is at Seville, most of which is of the original architecture in the style of the Alhambra. Various Spanish kings added to it, and the emperor Charles V laid out the gardens.

The Alcazar at Segovia was a medieval stronghold built as a fortress. The Castilian sovereigns lived there after the 14th century. The present building is a restoration of the original, which burned in 1862.

ALDERNEY (*awl'der-nee*), one of the Channel Islands; area about 4 square miles; pop. about 3,000. It is noted for its breed of cattle. The town on the island is called St. Anne. (See CHANNEL ISLANDS.)

ALENÇON (*ah-lon'son'*), France, a town of Normandy; pop. 18,000. It is chiefly noted for the famous lace called *point d'Alençon*, which was made there more than two hundred years ago, and is still made to some extent. Linen and woolen goods are also manufactured. In the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, the town was part of the county, later the duchy, of Alençon, whose lords were among the greatest and most famous of the French nobles. One of them, a brother of King Philip VI, was killed at the battle of Crécy. Another married the sister of King Francis I.

A-LEP'PO, Syria, a commercial city about 150 miles north of Damascus; pop. about 250,000. It is surrounded by a wall and has many bazaars and mosques. There is much trade carried on with Asia, and silk is manufactured. In 1822 thousands of the inhabitants were swallowed up by an earthquake, and the city has often suffered from plague and cholera. It was formerly the capital of a Turkish vilayet or province of the same name. After the World War this province was taken away from Turkey and joined to the country of Syria, which is nominally independent, but is really governed by France, under a mandate of the League of Nations. (See map with article ARABIA.)

ALESSANDRIA (*al-es-sàn'dree-ah*), Italy, a city 58 miles southeast of Turin; pop. 70,000. Next after Verona, it is the

strongest fortified city in Italy. It is an important meeting-place of railways and has a large trade. There are manufactures of woolen goods, linen, and silk.

Alessandria is the Italian way of spelling Alexandria. The city was built in 1168 as a fortress of the league of Lombard Cities against Frederick Barbarossa, and was called Cæsarea. The name was changed in honor of Pope Alexander III, because he made it the seat of a bishop. (See map of ITALY.)

ALEUTIAN (*al-oo'shan*) **ISLANDS**, a chain of about 150 small islands, most of which belong to Alaska, running westward nearly 800 miles between the Bering Sea and the Pacific ocean. They are often called the Catharine Archipelago, for the Empress Catharine of Russia, as the Russians first discovered and claimed them. They are treeless, and rather barren. (See map of ALASKA.)

AL-EX-AN'DER ARCHIPELAGO (*ar-kee-pel'a-go*), the group of islands off the Alaskan coast in which Sitka and Prince of Wales Island are situated.

ALEXANDRIA (*al-eg-zan'dri-a*), Egypt, a city on the Mediterranean, 112 miles northwest of Cairo; pop. 450,000. Excepting Marseilles, it is the most important port of the Mediterranean, and it has the best harbor in the eastern part of that sea. Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C. It was laid out in squares, with two wide main streets crossing each other, beautified with colonnades and splendid buildings. In the center, where these streets met, was the mausoleum of Alexander, in which his embalmed body was placed in a coffin of pure gold. About a mile from the ancient city, in the Mediterranean, was the island of Pharos, on which was built by Ptolemy Philadelphus the famous lighthouse, called one of the wonders of the world. It was a tower of white marble, so high that the fire kept burning on its top by night could be seen many miles at sea. This tower is now gone, but a lighthouse still stands on its site. (See article PHAROS in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

A great mole or pier was built from the city out to the Pharos, thus forming two harbors. Near the eastern harbor was the finest part of the city, containing the royal palaces, the great theater, and the Museum, which had in it a library of 400,000 volumes. Among the other great buildings was the Serapeum, or Temple of Serapis, said to have been the most magnificent building in the world, with the exception of the Capitol at Rome. Within it was another library of 300,000 volumes.

Alexandria fell into the power of the

Romans, 30 B.C., but its greatness continued and it was a center of literature and the arts for four hundred years. From the second century A.D. it was one of the chief centers of Christianity and of Christian philosophy. After Constantinople became the capital of the Empire, Alexandria declined and became chiefly a trading city. About 390 A.D. the Christians tore down the Serapeum, after the Emperor Theodosius had ordered the destruction of all heathen temples, and so the great library was ruined. When Vasco da Gama found out that he could get to India by sailing round the Cape of Good Hope, Alexandria lost the East Indian trade, which used to go that way, and went to decay. But the opening of the Suez Canal brought back a large part of the travel to the East, and the city is now growing very fast. (See map of AFRICA.)

ALGECIRAS (*al-je-see'ras*), or **ALGEZIRAS**, Spain, a seaport 6 miles west of Gibraltar, which carries on a considerable trade, and is notable as the scene of an engagement between the British and Franco-Spanish fleets in 1801. In 1906 a conference was held there by England, France, and Germany to settle questions about French and German rights in Morocco.

ALGERIA (*al-jee'ree-ah*), a French colony in northern Africa, on the Mediterranean, between Morocco and Tunis; area 222,180 square miles, about as large as California; pop. about 5,600,000; capital, Algiers. It reaches into the Sahara desert on the south. It is mountainous in the north and flat and sandy in the south, nearly half being desert, but there is also much fertile land, and the country is rich in grains and fruits, and abounds with minerals. The chief exports are wheat, barley, oats, etc., wine, olive-oil, wool, fruits, live-stock, and esparto grass for making baskets and paper. Iron ore, phosphates, and other minerals are mined. Coal and oil have recently been discovered. The inhabitants are Arabs, Moors, Turks, and Kabyles, excepting about 700,000 Europeans.

Algeria was the ancient Numidia. When Carthage fell (146 B.C.) the Romans took Numidia, and held it until the Vandals conquered it (5th century). They ruled it about a hundred years, when it became a part of the Eastern Empire. At this time it was Christian, but the Arabs conquered it about 700, and most of the people have since been Mohammedans. The Moors who were driven from Spain (1492) settled in Algeria and became pirates, and for more than three hundred years the Algerians were the terror of the Mediterranean. The Turks nominally ruled the country, but the Barbary pirates

actually owned it. They captured the merchant-ships of all Christian nations, and kept thousands of Christian slaves at work in Algiers. Finally the French sent a force to punish them, took the city of Algiers (1830), and after defeating Abd-el-Kader, got possession of the whole country, which they still hold. There have been several insurrections since, but the French have gone steadily on expanding, in spite of them. Algerian soldiers helped France during the World War, and in return the French have given citizenship to a great many of the people. The Algerians now vote for deputies to the

nearly a thousand years old, having been founded by the Arabs in 935. Algiers' is named from an island near the city, the name having been changed from the Arabic Al-Jezirah (*Al*, the, *Jezirah*, island). Many Europeans go there in winter, because of the fine climate.

AL-GON'OUINS, see **INDIANS**.

ALHAMBRA (*al-ham'brah*), a fortress and palace near Granada, Spain, founded in the thirteenth century by the Moors. There is a strongly fortified wall, enclosing an inner citadel on a hill, and a very beautiful palace, the finest monument of Moorish architecture



THE ALHAMBRA

French assembly. Algeria gets its name from Algiers. It is very prosperous, and agriculture has improved greatly since the French introduced irrigation, and drove artesian wells. They have also improved the harbors, and built roads and railroads. (See map of AFRICA.)

ALGIERS (*al-jeerz'*), Algeria, the capital city, a seaport on the Bay of Algiers; pop. 200,000. It is built on the side of a mountain, surmounted by the kasbah, or castle, the white houses rising in terraces one above another. The upper part is the old Moorish city, and the Europeans live below. The whole town is surrounded by a strong wall, and the harbor is defended with forts. It is

and decorative art in existence. (See article **ALHAMBRA** in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

ALIEN AND SEDITION ACTS, laws passed by the United States Congress during the administration of John Adams, increasing the time which aliens must spend in this country before they could become naturalized, giving to the President the power to expel any whom he considered "dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States," and forbidding the publication of any matter which might bring "into contempt or disrepute" the President or Congress. The laws were very unpopular and were repealed under the next administration.

ALLAHABAD (*al-a-hah-bad'* or *al-a-hahb'ad*), India, capital city of the North-western Provinces, at the junction of the Jumna with the Ganges; pop. 170,000. It is an important railway center, the principal place for trade in central India, and a celebrated place for Hindu pilgrimage. Allahabad means "City of God." It has belonged to the British since 1801. (See map of INDIA.)

ALLEGHENY (*al-le-gay'nee*) a range of the Appalachian Mountains (see APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS). It is also the name of a river which rises in northwest Pennsylvania and unites with the Monongahela to form the Ohio.

ALMA (*al'mah*), a small river in the Crimea, Russia, flowing into the Black Sea, about twenty miles from Sebastopol. Near its mouth was fought, Sept. 20, 1854, the battle of the Alma, in which the allied British, French, and Turks defeated the Russians. It was one of the deciding victories of the Crimean War, which forced Russia to give up various concessions made by Turkey, and to admit the fleets of other nations into the Black Sea, which the Russians wished to control.

ALMADEN (*al-ma-dthen'*), Spain, a town about 600 miles north of Cordova; pop. about 9,000. It is noted for its quicksilver mines, which are the oldest and probably the largest in the world. They were worked by the Romans, who had a town there, and in later times by the Spanish government.

ALPS, the highest chain of mountains in Europe, mostly on the borders of Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Austria. They are divided into many parts, and are connected by smaller ranges with most of the other mountain chains of Europe. The average height of the different parts is about one mile and a half (7700 feet), from which more than four hundred peaks rise so high that their tops are always covered with snow. The highest peak of the Alps is Mont Blanc (White Mountain), on the borders of France and Italy, which is about three miles (15,781 feet) high. On the north side are the beautiful valley of Chamonix and the great glacier called Mer de Glace (Sea of Ice), which is fifteen miles long, five miles wide, and a hundred feet thick. There are also glaciers on almost all the snow-capped peaks, from which masses of partly melted snow and broken ice move into the valleys, bearing along trees and rocks, and destroying everything in their way. Avalanches, too, often slide down the precipices, burying forests and villages and filling up rivers.

There are many passes over the Alps, which can be crossed by automobile. Some of

these were known to the ancients, but it was thought a great feat to cross the mountains, and Hannibal's passage of the Little St. Bernard with his army was long considered very wonderful. (See ST. BERNARD, LITTLE.) Armies have crossed the Alps also in modern times: in 1567 the Duke of Alva led 10,000 men over Mont Cenis, and in 1800 Napoleon crossed with 30,000 men from Switzerland into Italy over the Great St. Bernard. Napoleon's passage was a very difficult undertaking, for the wild and barren mountain was covered in great part with snow and ice. The cannon were dismounted and laid in logs hollowed like troughs, which were dragged by men; the wheels were carried on poles, and the ammunition and other baggage were loaded on mules. The long march of forty miles began at midnight, and did not end until about nine o'clock the following evening, when the soldiers, though they had scarcely had time to eat anything since they started, gave themselves up to sleep without thinking of supper.

During the World War there was bitter fighting between the Austrians and the Italians in the Alps, and remarkable feats of engineering were achieved by both sides in transporting troops and heavy guns among the high peaks.

The Alps are now pierced by several railway tunnels, the longest of which is that under the Simplon, about twelve miles. The word Alps is from the Celtic *alp* or *alb*, a rock or cliff.

ALSACE-LORRAINE (*al-sass'-lor-rayn'*), two provinces of eastern France on the Swiss and German border, which together formed an imperial territory of Germany from 1871 until 1918; joint area, 5,580 square miles, about the size of Connecticut with half of Rhode Island added; pop. about 2,000,000. The Rhine river flows along the eastern boundary; other important rivers are the Moselle and the Saar. The region is a very fertile one, producing wine, grain, and tobacco, and some of the richest mines in the world, both of coal and of iron, are included in it. Alsace has rich potash fields, and there are fine oil wells. There are flourishing manufactures of iron and cotton products. The chief cities are Metz, the capital of Lorraine, and Strasbourg, the capital of Alsace. (See METZ and STRASBOURG.)

Alsace-Lorraine formed part of ancient Gaul, and fell into the hands of the German tribes from beyond the Rhine when the Roman troops were withdrawn. From the tenth century it belonged to the German Empire, and later to the Hapsburg rulers of Austria. France conquered part of it in

1648, and the rest under Louis XIV in 1681. It had become thoroughly French in language and spirit when Germany conquered France, in 1871, and demanded the cession of Alsace-Lorraine as the price of defeat. The Germans then introduced their own language, laws and methods. Many of the people emigrated, or remained secretly faithful to France, and taught their children in secret to love France and speak the French language. The French people, on the other hand, never ceased to mourn the loss of Alsace-Lorraine,

road begins to go up the mountains by a grade so steep that double power is needed to move the trains going west, but in coming down they run the whole distance to Altoona (11 miles) without any steam. The scenery is very beautiful, and the engineering work wonderful. The town has great manufactures of locomotives and railway-cars.

ALTORF (*ahl'torf*), the capital of the district of Uri, in Switzerland, famous for its connection with the legend of William Tell. (See **URI**.)



AMALFI, A PICTURESQUE ITALIAN SEAPORT

and never gave up the hope of regaining it. After the World War, Germany restored the provinces, and the French government was re-established amid great rejoicings. (See map of FRANCE.)

ALTAI (*al-ty'*), the range of mountains between Siberia and China. Some of the peaks are two miles high and always covered with snow. The range is rich in minerals, especially gold, and in fur-bearing animals.

Altai means golden, from the Tartar *altun* or *altan*, gold.

ALTOONA (*al-too'nah*), Pennsylvania, a city at the east base of the Allegheny Mountains, 117 miles east of Pittsburgh; pop. about 60,000. At this place the Pennsylvania Rail-

AMALFI (*a-mal'jee*), Italy, a seaport in the province of Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno, 22 miles southeast of Naples; pop. about 7,000. It was founded in the fourth century, and became in the middle ages an independent republic of commercial importance. It contains a cathedral with famous bronze doors which were cast in Constantinople in 1066. There used to be a Capuchin monastery, in which visitors to the town could stay, but in 1899 part of the rocks and land facing the gulf suddenly slid into the water, carrying away the monastery and other buildings. The scenery along the coast near Amalfi is famous for its beauty and picturesqueness.

AMAZON (*am'a-zon*), a river of South America, flowing from the Andes in Peru to the Atlantic, into which it empties on the north coast of Brazil. It is the largest river on the globe, but not the longest, the Nile being about the same length, and the Missouri and Mississippi together much longer. Its length is about 3300 miles; at its mouth it is 60 miles wide, and it is four miles wide 1000 miles from the sea, and more than a mile wide 2000 miles from the sea. Many other large rivers flow into it, and the waters of all are so deep that large vessels can sail from the sea over more than 10,000 miles. In 1867 the course of the Amazon was made an open highway, free to all nations. The valley is covered with thick forests, the home of many kinds of wild beasts, and the waters contain great numbers of fish. During the rainy season the river overflows its banks and floods a large extent of country. The upper part of the Amazon is called in Peru the Marañon (pronounced *mar-ah'nyon*) and the middle part is sometimes called the Solimons. (See map of **SOUTH AMERICA**.)

The Amazon was discovered by Yañez Pinzon in 1500, but it was first sailed upon by Orellana, one of Pizarro's officers, in 1541. He had a fight with what he called a nation of female warriors, or Amazons, and from this the river is supposed to have got its name; but they are thought to have been a tribe of Indians, who looked like women because they parted their hair in the middle and wore long tunics.

AMBOISE (*ahm-bwoz'*), France, a town on the Loire, 14 miles east of the city of Tours; pop. about 6,000. Above it, on a cliff, is the castle of Amboise, where many kings of France lived in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The Chapel of St. Hubert, in the gardens, contains the body of the great Italian painter, Leonardo da Vinci, who died in France while working for King Francis I.

AMERICA (*am-eh'r'ee-kah*), one of the great divisions of the earth; area 16,159,272 square miles. It is nearly four times as large as Europe and Africa put together, and about seven-eighths as large as Asia; pop. about 200,000,000, or about one-twelfth that of the whole earth. It nearly touches Asia on the northwest, and Greenland on the northeast, and stretches north and south about 9000 miles, thus being the longest body of land on the globe. It is the only one of the continents whose shores are washed by the four great oceans—the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Arctic or Northern, and the Antarctic or Southern; and within it are the largest rivers and lakes, the largest valleys, the highest

mountains (excepting the Himalayas), the greatest forests, and more than two-thirds of all the volcanoes in the world. This great continent is divided into two nearly equal parts joined by the isthmus of Panama, which at its narrowest part is less than thirty miles wide. All north of this is called North America, and all south of it South America, while the part on the isthmus itself is known as Central America. (See articles **NORTH AMERICA**, **CENTRAL AMERICA**, and **SOUTH AMERICA**.)

America was first visited by Northmen from Greenland about 986, and they afterward sailed southward as far as New England. It is supposed that they visited the coast at different times down to about a hundred years before Columbus "discovered America" (1492). (See **VINLAND**.) Columbus did not see the mainland until his third voyage (1498), when he sailed down the coast of South America. The year before (1497), the mainland of North America had been visited by John Cabot, who sailed from Labrador to Florida.

America gets its name from Amerigo Vespucci, who sailed along the coast of South America about a year after Columbus visited it. He wrote an account of the voyage, but did not give his name to the continent himself; that was done by a German geographer in 1507. (See articles **COLUMBUS** and **VESPUCCI**, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

AMERICAN REVOLUTION, see **REVOLUTIONARY WAR**.

AMHERST (*am'urst*), Massachusetts, a town 80 miles west of Boston; pop. about 5,500. It is chiefly noted for Amherst College, founded in 1821, which has fine museums and a library, and about 500 students. The Massachusetts Agricultural College, founded in 1866, is about a mile north of the town.

AMIENS (*am-ee-ahn'*), France, a city on the river Somme, 70 miles north of Paris; pop. 95,000. It has large wool and cotton factories and much cotton velvet is made there, but it is chiefly famous for its wonderful cathedral, one of the most beautiful in the world. (See article **AMIENS**, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.) In one of the squares is a statue of Peter the Hermit, who was born in Amiens. Much hard fighting took place just east of the city during the World War, particularly in the spring of 1918. The Germans under Ludendorff aimed to take it, since it was a railway center of importance connecting the roads which served the British armies in the north of France with those controlled by their French allies to the south and east. German shells did much damage and a hole was



THE CATHEDRAL OF AMIENS

smashed through the roof of the cathedral. But the Germans were unable to capture the town, and on August 8th, the "black day of the German army," Field Marshal Haig drove the Germans back out of range of the beautiful city (see WORLD WAR). The name *Amiens* comes from the Roman name of a Gallic tribe, the *Ambiani*, of which the city was the capital. The Romans called it *Samarobriva*, meaning "on the banks of the Somme (*Samarara*)." (See map of FRANCE.)

A-MOY', China, a seaport, on the island of Amoy, opposite Formosa, pop. 115,000. It has one of the best harbors on the coast, and a considerable trade. Amoy was captured by the British in 1841, became open to British trade in 1842, and is now a free port.

AM-RIT'SAR or UM-RIT'SIR, in northern India, a city of the Punjab, 36 miles west of Lahore; pop. 150,000. It is the capital of a district of the same name (pop. 900,000), and is, next to Delhi, the most prosperous commercial and manufacturing city of northern India. Its most prominent feature is its great fortress, built in 1809 by Runjeet Singh (1780-1839), rajah of the Sikhs, who was called King of Lahore. Amritsar is the holy city of the Sikhs, and is a noted resort of the pilgrims. (See SIKHS.) It gets its name from a great tank in the middle of the town, called Amritsar (Pool of Immortality), on an island in which is a marble temple, the chief seat of the Sikh religion. (See map of INDIA.)

AM'STER-DAM, the largest city and the capital of the kingdom of the Netherlands, situated at the mouth of the river Amstel; pop. 650,000. It stands on low, flat, and marshy ground, and the houses are built on piles driven down forty or fifty feet into the hard earth below. Almost all the streets have a canal through the middle, by which the city is cut up into about 90 small islands, reached by nearly 300 bridges. Along the canals are neatly paved quays planted with trees. The waters of the ocean, which at high tide are higher than the city, are kept out by great dams with gates so arranged that the flat country around the city can be flooded to keep out an enemy.

In the beginning of the 13th century Amsterdam was a fishing village, but with the growth of trade it prospered greatly, and between 1640 and 1750 it was the leading trading city in Europe. It is now one of the richest cities in the world, and has many fine public buildings. Sugar, coffee, spices, rice, tobacco, and other products from the colonies are brought there to be sold, and there are manufactures of many sugar and tobacco products, ship building industries, and some of the finest diamond cutting and polishing works in the world.

Amsterdam was formerly called Amstel-damme, which means the dam of the Amstel, and it was so named because a dam or dike was built there to keep out the sea.

AMU DARYA (*a-moo' dar'yah*), a river of Turkestan, in central Asia, flowing into the Aral Sea; length about 1,450 miles. In ancient times it was called the Oxus.

AMUR (*ah-moor'*), a river of northeastern Asia, forming part of the boundary between Siberia and China, and flowing into the Okhotsk Sea. It is 2,500 miles long, which is longer than the Volga, the longest river in Europe. It is navigable in the summer, but is frozen from November to March.

AN'AM or **AN'NAM**, a country of Indo-China, east of Siam; area 52,100 square miles; pop. about 5,800,000; capital, Hué (pop. 60,000). It produces rice and other cereals, tobacco, sugar, cinnamon, caoutchouc, silk, and dye and medicinal plants. The country first belonged to China, and became independent in the fifteenth century. During the nineteenth century France obtained control of it. It has a king, under the protection of France. The French used many of the natives of Anam in the World War, but as they are not a fighting race, they were employed chiefly as helpers behind the lines. Many of them are followers of Buddha or of Confucius, though some are Christians. (See map of INDO-CHINA.)

ANATOLIA (*an-ah-to'lee-ah*), the name given a large part of Asiatic Turkey, roughly corresponding to Asia Minor. It was a province of the Byzantine, or Eastern Empire, before it fell under Turkish control. The chief city has always been Smyrna. The finest cigarette tobacco in the world comes from Anatolia, and 90 per cent of it is sent to the United States. (See also ASIA MINOR; TURKEY.)

ANCONA (*an-ko'na*), Italy, a city on the Adriatic Sea, northeast of Rome; pop. 70,000. It is finely situated, and has a good harbor and a large trade, both by steamer and by rail. It exports grain, hemp, lamb and goat skins, silk, and oil, and is a naval station. Ancona is a very old city, and was an important port even in the time of the Emperor Trajan, who built there a mole 2000 feet long, with a triumphal arch on it. This arch, which is still standing, is thought to be the finest in the world. The city was a republic in the middle ages, belonged at various times to the Papal States and to France, and was taken by the Austrians only a few years before the unification of Italy. The Sardinian army received the surrender of the army of the Papal states there in 1860. Ancona was so named because it is built in a bend of the coast, the name being made from the Greek word *ankon*, meaning "the bend of the arm."

ANDALUSIA (*an-dah-loo'see-ah*), a district of southern Spain; pop. about 4,000,000. It is such a fertile region that it has been called the "granary of Spain," and it has rich mineral deposits. The Moors held it for centuries, and remained there after the Christians had driven them from all the rest of Spain.

ANDAMAN (*an'dah-man*) **ISLANDS**, a group of islands consisting of the Great Andamans and the Little Andamans, in the Bay of Bengal, 120 miles from Burma; area 2,260 square miles. They are the property of Great Britain, and have been used as a penal colony for about sixty years. Timber is plentiful. (See map of INDIA.)

ANDER-SON-VILLE, Georgia, a village in Sumter County, 62 miles southwest of Macon. It became noted in the Civil War as the site of a Confederate military prison, in which many thousand Federal soldiers were confined, and where more than 12,000 died from disease caused by exposure, bad food and water, and filth, between February, 1864, and the close of the war. In August, 1865, Major Wirz, the superintendent of the prison, was tried by courtmartial, found guilty of cruelty and mismanagement, and hanged (Nov. 10, 1865).

ANDES (*an'deez*), the range of mountains along the northern and western coast of South America. It is the greatest chain in the world, for the Himalayas, though higher in parts, do not have so great an average height for so long a distance. The Andes are about 4,500 miles long, and have an average height of nearly two and a half miles (12,000 feet), while their bases spread over a breadth of country 50 to 350 miles wide. Along this range rise numerous peaks three to four miles high, whose tops are always covered with snow, and many of which are burning volcanoes. Even on the equator, in the hottest parts of the country, snow lies all the year round on peaks which are about three miles high, and in the southern parts, where the

side than on the east, where they slope away little by little into the great plains. In one of these great plains in Bolivia is Lake Titicaca, the largest lake in South America, and in the south part of the same plain, which is called the tableland of Desaguadero, is the city of Potosi, the highest city on the earth, it being more than two and a half miles (13,330 feet) above the sea.

In 1909 a tunnel five miles long was cut through the Andes, connecting the railway from La Paz in Bolivia to Areca in Chile. It is the highest tunnel in the world. No rivers run through this great chain, as in most other mountain ranges, and there are no breaks in it; the usual way of crossing is by wild, rugged passes, most of which are very high,



LLAMAS, USED AS BEASTS OF BURDEN IN THE ANDES

climate is much colder, it is always seen on peaks and ridges less than a mile high. The highest peak of the Andes, and the highest mountain in the New World, is believed to be Aconcagua in Chile, which is about four and a quarter miles (22,860 feet) high. Aconcagua is not a volcano though it is called so in many books. Sorata, or Ilampu, in Bolivia (21,484 feet) ranks after Aconcagua as the highest peak in the Andes. Other high peaks are Illimani (21,024 feet) in Bolivia, and Chimborazo (20,500 feet) in Ecuador. Cotopaxi in Ecuador (19,530 feet) is the highest active volcano in the world and one of the most terrible. Both Chimborazo and Cotopaxi have been climbed. The showers of ashes and clouds of smoke which pour from the summit of Cotopaxi often shut out the light of the sun.

The Andes are much steeper on the west

some being so blocked with snow in winter as to be impassable. Over these steep, narrow paths, which often wind along the edges of precipices, where a misstep might cause one to fall and be dashed to pieces on the rocks below, long trains of mules carry goods from the seacoast inland and return laden with silver ore and other products of the mountains. In 1910 the Trans-Andean railroad was completed, connecting Buenos Aires with Valparaiso.

The Andes are rich in all kinds of minerals, especially in silver and copper, and most of the emeralds now sold come from the mines of Tunca, near Bogota. As they have all kinds of climate, so they have a great variety of plants and trees, from those which grow in the hottest places to those which are found in regions near everlasting snow. In the highest parts of the Andes are found the alpaca

and the llama, the latter being much used by the Indians as a beast of burden, and the condor is seen flying even over the snowy peaks. The inhabitants, mostly Indians and Spanish-Americans, live principally in the high tablelands.

Andes means copper mountains, the word being made from the Peruvian *anta*, copper.

ANDORRA (*an-dor'rah*), a small republic in the Pyrenees Mountains, between France and Spain; area 190 square miles, or about three times as large as the District of Columbia; pop. about 6,800. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and the people are mostly farmers and cattle-raisers. They govern themselves, under the suzerainty of France and the Bishop of Urgel in Spain. They speak the Catalan language and are Roman Catholics. (See map of SPAIN.)

ANDROS (*an'dros*), a Greek island in the Ægean Sea, the northernmost one of the group of the Cyclades; length 25 miles; width 10 miles; pop. about 20,000. The surface is mountainous, and not favorable to agriculture. Most of the people are engaged in silk raising. The capital and seaport is the town of Andros. (See map of GREECE.)

ANDROSCOGGIN (*an-dros-kog'in*), a river rising in northern New Hampshire and northern Maine, and flowing into the Kennebec near Bath; total length 200 miles. It carries many logs from the lumbering regions in the north to the mills.

ANGERS (*awn'zhay*), France, a city on the Mayenne River near the Loire, 161 miles southwest of Paris; pop. 85,000. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, woolen and silk, and there are large slate quarries near by. Its university, once famous, was destroyed in the Revolution. Angers was a Roman city called Juliomagus. It gets its present name from the Andegavi, a people who lived near its site. It was the capital of the province of Anjou (see ANJOU) and contains a Gothic cathedral in the Angevin style, with very beautiful thirteenth century glass, and fine tapestries. The counts of Anjou had a palace there, with dungeons and fortifications which still remain.

ANGLES, see ANGLO-SAXONS.

ANGLESEA or **ANGLESEY** (*ang'gl-see*), an island in the Irish Sea, off the coast of Wales, from which it is separated by the Menai Strait; area 302 sq. miles; pop. 51,000. The Menai Strait is crossed by a fine suspension bridge, one of the earliest built, and by the Britannia tubular bridge of the Chelsea and Holyhead Railway running to Holyhead, a seaport on a small island northwest of Anglesea. Anglesea, which means the island of the Angles, was called by the Romans *Mona*. It was one of

the chief seats of the Druids, who, Tacitus tells us, worshipped there in sacred groves. The Roman general, Suetonius Paulinus, captured the island and destroyed the groves of the Druids in A.D. 61, but was obliged to abandon it on account of the insurrection of Boadicea. It was finally conquered by Agricola in A.D. 78. (See map of ENGLAND.)

AN'GLO-SAX'ONS, a name usually given to the Germans who conquered Britain after the Romans left it. They were mostly from three tribes, called Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. The Angles originally lived in the part of Schleswig still called Angeln; the Saxons in the country between the rivers Elbe and Eider; and the Jutes in what is now South Jutland. As soon as the Romans withdrew their troops from Britain (about 410) and left the Britons to take care of themselves, the German tribes began to invade the island. They were fierce heathen, who slew or made slaves of those whom they overcame, and drove the rest into the western part of the island. The Germans everywhere called the people of the Roman provinces Welsh (German *walsch*, foreign) or foreigners, and the Anglo-Saxons in Britain gave the same name to the Britons, whose descendants are still known as Welsh, while the west part of the island to which they were driven is called Wales to this day.

The German tribes in Britain grew into one people under the name of Anglo-Saxons, though it would be better to call them Angles or English, for it was the Angles who finally gave their name to the country and changed Britain into England (Angleland). The name is used in the charters of King Alfred, who called himself "King of the Anglo-Saxons," and of later kings, to cover all the Teutonic peoples in England. The Anglo-Saxons cared nothing for the language, laws, or arts of the Romans, but kept their own language and religion. They did not become Christians until about the sixth century, and the language which we speak, though changed much, is still in its main substance the same as that of the Anglo-Saxons.

AN-GO'LA, a Portuguese colony in West Africa, also called Portuguese West Africa; area, about 484,000 sq. miles; pop. about 2,200,000, only about 75,000 of whom are whites; capital, Loanda. It is bounded on the north and east by the Congo and runs south for a thousand miles along the Atlantic coast. It has many good harbors, among the best of which are those of Loanda, the capital, Lobito, Benguella, and Mossamedes. The chief exports are coffee, india-rubber, ivory, wax, petroleum and asphalt. The trade is chiefly with Portugal. There was an ancient

native kingdom called Angola, from which the Portuguese settlement was named. The natives and the Portuguese have the same standing as citizens and the same privileges, and the laws of Portugal govern the country. (See map of AFRICA.)

AN-GOR'A, Turkey, the capital city of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, and capital of the Turkish vilayet or province of Angora; pop. about 35,000. It is situated in a vast elevated plain, abounding in pasturage, over which the roving tribes of the Turcomans tend their sheep, goats, and horses. The most curious product of this region is the Angora goat, with its long, white silky fleece, which is raised in great numbers. Angora is the ancient Ancyra, a principal depot of the Romans for the productions of the East. In 1402 it was the scene of a terrible battle between Timour and the Sultan, Bajazet, in which the latter was defeated and captured.

After the defeat of Turkey in the World War, the Assembly or legislative body of the Turkish nationalist party at Angora, which conducted an orderly and democratic form of government, refused to submit to arrangements and treaties undertaken by the Sultan at Constantinople, and with its army, under the command of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, waged war against Greece for Smyrna, and conquered the Greeks. It then enforced certain sweeping reforms in the Turkish government, including the separation of the Church from the state, and the abdication of the ruling Sultan. (See map with article ARABIA.)

ANGOULEME (*awn-goo-laym'*), France, a city about 60 miles northeast of Bordeaux, situated on the river Charente; pop. 40,000. It is a picturesque town on an isolated hill, rising about 200 feet above the river, and capped by a ruined castle. The cathedral of Angoulême, built in the twelfth century, has a beautiful bell-tower rising in six galleries over one of the transepts.

AN'HALT, a state of the German Republic, formerly a duchy of the Empire, situated on both banks of the Elbe and the Saale, and surrounded by Prussia; area, 907 sq. miles; pop. 300,000. The eastern part is level, the western hilly and mountainous. The capital is Dessau (pop. about 60,000), on the river Mulde, near its junction with the Elbe.

ANJOU (*awn-zhoo'*), a former province of France, west of Touraine and south of Maine, both of which were united to it in the Middle Ages. It was a strong independent countship, when its ruler, Geoffrey of Anjou, married Matilda, the daughter of King Henry I of England, in 1128. Their son, who became Henry II of England, also inherited Anjou,

which included a large part of central France. It remained an English province only about seventy-five years, for King John lost it to the French in 1203, but the family of Geoffrey of Anjou, called the Angevin or Plantagenet House, continued to rule England until 1399. (See PLANTAGENET, HOUSE OF, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.) In 1246 King Louis IX of France gave the province to the king of Naples and Sicily, and it belonged to Naples most of the time for over two centuries. In 1486 it fell to Louis XI of France and was annexed to the French dominions.

AN'NAM, see ANAM.

AN-NAP'O-LIS, Maryland, the capital city, 28 miles south of Baltimore and 40 east of Washington; pop. about 11,000. It is chiefly noted as the seat of the United States Naval Academy, founded in 1845, where officers of the navy are educated. There are usually about 370 students in the Academy who, after four years' study there and two years' service at sea, are examined for admission to the navy as midshipmen. While students, they are called cadet midshipmen, excepting those studying to be engineers, who are called cadet engineers.

Annapolis was settled in 1649, and was first called Providence; but it was finally given its present name in honor of Queen Anne.

ANN ARBOR, Michigan, a city 38 miles west of Detroit; pop. about 20,000. It is chiefly noted as the seat of the state university, founded in 1837. Belonging to it are fine libraries, museums, and an astronomical observatory.

AN-NO-NAY', France, a city in Ardèche, 37 miles south of Lyons; pop. 18,000. It is a picturesque town, at the junction of two little rivers, with steep narrow streets. Among its manufactures are paper, glove-leather, and silk and woolen goods. It was the birthplace of the two Montgolfier brothers, who invented the air balloon.

ANS'BACH or **ANS'PACH**, Bavaria, a town 25 miles southwest of Nuremberg; pop. 20,000. It is a manufacturing town, its products consisting of cotton and silk goods, earthenware, cutlery, white lead, playing cards, etc. Anspach dates from the eighth century. It was the capital of the ancient principality of Anspach, which was ruled by Margraves of the House of Hohenzollern. It lost its independence in 1769, and has been part of Bavaria since the time of Napoleon.

ANT-ARC'TIC REGION, that part of the earth's surface between the South Pole and the Antarctic Circle. Sometimes the Antarctic region is understood to include parts of the sea north of the Antarctic Circle, and

such islands as the South Shetlands and the South Orkneys. The first discovery of land in the Antarctic Ocean was made in 1773-75 by Captain Cook, and parts of it were visited in 1838-40 by Charles Wilkes, an American naval officer. Victoria Land was discovered in 1841 by Sir James Clark Ross, and King Edward VII Land was named in 1900 by Captain Carsten E. Borchgrevink, a Norwegian. Other parts have been named Wilkes Land, Palmer Land, Graham Land, Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, etc. The south magnetic pole is in Victoria Land. The land within the Antarctic Circle is known as the **Antarctic Continent**, or **Antarctica**, and covers an area about as large as Australia. The name Antarctic Ocean has been applied to the waters surrounding the Antarctic land-masses, though in reality these waters merely form the southern ends of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

Of late years there have been many attempts to reach the South Pole, and two expeditions have succeeded. Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton of the British Navy came within 111 miles of it in 1909. Captain Robert F. Scott, an Englishman, headed two expeditions (1911-12). He arrived at the Pole on Jan. 18, 1912, only to find that it had been reached 35 days before by Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian explorer, who had started in 1911. Captain Scott and the other members of the expedition who went with him on the last dash to the Pole, were lost in a blizzard and died of hunger and exposure. Shackleton returned to the Antarctic, and in 1911 got within 97 miles of the pole, but was obliged to return because his provisions gave out. In 1913 he headed another expedition which made many important discoveries. He died on his way to make more explorations, in 1922. These explorations have found that the land immediately surrounding the pole is a vast plateau over 10,000 feet above sea level.

Antarctic is from the Greek words *anti*, opposite, and *arktos*, a bear. The region is so called because it is opposite the Arctic or North Pole, which lies under the constellation of Ursa Major, the Great Bear.

ANTIETAM (*an-tee'tam*), the name of a small but deep river in Maryland, emptying into the Potomac about six miles above Harper's Ferry, between which and the town of Sharpsburg was fought the battle of Antietam, Sept. 16 and 17, 1862. In this battle the Union army of about 87,000 men was commanded by General McClellan, and the Confederate army of about 70,000 men by Robert E. Lee. The Confederates asked, on the morning of the 18th, for time to bury

their dead, which was given them, and the following night they retreated across the Potomac. The Union loss in killed, wounded, and missing was about 12,500, while the Confederates, who fought much of the time under cover of the woods, probably lost less heavily. The victory was claimed by the Federals, but the battle is usually called indecisive.

ANTIGUA (*an-tee'gwah*), an island of the West Indies, in the group of Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles; area about 108 square miles; pop. about 40,000. The chief town is called St. John's. The exports are sugar, rum, molasses, etc. (See **WEST INDIES**.)

ANTILLES (*an-ti'leez* or *an-tee'l'*), a general name for the West India Islands, excluding the Bahamas. Cuba, Hayti, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and some smaller islands near them, are called the Greater Antilles; and the Windward group, extending from Porto Rico to the mouth of the Orinoco, with the Leeward Islands, is called the Lesser Antilles. The name is said to have been first applied to the latter group and to have been made from the Spanish words *ante islas* (forward or front islands). (See map of **WEST INDIES**.)

ANTIOCH (*an'tee-ahk*), an ancient city of Syria, on the river Orontes, built by Seleucus Nicator about 300 B.C. Seleucus built sixteen cities of this name in memory of his father Antiochus, one of the generals of Philip of Macedon, but this one was the most magnificent of all. It was the capital of Syria, and was so splendid that the ancients called it "Antioch the Beautiful." It was for a long time the most famous city of the East. Its people were noted for luxury, intelligence, and wit, and they are said to have first given the followers of Jesus Christ the nickname of Christians as a jest. Antioch has been nearly destroyed several times by earthquakes, in one of which (526) 250,000 people were killed. It has also suffered much from sieges, and has been several times taken and nearly destroyed. The Crusaders besieged and took it in 1098, and considered its capture a great victory. The Christians held it for nearly two centuries. Since 1516 it has been a Turkish possession. It is now called by the Turks Antakieh, and has only about 30,000 inhabitants.

ANTIPODES (*an-tip'o-deez*) **ISLANDS**, a group of small rocky islands in the South Pacific, about 450 miles southeast of New Zealand, with no permanent inhabitants. They belong to New Zealand. The name comes from two Greek words meaning "opposite" and "feet," and denotes "those having their feet directly opposite," in other

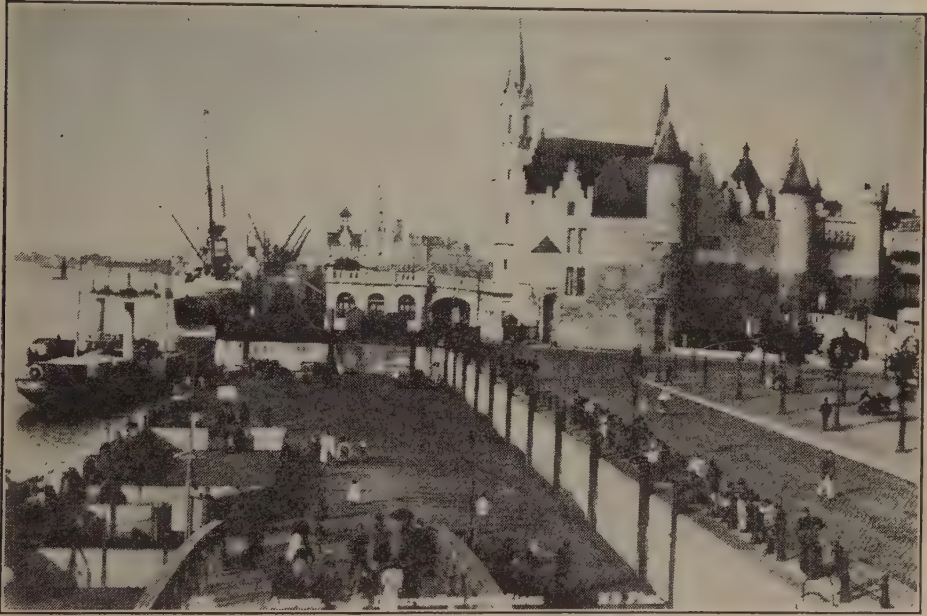
words, those who live on the opposite side of the globe. The islands are nearly opposite Greenwich, England. The name is frequently given to people or places on the other side of the world from us.

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT, see ABOLITION; SLAVERY.

AN-TO-FA-GAS'TA, a seaport in northern Chile; pop. 70,000. It is important as a shipping point for nitrate.

ANT'WERP, Belgium, the principal seaport, on the river Scheldt, 45 miles from the sea; pop. 400,000. As it is the most important place for trade in Belgium, it is strongly

Antwerp was a city a thousand years ago. In the 15th and 16th centuries it was the center of the trade of Europe, and had a much larger population than now. Its velvets, silks, and satins were famous, and its merchants sent ships all over the world. The city has suffered many sieges, one of the most noted being in 1585, when it was taken by the Duke of Parma, the commander of the king of Spain, after a siege of thirteen months. In 1832 it was taken by the French. In 1914 the Germans besieged and took it in the course of their invasion of Belgium, and it remained in their hands until



THE LANDING DOCK AT ANTWERP, BELGIUM

fortified, and in time of war much of the flat country around it can be flooded with water. The cathedral of Antwerp, one of the finest in Europe, has a steeple so beautifully carved that it is said to look like Mechlin lace. Some of the best pictures by Rubens and other great artists are in it. There are many beautiful old houses, among them that of the great printer Plantin, who worked in the 16th century. The house is kept as a museum and contains many old books and printer's utensils. Antwerp possesses one of the finest harbors in the world, and its imports and exports sometimes total a billion dollars a year.

the end of the World War. (See WORLD WAR.)

Antwerp is called by the French *Anvers*, and by the Dutch *Antwerpen*. The name means the town "at the wharf."

AOSTA (*ah-aws'tah*), Italy, a small town in the province of Turin, 80 miles northwest of Turin, interesting for its 11th century Cathedral and for its many monuments of the Roman empire; pop. 7,000. The town is the terminus of the two routes over the Alps most frequently used in Roman times, the Great St. Bernard and the Little St. Bernard (see ST. BERNARD). It has a fine Roman triumphal arch in good con-

dition, and the Pretorian Gate of the old Roman wall, nearly forty feet thick, with three arched passages. The baths of St. Didier are near by. St. Bernard was archdeacon of Aosta, and Saint Anselm, the greatest theological scholar of the middle ages, was born there.

APACHES (*ah-pach'eez* or *ah-pah'-chayz*), an Indian tribe of Athabascan stock. See **INDIANS**.

APENNINES (*ap'en-nynz*), a chain of mountains in Europe extending from a branch of the Alps called the Maritime Alps, near Genoa, through the whole of Italy to the Strait of Messina on the south. They are generally about three-fourths of a mile high, but have many higher peaks, the highest, Monte Corno, near Aguila, being about one mile and three-quarters (9540 feet). The lower parts of the Apennines are covered with woods, but the upper parts are bare and rocky (See map of ITALY.)

The word Apennines is made from the Celtic *pen*, meaning the top of a hill.

APPALACHIAN (*ap-a-lach'ee-an* or *ap-a-laych'ee-an*) **MOUNTAINS**, a great mountain range in North America, extending for 1300 miles from Cape Gaspe on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in a southwesterly direction to Alabama. The system is divided into three great sections: the northern, which includes the Adirondacks, the Green Mountains, the White Mountains, etc., from Cape Gaspe to New York; the central section, which includes a large portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Alleghenies, and many smaller ranges, from New York to the valley of the New River; and the southern section, which includes the continuation of the Blue Ridge and Black Mountains, the Smoky Mountains, etc., from the New River to Alabama. The height of the mountains increases as they run south. The average height is about 2,500 feet, but the highest peak, Mt. Mitchell in North Carolina, is 6,710 feet. Numerous rivers of considerable size have their sources in the range, and it is cut by the Hudson, the Connecticut, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Potomac, and the Tennessee. Many valuable ores and minerals are found, including coal, iron, copper, lead, and salt, and there are fine forests of maple, birch, oak, and pine. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

APPIAN (*ap'pee-an*) **WAY** (Latin, *Via Appia*), the oldest and most famous of the Roman roads, called by the poet Statius *Regina Viarum* (Queen of Roads). It was named from Appius Claudius Cæcus, who began it when he was censor, B. C. 312. The Appian Way was the great line of communi-

cation between Rome and southern Italy, and ran as far as Brundisium on the Adriatic Sea (363 miles). Beyond the Capena Gate, Rome, it was lined on both sides by splendid tombs, among the most important of which were those of the Scipios and of Cecilia Metella. Parts of the Appian Way are still in use, and it is one of the greatest monuments in existence of the Roman civilization.

AP-PO-MATTOX COURT HOUSE, Virginia, a village 20 miles east of Lynchburg, where Lee surrendered to Grant. This surrender, which took place April 9, 1865, ended the Civil War.

APULIA (*ap-ew'lee-a*), the ancient name for a region of Italy, extending along the Adriatic Sea, which was once inhabited by a Samnite tribe called the Apuli. It was conquered by Rome in the 4th century B. C. and remained part of the Roman Empire until Italy was overrun by the Goths. Horace was born at Venusia in Apulia. The second Punic war was carried on within the region, and the battle of Cannæ, where Hannibal defeated a great consular army, took place in it. The name is still used for this district, which is a department in modern Italy. The chief ports are Brindisi, Bari and Taranto.

AQUITAINE (*ak-wee-tayn'*), an ancient province of southwestern France in the Garonne valley, called *Aquitania* by the Romans. It became an independent kingdom under the successors of Charlemagne, and in feudal times was one of the greatest dominions under the overlordship of the king of France. It was also called *Guienne*. Louis VII of France married Eleanor, Duchess of Aquitaine, and for a time united her vast possessions to the crown of France. But he later divorced her and she married Henry II of England; so Aquitaine became an English province and the foundation of the English power in France. It was a constant cause of enmity between the two countries until the French finally reconquered it in 1451-3.

ARABIA (*a-ray'bee-a*), a peninsula in southwestern Asia; area, 1,200,000 square miles, about five times as large as France. The population is estimated at 5,000,000. A large part of it is desert, roamed over by Arab tribes called Bedouins; but in the interior are highlands in which are many towns. There are no large rivers, and most of the streams are lost in the desert sands. The principal countries in Arabia are the kingdom of Hedjaz, on the Red Sea, in which are the holy cities of Mecca and Medina; Yemen, also on the Red Sea, the most fertile part, where Mocha coffee grows; Asir, between Hedjaz and Yemen, also on the Red Sea; Oman, sometimes called Muscat, in the southeast



THE ARABIAN PENINSULA

part; Nedjed, in the interior, where the best Arab horses are raised; and Shammar, north of Nedjed. In the southwest part, on the Gulf of Aden, is Aden, a strongly fortified place owned by Great Britain. The climate of Arabia is hot and dry. The people are mostly Arabs, and of Mohammedan faith.

Arabia was divided among many tribes before the time of Mohammed, but under him and his successors, the Caliphs, these were united and became a strong power. The Arabs spread over the neighboring countries, conquering western Asia and all north Africa, even crossing into Europe and founding a strong kingdom in Spain. In the East they were commonly called Saracens, but in the

West they were known as Moors or Moriscos.

Most of Arabia was under Turkish influence, and Hedjaz and Yemen were Turkish provinces until the World War. But there was much discontent, and when the war broke out, many Arab chiefs refused to help the Turks. The Sherif of Mecca, the most important of all, joined the British, and the ruler of Hedjaz revolted and declared his independence. Under his son, Emir Feisal, Arab troops with camels fought on the side of the British under General Allenby in Palestine.

Turkey, in the Treaty of Sèvres, gave up all claim to Arabia, which was left as a number of native states under the protection of

Great Britain. The chief ones are Hedjaz and Yemen, whose rulers promised to keep peace and take the advice of Great Britain in questions of foreign policy.

ARABIAN (*a-ray'bee-an*) **SEA**, that part of the Indian Ocean between Arabia and India.

ARAGON (*ar'a-gon*), a district of Spain, once a powerful kingdom, between France on the north and Valencia on the south. Saragossa has always been the capital. During the middle ages Aragon acquired Valencia, the Balearic Islands, Sardinia, and Sicily, and was one of the great kingdoms of Europe. In 1479 its king, Ferdinand, married Isabella of Castile, joining the Christian dominions of the peninsula and creating Spain. (See **SPAIN**.)

ARAL (*ay'ral*) **SEA**, an inland sea in Asiatic Russia, about 200 miles east of the Caspian Sea; area about 24,000 square miles, or a little larger than Lake Michigan. Next to the Caspian, it is the largest inland sea in the Eastern Hemisphere. It is shallow, with many islands, and has no outlet, but several rivers flow into it. Its water is brackish, but horses will drink it and it is used for cooking. It is slowly shrinking.

ARARAT (*ar'ah-rat*), the ancient name of part of eastern Armenia, between the Black and Caspian Seas; sometimes given to all Armenia. It is also the name of a mountain ridge in the south of the district, and of a peak in that ridge, rising in two summits, of which the higher, Great Ararat, is about 17,000 feet above sea level. This mountain is said to have been the landing place of Noah's Ark after the Flood. The Bible says only that the ark rested "on the mountains of Ararat," but tradition has picked out Mount Ararat as the spot. (See map with article **ARABIA**.)

AR-BE'LA, modern Erbil, or Arbil, an ancient town in Mesopotamia, famous as having given its name to the battle in which Alexander finally defeated Darius, B.C. 331.

ARCADIA (*ar-kay'dee-a*), a country of ancient Greece, in the middle of the Peloponnesus. It was nearly surrounded by mountains, and was supposed to be a place of perfect rural simplicity. The name has been used by many writers since ancient times for an imaginary country where shepherds and shepherdesses are supposed to live good and happy lives, entirely ignorant of jealousy, ambition or crime. One of the most famous descriptions of this ideal Arcadia is by Sir Philip Sidney. A province of modern Greece now bears the name; area 2,028 square miles, pop. 175,000. (See map of **GREECE, ANCIENT**.)

ARCHANGEL (*ark-ayn'jel*), Russia, a city and seaport, on the Dvina near the White Sea; pop. 36,000. It was long the only Russian seaport and it has a large trade. The harbor is closed by ice from September to May, but during the summer season the city exported, until the Russian Revolution, great quantities of grain, flax, linseed, pitch, skins, tar, etc. The city is the capital of the government of Archangel, which is the northernmost government of Russia. (See map of **RUSSIA**.)

ARCTIC OCEAN, that part of the ocean between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle, partly bounded by the northernmost coasts of North America, Europe, and Asia, and including within its limits most of Greenland, and islands lying north of the continents, as Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Franz Josef Land, Banks Land, Victoria Land, the Parry Islands, Liakhov Islands or New Siberia, Grinnell Land, Grant Land, Peary Land, etc. Among great rivers emptying into it are the Obi, Yenisei, and Lena, in Asia, and the Mackenzie in British North America. Much of the Arctic Ocean is frozen the greater part of the year, and its navigation is made dangerous by icebergs, fogs, storms, and almost endless night. It is visited yearly by many ships in search of whales, which abound in it.

In winter the ocean is covered with fields of ice called the "ice-pack," which is often separated in summer by open channels or "leads," difficult to cross. Many attempts to pass it and to reach the North Pole were made during the last and the present century. The nearest approach to the Pole in the nineteenth century was made by Captain Fridtjof Nansen, a Norwegian explorer, who reached in 1895 latitude 86° 14'. In 1909 latitude 86° 34' was attained by the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition, and in 1906 87° 06' by Commander Robert E. Peary. The Pole itself, or latitude 90°, was reached by Commander Peary, April 6, 1909. After its discovery, explorations were made of the regions around the Arctic Ocean, by McMillan, Stefansson, Amundsen, and others.

The name Arctic is derived from the Greek *arktos*, a bear, because the ocean lies under the constellation called the Great Bear.

AR'DEN, **Forest of**, one of the largest of ancient British forests. It is said to have extended from the river Avon to the Trent, through the midland counties of England. It is now a wooded district in the northern part of the county of Warwickshire. The Forest of Arden is the scene of much of the action of Shakespeare's play, "As You Like It."

ARDENNES (*ar-den'*), a hilly wooded district in northern France and Belgium, which was the scene of much fighting in the Waterloo campaign and the World War.

AREQUIPA (*a-ray-kee'pa*), Peru, capital city of the department of Arequipa, on the River Chili, at the base of the volcano Misti; pop. 40,000. It is on a plateau, 7,500 feet above sea level, and has a very dry and temperate climate. On this account it was selected as the site of the Arequipa Observatory, a branch of that at Harvard University, which stands at a height of more than 8,000 feet. The soil around the city is very fertile, and there is a large trade. Arequipa was founded by Pizarro in 1540. In 1868 it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, in which many of its inhabitants lost their lives. Misti or Arequipa, an extinct volcano near the city, is 20,000 feet high and is covered with perpetual snow.

AR-E-THU'SA, a fountain near Syracuse, Sicily, whose waters, according to ancient belief, were united with those of the river Alpheus in the Peloponnesus. According to the poets, Arethusa was a nymph of Diana who was pursued by the river-god Alpheus. She prayed to Diana for help, and was changed into a fountain which ran underground into Sicily. Alpheus, taking the form of a river, followed her under the earth until the two waters became one. Arethusa was one of the Nereids and is called by Vergil the divinity who inspired pastoral poetry.

AREZZO (*a-ret'zo*), Italy, a city of Tuscany, the ancient Aretium, 54 miles southeast of Florence; pop. 50,000. The city is the capital of the province of Arezzo (pop. 300,000), a fertile country producing grain, wine, oil, and fruit. It has manufactures of cloth, silk, and leather. In ancient times it was one of the richest and most populous cities of Etruria, and was famous for its red pottery. During the Italian Renaissance a great painter named Piero della Francesca decorated one of the churches with some beautiful frescoes which are considered his best work. Among many noted men born in Arezzo were Mæcenas, the patron of poets in the time of Augustus, Petrararch, and Vasari.

ARGENTINE (*ar'jen-teen*) **REPUBLIC**, a country in the southern part of South America, between Chile and the Atlantic Ocean; area, including Patagonia and part of Tierra del Fuego, about 1,153,119 square miles, or about half that of the United States; pop. about 8,700,000; capital Buenos Ayres. It has many large fertile plains, called pampas, where millions of cattle, sheep, and horses find pasture, and the chief trade is in wool, hides and tallow. Maize and wheat

are grown, also flax, linseed, sugar and a kind of tea. Packing houses have been established and large quantities of meat are now exported. Some petroelum is produced.

The people of the country are mostly Italians, Spaniards, French, and other Europeans. There are some Indians and half-breeds, but there is a larger proportion of white people than in any other country of South America. There is also a smaller percentage of illiteracy, only about 35 per cent of the people being unable to read or write. The government is a republic, with a president and a legislature, much like that of the United States. The religion is Roman Catholic, and the language is Spanish.

The first settlement was made in this part of South America by the Spaniards at Buenos Ayres about 1535; and the country was held by them until 1813, when they were driven out, and the people made a government of their own. It is modelled on that of the United States. The country has suffered much from civil wars and from wars with its neighbors.

The Argentine Republic (Spanish, *La Republica Argentina*) means "The Silver Republic," the word Argentine being made from *argentina*, Spanish for "silvery." It was so named because of the great river flowing through it called Rio de la Plata, which is Spanish for "River of Silver." (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

AR'GO-LIS, a division of ancient Greece, in the Peloponnesus, called also **Argos** from its chief city. It now forms, with Corinth, a province of modern Greece. (See ARGOS.)

ARGONNE (*ar'gon*), a district in France between the Meuse, Marne and Aisne rivers. The name is usually applied to a forest which occupies part of this region. In America the district and the forest are chiefly famous for the fighting done there in September, October, and November, 1918, by the 1st American Army in the great battle of the Meuse-Argonne. Some of our troops (the 77th Division) fought in the tangled and almost impenetrable forest. The rest advanced against a net-work of German machine-gun nests and under an iron shower of shells in the open or sparsely wooded valleys between the forest and the river Meuse. The attack was made on the 26th of September, early in the morning. Altogether twenty-three American divisions were used. About 16,000 prisoners were taken and about 500 guns. The Germans threw forty-four of their smaller divisions into the struggle without avail. By November 11th the Americans had cleared the enemy out of the region between the Argonne forest and the river

Meuse, and had crossed the river in several places. This was the greatest battle in American history. The losses were large both in killed and wounded, but it must be remembered that our men were not as experienced as their enemies. The battle had a great effect on the outcome of the war. (See WORLD WAR.)

AR'GOS, Greece, a town of Argolis, in the northeastern part of the Peloponnesus, about 5 miles from the Gulf of Argos; pop. about 10,000. In ancient times it was the chief state of Greece, and its power extended over the greater part of the Peloponnesus in

cient Greeks in general. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

ARIZONA (*ar-ee-zo'na*), a state of the United States, lying between Utah and Mexico; area 113,956 square miles, or about the same size as Italy; pop. about 334,000, of whom many are Indians and more than 60,000, Mexicans; capital, Phoenix. The surface is mostly high tablelands, crossed by ranges of lofty mountains, with peaks here and there more than two miles high. They are also cut by many rivers which have worn for themselves deep channels called canyons (from the Spanish *cañon*, meaning "hol-



AMERICANS IN THE ARGONNE

the 8th century, B.C. It continued to be an important town in later Greek times and under the Roman Empire. It contains the ruins of an ancient theater, and of a fine temple, recently excavated, and many beautiful terra cotta figures and potteries have been found there. The town and the surrounding territory of Argolis were the scene of many of the famous legendary exploits of the Greek heroes. The territory was a part of the kingdom of Agamemnon, one of the heroes in the Iliad of Homer. Its inhabitants were called *Argives* (*ar'gyvz*), and in literature this name is often used for the an-

low"). These canyons are sometimes very long and have straight high walls from a half a mile to more than a mile high. The most noted one is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Arizona is very rich in gold, silver, copper, iron, and many other minerals, and precious stones of several kinds are found. The copper mines are among the greatest in the world. It is expected that great deposits of potash, nitrates, and other salts will be worked in time. Though some of its land is desert, the greater part is fertile, and its plains are excellent for feeding cattle. Irriga-

tion has improved agriculture very much, and the Roosevelt dam, constructed to supply irrigating water to the Salt River Valley, is one of the largest dams in the world. In many places are found the ruins of ancient cities and of aqueducts for carrying water for the land, which shows that the country was very thickly peopled in old times. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

Arizona was visited by the Spaniards as early as 1526, and missions were established there in 1600. It was cut off from New Mexico, which the United States got from Mexico, in 1848, made into a territory in 1863, and a state in 1912.

ARKANSAS (*ar'kan-saw*), a southwestern state of the United States, bounded on the north by Missouri, on the east by the Mississippi River, on the south by Louisiana, and on the west by Oklahoma; area 53,335 square miles, a little larger than North Carolina and smaller than Illinois; pop. 1,750,000; capital, Little Rock. The eastern part is low, but the western part is made up of high prairies broken by hills and mountains, and watered by many navigable rivers. Much of the soil is good for farming, and there is plenty of fine timber. There are also mines of coal, lead, and bauxite (from which aluminum is obtained), and rich phosphate deposits. A great deal of cotton is raised, and cotton mills are being built. Many roses are grown to make perfumes. Mineral springs abound, the hot springs being noted for curing diseases of the lungs and liver. Near the hot springs the best whetstones in the world are found. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

The first settlement of whites was made by the French in 1670. The country was a part of the Territory of Louisiana, bought from France by the United States in 1803, and when Louisiana was made into a state (1812), it became a part of Missouri Territory. When Missouri became a state (1819) it was called Arkansas Territory, Arkansas being the name of an Indian tribe living there, and in 1836 it became a state of the Union. It seceded in 1861, and joined the Confederate States, but became a state of the Union again in 1868.

ARKANSAS, a river in the United States, the largest affluent of the Mississippi except the Missouri. It rises in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, and flows 2,000 miles southwest, joining the Mississippi in Arkansas.

ARLES (*arlz*; French, *arl*), France, a city near the mouth of the eastern branch of the Rhone; pop. 31,000. It is famous for its monuments of Roman times, including a large Roman amphitheater, a theater, an obelisk, a forum, a cemetery with Roman

graves and sarcophagi, and a palace built by the Emperor Constantine, who lived there at various times. The amphitheater has two stories on the outside, each consisting of 60 arches, in excellent condition. Inside, there were 43 tiers of seats, some of which remain. Arles was called the "Gallic Rome," because it was so important in Roman times. It became the capital of the kingdom of Arles, and later of a small republic, which was subjugated by Anjou in the fourteenth century.

AR'LING-TON CEMETERY, a national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, on the Potomac River opposite Washington. It is part of a great estate, which once belonged to George Washington, and was inherited by the wife of General Robert E. Lee. The Union army used the house as a headquarters during the Civil War, and soldiers camped on the grounds. It is now the national burial place for soldiers and sailors and the government has erected there several beautiful and impressive structures, including the mausoleum of the Unknown Soldier. Many famous men are buried there, including General Lee, General Sheridan, and General Sherman.

ARMADA (*ar-mah'da*), The Invincible, a great fleet of warships which was sent by Philip II of Spain against England in 1588. It included 132 ships, carrying more than 3,000 cannon, and carried an army of nearly 20,000 soldiers. The English fleet under Lord Howard met the Spaniards in the English Channel, and compelled them to engage in a running fight, in which they were defeated. The Armada was driven into the North Sea, and encountered storms on the way home which wrecked nearly all the ships. The defeat of the Invincible Armada is one of the most glorious events in British naval history, and it saved England from a very serious danger.

Armada is the Spanish for "fleet," and is often used in a general sense for any important group of vessels.

AR-MA-GED'DON, a name used in Revelations, xvi, 16, for the height of Megiddo, where the seventh of the angels with the plagues poured out his vial, and "there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men came upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake and so great . . . and the cities of the nations fell." The word has been often used in recent years, since Theodore Roosevelt first revived it in this sense, to denote the World War, with its terrible destruction of cities and peoples.

ARMENIA (*ar-mee'nee-a*), the name applied to a large district of western Asia lying south and east of the Black Sea. In ancient times Armenia was a powerful kingdom and

carried on wars with the great empire of Assyria. Alexander the Great conquered it in 325 B. C., and since then it has been ruled by many different nations, including Persia, the Byzantine, or Eastern Roman Empire, and Arabia. Russia and Turkey later took parts of it, and from the 14th century when the empire of the Ottoman Turks was at its height, Armenia has been almost continuously under Turkish rule. But the Armenians early adopted Christianity (4th century A. D.), and have had their own church ever since, being persecuted continually by their Turkish masters on this account. During the World War as many as 600,000 Armenians perished under Turkish persecution and massacre. Of the 3,000,000 population only a few remained in the country. Many thousands fled to Russia and other countries, and many thousands were deported, or enslaved, by the Turks. After the war the Armenians wished to set up a republic, and the Entente Allies looked with favor on the scheme. Part of Armenia joined with Georgia and Azerbaijan to form the Republic of Transcaucasia, but soon this Republic broke up. The eastern part of Armenia, sometimes called **Erivan** from the name of its chief city, set up a republic under Russian influence, but the western part, which includes the great cities of Erzerum and Trebizond, remained under the influence of the Turks. The Entente Allies, England and France, who had undertaken to settle all political questions in the "near east," then encouraged the Armenians to form a united republic. The United States was asked to take a "mandate" over Armenia, which meant to watch over its welfare and protect it from interference while it tried to establish itself as a country on a firm basis. But the United States refused to take the responsibility, and the Armenians were left to work out their own problems alone. (See map of RUSSIA.)

ARNO (*ar'no*), a river of Tuscany, Italy, which rises in the Apennines, flows first south and then in a general westerly direction, and empties into the Mediterranean near Pisa; length about 140 miles. Florence and Pisa are on its banks, and because of their association with great events in the history of Italian arts, the Arno is famous. The valley, near Florence, is very beautiful, and many great men, including Dante, Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, have loved it and celebrated it.

ARRAS (*ar-ras'*), France, a city of Flanders, on the Scarpe river, about 100 miles northeast of Paris; pop. 26,000. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of Artois, and later one of the important cities of the

duchy of Burgundy. It was under Austrian control when Louis XIII of France captured it in 1640. The chief trade was in grain, oil, manufactured beet sugar and other beet products, and in lace. For many centuries the beautiful tapestry made at Arras was famous all over Europe. The word *arras*, in the sense of "hangings" or "curtains," as it is frequently used by Shakespeare and other English writers, came from the name of the town. Until the World War, Arras contained some of the most beautiful medieval architecture in existence, including a famous Town Hall; but this was entirely destroyed by bombardments. The country around the town was the scene of much fighting, particularly in the fall of 1914 and in the spring of 1917.

ARTEMISIUM (*ar-tee-mish'ee-um*), a promontory on the north coast of Eubœa, an island in the Ægean Sea. Near it the Greeks won a naval victory over the Persians in 480 B. C.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, a kind of constitution under which the government of the thirteen American Colonies was carried on during the Revolutionary War. They bound the states loosely together, and provided for joint action in some matters, but gave to Congress no power to levy taxes, and were thus not practicable for very long. They were superseded by the Constitution of the United States in 1789. (See CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.)

ARTOIS (*ar-twah'*), a former province in northern France, which was a Flemish county in the middle ages, and passed to Austria by the marriage of its heiress to the emperor in 1477. Arras was the capital. It finally came into the possession of France, in 1659. It is now almost entirely included in the department of Pas-de-Calais. The region was the scene of some notable campaigns and battles in the World War, particularly in 1915, 1917 and 1918. The Lys river, Neuve-Chapelle, Lens, Vimy Ridge, Arras, Bapaume, and other places famous for desperate fighting, are in Artois.

ARYANS. In very ancient times, so far back that history has no record of it, the forefathers of all the principal races of Europe and of some of those of Asia lived together in the highlands at the upper end of the River Oxus, now called the Amu Darya, in Central Asia. Then they formed one people who spoke one language and who lived by farming and by raising cattle and sheep.

In time many of the Aryans left their homes and went, some into what is now Persia, some across the mountains into India, and some into Europe. The language spoken by these different branches changed little by

little after their separation, until finally each grew into a new language, but still keeping in it most of the common words used when all lived together. In this way grew up the languages of the principal nations of Europe, which, though seeming to differ greatly from

yan nations are sometimes called the Japhetic nations, from Japheth, son of Noah, from whom some think they are descended. They are also sometimes called the Indo-European races, to show the relation between the peoples of India and of Europe, and some-



ARRAS CATHEDRAL AFTER THE WAR

each other, can easily be shown, by studying their simple words, to have come from the same source.

The Aryan nations of Asia are the ancient Persians and the high-caste Hindus—that is, the better classes of the people of India. The Aryan race of Europe are the Celts, Greeks, Latins, Teutons (Germans and Scandinavians), Letts, and Slavs. The Ar-

yan nations are sometimes called the Japhetic nations, from Japheth, son of Noah, from whom some think they are descended. They are also sometimes called the Indo-European races, to show the relation between the peoples of India and of Europe, and some-

times, especially by German scholars, the Indo-Germanic races.

ASCALON (*as'kah-lon*), or **ASHKE-LON**, an important city of the Philistines in Biblical times, on the Mediterranean coast, 39 miles southwest of Jerusalem. Herod I was born there. In 1099 the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon won a great victory near Ascalon over an Egyptian army. The city

was destroyed in 1270. (See map of PAL-ESTINE.)

ASHANTI (*ash-an'tee*), a former negro kingdom in West Africa, now an inland territory in the British Gold Coast Colony; pop. about 300,000. The country is fertile, and rich in gold, ivory, and rubber. There is enormous wealth in its forests. The British encourage the cultivation of rubber and cocoa, and are building some miles of railroad. Palm kernels and oil are the leading products. Coomassie, the capital, was taken by the British in 1874, a protectorate established in 1896, and the kingdom annexed in 1901.

ASHDOD (*ash'dod*), a city of the Philistines, frequently mentioned in the Bible, between Gaza and Jaffa. The tribe of Judah was supposed to have it, after the Israelites conquered Canaan, but they never succeeded in subduing it. Dagon, the fish-god of the Philistines, had his chief temple and his priests there in the time of Samuel.

ASIA (*ay'sha*), the largest of the continents; area 17,040,000 square miles, which is more than four times that of Europe, as large as North and South America combined, and about a third of all the land on the earth; pop. 928,000,000, or nearly two-thirds that of the whole earth. In Asia are the highest mountains, the largest and highest plateaus, or tablelands, the largest peninsulas, the largest inland seas, the largest number of kinds of animals and of plants, and the largest number of races of people and of languages in the world.

The map shows that Asia is cut off from America on the northeast, by the narrow Bering Strait, and that it is joined to Europe on the northwest, and to Africa by the isthmus of Suez, cut through by the Suez Canal, on the southwest. Its surface is mostly made up of tablelands divided by great chains of mountains, the principal of which are the Himalayan, and the Hindu Kush ranges. There is much desert land in Asia, and great grassy plains called steppes. In this continent are some of the largest rivers in the world: in Siberia are the Obi, Yenisei, and Lena; in China, the Amur, Hwang, Yangtze, and Tarim; in India, the Ganges and Brahmaputra; in western Asia, the Tigris and Euphrates. South of Asia are the richest and most important groups of islands on the earth.

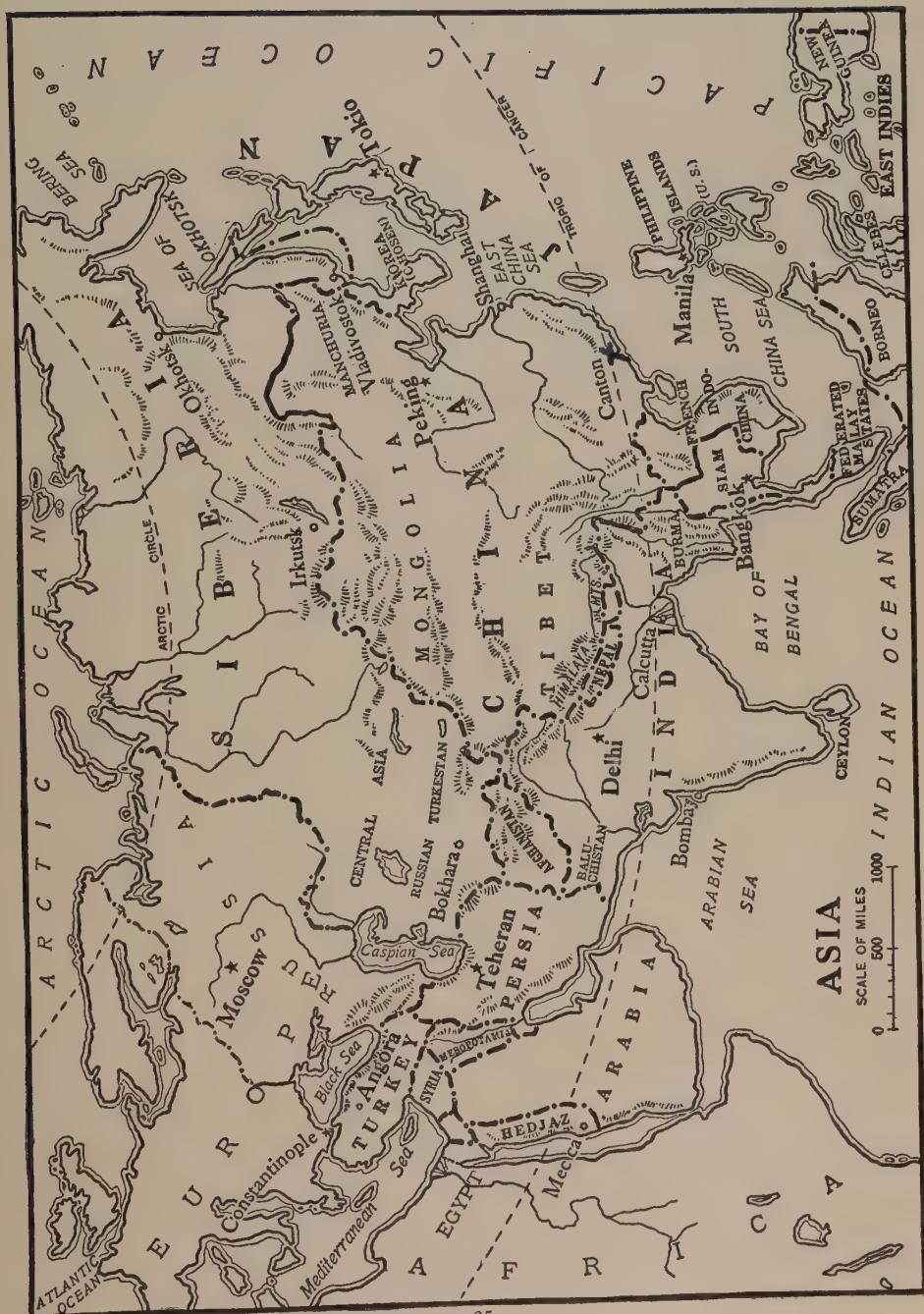
As Asia extends from the equator to the polar circle, it has all kinds of climate, from the hottest to the coldest; and it has, too, all kinds of plants and trees. All of the grains, excepting Indian corn, and many of the best fruits and vegetables first grew there, and all

the domestic animals, such as the horse, ass, ox, sheep, goat, hog, and common fowls, were brought from there. Asia is rich in almost all the metals, and nowhere else in the world are found so many kinds of precious stones.

The people of Asia belong mostly to two great races: nearly all of those north of the Himalaya and Hindu Kush Mountains are Mongols, and most of those south of those mountains are Caucasians. In the extreme south part and in the islands are many Malays. At least half of all the inhabitants of the earth live in China and India. More than a third of the continent is ruled by Japan, Russia, and Great Britain, and small parts by other European powers.

The meaning of the word Asia is not known. The name was first given by the Greeks to a small part of Lydia, then to all Asia Minor, and finally to the whole continent. The human race is supposed to have first come from Asia. There grew up the earliest civilization, and the first great empires of the world; there began all science and literature, and from there came all the great religions.

ASIA MINOR (*my'nor*), the ancient name of the peninsula at the west end of Asia, separating the Black Sea from the Mediterranean. In ancient times it was inhabited by many different tribes, whose names were given to the parts where they lived. On the north coast the countries were called Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus; on the west, Mysia, Lydia, and Caria; on the south, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, and Cilicia; and in the interior Phrygia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Isauria, and Lycaonia. The Greeks had many colonies in Asia Minor, among which were Æolis, Ionia, and Doris, and many important cities. They named Asia Minor, or Lesser Asia, after the name of Asia had been given to the whole continent. In the Middle Ages Asia Minor passed into the hands of the Turks. It was practically all included in the province of Anatolia. After the World War, Greece claimed her ancient colonies, and the Peace Conference awarded to her part of the western coast, including Smyrna, the most important seaport. The Greeks occupied this city in 1919, against the protest of the Turks, and the occupation was followed by massacres in which a large number of the Turkish inhabitants were killed. The arrangement was that the administration of Smyrna was to remain in Greek hands five years, when the people were to decide by vote whether they wished to belong to Turkey or to Greece. A Turkish party called the Nationalists, with the headquarters of their government at Angora, refused to abide



by the provisions of the Treaty of Sèvres and began war against Greece, which ended with a disastrous defeat of the Greeks in 1922 and the re-occupation of Smyrna by Turkey. Massacres of the Christians then followed. The islands of the Asia Minor coast were reunited under Greece.

ASIR (*a-seer'*), a principate in Arabia on the Red Sea; pop. about 1,500,000. (See **ARABIA**.)

ASPERN (*as'pern*), Austria, a village on the Danube, five miles northeast of Vienna, where the Austrians defeated Napoleon's army in 1809. The French retreated to the island of Lobau and thence across the Danube. They lost over 25,000 men out of 80,000, and among them was Marshal Lannes, one of Napoleon's great generals. Sometimes this defeat is called the battle of **Essling**, as **Essling** is another small village near by.

ASPIN-WALL, Panama, see **COLON**.

ASSISI (*as-see'zee*), Italy, a town in the province of Umbria, 20 miles north of Spoleto, notable chiefly as the birthplace and home of St. Francis of Assisi. A splendid church has been built over the little house, called "Portiuncula," where he was born. Saint Agnes is buried at Assisi, and her head is still shown to travellers there. The most famous monument is the Church of St. Francis, built on a spur of the hill, at one end of the town, where St. Francis was buried. The hill used to be called the "Hill of Hell," but since the church was erected, it has been called the "Hill of Paradise." The church in which St. Francis is buried contains some very interesting old frescoes by the first Italian artists after the middle ages, most of whose names are not known. They were directed by the great painter Cimabue. A series of great frescoes, representing the three vows of the Franciscans, Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience, and the Glorification of St. Francis, are almost certainly among the first works of the great artist Giotto. In another church above this one, called the "Upper Church of St. Francis," there is a series of scenes from the life and works of St. Francis, by Giotto. The monastery of the Franciscan Friars is also at Assisi, and there is a very beautiful Roman portico, all that remains of a Temple of Minerva.

ASSUAN or **ASSOUAN** (*as-swan'*), Egypt, a town on the Nile near the first cataract, famous for the beautiful granite found there. The Romans called it Syene, and the poet Juvenal was banished to it from Rome. Near Assuan are fine ruins. There is a great dam in the Nile at this place, known as the Assuan dam. It is over 6000 feet long and forms a reservoir 200 miles long, making

possible a great system of irrigation. (See **NILE**.)

ASSYRIA (*as-seer'ee-a*), an ancient country of Asia, on the river Tigris. It had different capitals at different times, but when its power was greatest its capital was Nineveh. The country is said to have got its name from Asshur, son of Shem. Part of it was mountainous, but most of it flat, and very fertile, and well watered by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. There were many animals, including stags, wild bulls, and lions, which the kings used to hunt for sport. The language, religion and civilization of Assyria all came from Babylonia, and it is believed that Babylonian emigrants founded Assyria about 2,000 B. C. About 1250 B. C. it had grown to be a strong kingdom, and it was at the height of its glory when Greece and Rome were just beginning. There were many wars with Babylonia, which was finally conquered by Tiglath-Pileser I (d. 1100 B. C.). Armenia was also one of the formidable enemies of Assyria. Among the greatest of the Assyrian kings were Sennacherib and Assurbanipal, called by the Greeks Sardanapalus. In their time Assyria owned parts of Egypt and of Persia, and was a very powerful state. About 600 B. C. Assyria was conquered by the Medes.

ASTRAKHAN (*as-trah-kan'*), Russia, a city on an island in the river Volga, about 20 miles from its mouth in the Caspian Sea; pop. 150,000. The population is made up of almost all the races of Asia and of Europe, and among its buildings are Christian churches, Mohammedan mosques, and Hindu temples. Nearly all the eastern trade of Russia passes through it. It is the capital of the government of Astrakhan, most of which is barren steppes. (See map of **RUSSIA**.)

ASTURIAS (*as-too'ree-as*), the ancient name of a division of northwest Spain, now included in the province of Oviedo. It was the first Christian kingdom in Spain, and one of its princes defeated the Moors in the eighth century, founding its power. In the 10th century the rulers of Asturias became kings of Leon. Thus it is considered the nucleus of modern Spain, and the heir to the Spanish throne, or crown-prince, has the title of Prince of Asturias.

ASUNCION (*a-soon-see-ohn'*), the capital city of Paraguay, on the river Paraguay; pop. 120,000. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1536, and was the capital for nearly a hundred years of all the Spanish possessions on the Rio de la Plata.

Its real name is Nuestra Señora de la Asunción (Spanish for Our Lady of the Assumption), and it was named from the assumption (taking up into Heaven) of the Virgin Mary.

ATHENS, Greece, the capital and the largest city, four and a half miles from the east coast; pop. about 300,000. It is the residence of the king and his court, and is noted for its university, which has important museums and a library of 250,000 volumes.

Athens was very famous in ancient times. It was built around a rocky hill called the Acropolis, near which were several smaller hills, one of which was named Areopagus. The Acropolis (Greek for Upper City), which was the citadel or fortress, had on it splendid buildings, among the most magnificent of

rounded by high walls, and two other long straight walls connected the city with its harbor, called the Piræus, about four and a half miles distant.

According to the Greek legends, Athens was founded by Cecrops, who built a fort on the rock afterward called the Acropolis and named it after himself Crecopia. One of the kings who ruled after him built there a temple of the goddess Athena, and from her the city was called Athens (in Greek, *Athênai*). In time the people of Athens extended their rule over the country around, which was called Attica, and of which Athens became the

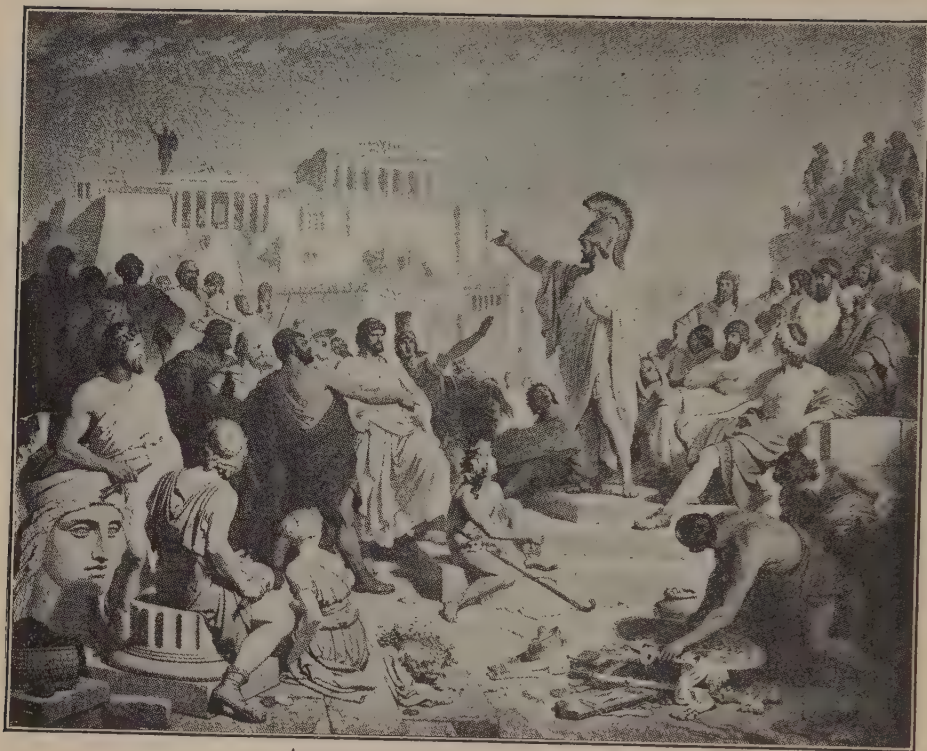


RUINS OF ANCIENT ATHENS. THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER, WITH THE ACROPOLIS IN THE BACKGROUND

which was the Parthenon or Temple of Athena, built of Pentelic marble, and containing the ivory and gold statue of Athena, made by Phidias (See article **PARTHENON**, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*). The Areopagus (Greek for Hill of Ares or Mars) was the place where the celebrated court of the Areopagus was held, and it is also noted as the place where St. Paul preached when in Athens. Southwest of the Areopagus was another hill called the Pnyx, where was the stone pulpit from which orators spoke.

When Athens was most powerful all these hills and the city around them were sur-

capital. Athens took part with the rest of Greece in fighting the Persians under her generals Miltiades, Themistocles, and Aristides, and at the close of the war became the leader of the Greek states. The city was at the height of its splendor in the time of Pericles (469 to 429 B.C.). It was then that the Parthenon and many of the other splendid buildings were erected, and Athens became the most magnificent city of Greece. This was the time, too, when the great poets Æschylus, Euripides, Sophocles, and Aristophanes wrote, when the philosophers Anaxagoras and Socrates taught, and when the great sculptor Phidias lived.



ATHENS IN THE DAYS OF PERICLES

In 431 a great war called the Peloponnesian War broke out between Athens and Sparta, which ended (404 B.C.) with the capture of the city by the Spartans (see SPARTA). Athens finally got back her freedom, but never again got back her power and splendor. The city fell later under the rule of the Macedonians and then under that of the Romans, and in modern times, with the rest of Greece, came into the power of the Turks, who held it till 1832. Three years afterward it became the capital of Greece. (See also GREECE.)

ATHOS (*ay'thos*), a mountainous peninsula in northeast Greece, about 30 miles long and 5 to 7 broad. At its north end, where it joins the mainland, it is low and only a little more than a mile wide. Across this part Xerxes cut a canal for his ships, when he invaded Greece, to escape sailing around Mt. Athos. Traces of this canal can still be seen.

Mt. Athos is a tree-covered peak more than a mile high (6350 feet). It is said that a sculptor once offered to carve it into a statue of Alexander the Great, holding a town in its

left hand and in the right a basin to hold the waters which flowed from it. Alexander liked the plan, but said that the country around was not fruitful enough to feed the people who were to live in the city.

Mt. Athos is now called the Holy Mountain, and is famous for its monasteries. Twenty of these dot its sides, some of which are said to date from the time of Constantine the Great. About six thousand monks live in them, and no woman is permitted on the peninsula. (See map of GREECE.)

AT-LAN'TA, Georgia, the capital and the largest and most important city; pop. about 200,000. Many railroads meet there, and it has a large trade and is growing very fast. The chief manufactures are of cotton and tobacco, and there are also flour refineries. It is the seat of the Georgia School of Technology, and several other colleges and schools.

Atlanta became a city in 1847. During the Civil War the Confederate Government had factories there and fortified it, but in 1864 (Sept. 2) it was taken by General Sherman

who, when he marched eastward (Nov. 15) partly burned it. In 1868 it became the capital of the state.

AT-LAN'TIC CITY, New Jersey, a city 60 miles southeast of Philadelphia; pop. 51,000. It has many miles of fine beach, and is a place of both summer and winter resort, being relatively cool in summer and mild in winter.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, that part of the ocean which separates America from Europe and Africa, and which lies between the Arctic Circle and the Antarctic Circle. The part north of the equator is called the North Atlantic, and the part south of it the South Atlantic. It is only about half as large as the Pacific Ocean, but it is more important, for across it are all the great highways between the Old and the New World. In some places it is more than five miles deep. The Gulf Stream is a kind of river flowing through it from the Gulf of Mexico, where it starts, up the coast of America about as far north as New York, where it turns eastward and crosses to the Azores, whence one part flows past the British Islands, and the other turns back to the Gulf of Mexico. This forms in the middle of the North Atlantic, near the Azores, a kind of eddy or whirlpool, called the Sargasso Sea, in which great quantities of seaweed collect. The water of the Gulf Stream is much warmer than that of the ocean, and it flows so swiftly that sailing vessels from this country to Europe save a week in the voyage by keeping in it.

The Atlantic Ocean was called by the ancients simply the Ocean. It gets its name from Mount Atlas, which rises in Africa near its shores. The total surface area of the Atlantic Ocean is about 34,000,000 square miles.

AT-LAN'TIS, a large island, said by some of the Greek writers to have once been somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean, west of the coast of Africa. It was rich and powerful, and its kings conquered the west parts of Europe and Africa. In time the people became very wicked, and the island was swallowed up by an earthquake. Some writers think that there never was such an island, but others think there may be some truth in the story.

ATLAS MOUNTAINS, an irregular series of mountain chains which run along the northern coast of Africa, in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis. The highest peak is 14,000 feet high. Silver, lead, copper and iron are found, and the hills are covered in the north, west and southern portions by pine, oak and olive trees. These mountains seemed so high to the ancient Greeks that they told a story of a giant, named Atlas,

who sat on their summit and carried the sky on his shoulders. (See article **ATLAS**, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

ATTICA (*at'tee-kah*), an eastern division of ancient Greece, between the Ægean Sea and Bœotia; capital, Athens. It now forms, with Bœotia, a province of modern Greece.

AUCKLAND (*awk'land*), New Zealand, capital city of the province of Auckland, in the North Island; pop. 165,000. It was the capital of New Zealand until 1865. It has a fine harbor, visited by steamships from all parts of the world.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS, an uninhabited group of islands 200 miles south of New Zealand. A station for shipwrecked sailors is maintained there by New Zealand.

AUERSTADT (*ow'er-stet*), Germany, a village in Saxony, 14 miles northeast of Weimar, where the French under Marshal Davoust defeated the Prussians, on Oct. 14, 1806. The leader of the Prussians, the Duke of Brunswick, was killed, together with about 10,000 of his men. Napoleon himself with another French army defeated another Prussian army on the same day at Jena. He made Davoust Duke of Auerstädt in reward for the victory.

AUGSBURG (*awgz'burg*, German *owgz'-boorg*), Germany, a city in Bavaria, on the river Lech, 33 miles northwest of Munich; pop. about 155,000. Augsburg was early a great center of trade and had ships on all known seas. Among the most noted of its merchants were the Fugger family, descended from a poor weaver, who became the richest family in Europe. They were made counts and princes of the empire, and enriched the city with libraries, galleries of paintings, and public gardens. Augsburg still has a large trade and banking-business and is a railway center for South Germany. It has manufactures of cotton, woollens and machinery. Many books are printed there, and its great newspaper, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Universal Journal), is one of the best in Germany.

Augsburg means the town of Augustus. It gets its name from a colony founded there (12 B.C.) by the Emperor Augustus, called Augusta Vindelicorum (Augusta of the Vindelicians), after a German tribe that he had conquered. A great council, called the Diet of Augsburg, met there in 1530 at the summons of Charles V, to settle religious troubles in Germany which the teachings of Martin Luther were causing. The creed, expressing the belief of Luther's followers, was prepared by Melancthon and read before the council. It is the chief Lutheran creed still, and is called the **Augsburg Confession**.

AUGUSTA (*aw-gus'ta*), Georgia, a city on the Savannah River; pop. 53,000. It has a large cotton trade and important cotton manufactures.

AUGUSTA, the capital of Maine, on the Kennebec River; pop. about 14,000. It is built on both sides of the river, and has a bridge. It has cotton manufactures.

AUSABLE (*o-sah'bl*) **RIVER**, a river in New York State, 12 miles from Plattsburg, famous for the Ausable Chasm through which it runs. The beginning of the chasm is only 10 feet wide, and its walls of rock are from 100 to 200 feet high. Lower down the gorge

Battle of Three Emperors," because Napoleon, Francis, and Alexander were all present.

AUSTIN (*aws'tin*), the capital of Texas, on the Colorado River; pop. 35,000. It is a railway center and contains the University of Texas. It was named from its founder, Stephen F. Austin (1793-1836).

AUSTRALASIA (*aws-tral-ay'sha*), a division of Oceanica, comprising Australia, Papua, Tasmania, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Bismarck Archipelago and some smaller islands. It is sometimes restricted to the Australian colonies of Great Britain, with New Guinea, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji.



AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

is 50 feet wide. The river and its surroundings form a favorite summer resort.

AUSTERLITZ (*aws'ter-litz*), a town of Moravia, in Austria, noted for the great victory won there by Napoleon over the Austrians and Russians, led by their emperors Francis and Alexander (Dec. 2, 1805). The army of Napoleon was nearly as large as their two, and he soon got the better of them. Toward the close of the battle, some of the allied soldiers tried to save themselves by crossing a frozen lake, but Napoleon ordered his guns to play on the ice, which was broken up, and 2000 men were drowned. After this battle Napoleon made peace on his own terms. The battle is sometimes called "the

AUSTRALIA (*aws-tray'lee-a*), an island-continent southeast of Asia; area about 2,974,000 square miles, or nearly that of the United States; pop. about 5,500,000. Its surface is mostly an immense plain or tableland, much of which is barren, except in the rainy season. The principal mountain chain is on the east coast. Its highest peaks are only about a mile and a quarter high, not lofty enough for snow to lie on all the year. As it has few mountains, it has of course few rivers, the Murray, with its branch the Darling, being the largest.

Australia is very rich in minerals, especially in gold, silver, and tin. Lead, coal, iron, and precious stones also are found. The climate is

very hot, especially in the north part, which is nearest the equator, but it is generally healthful. A large part of the country is good pasture land, where millions of sheep are kept, and more wool is sent from Australia than from anywhere else in the world. Wheat is the chief crop, with barley, oats, corn, hay, and a good many vegetables and fruits. Manufactures are not very much developed but are increasing. Many very singular plants grow in Australia. Some of the trees shed their bark every year instead of their leaves, which stay green all the time, and in many the leaves grow with their edges turned toward the ground instead of their flat sides, so as to give but little shade, while others have no leaves at all. There are ferns which grow three or four times as high as a man, and have branches like trees, and trees, called gum trees, which grow nearly a tenth of a mile high (500 feet), or higher than the great trees of California, or the pyramids. Many of the plains are covered with kangaroo grass, which grows high enough to hide a horse and its rider. Very beautiful flowers bloom there, but few of them have any fragrance.

The animals of Australia differ too from those of other countries. The only bad beast of prey is the dingo, an animal looking like a dog, and about halfway between a wolf and a fox in size, which roams about in packs, killing sheep. There are many pouched animals, one, the kangaroo, as large as a man, and others no larger than a rat. The duck-bill is a water animal like a beaver, but with a bill like that of a duck. Among the birds is a kind of kingfisher, which has such a hoarse, screaming voice, that the people call it the "laughing jackass."

The natives of Australia are different from the races of the islands around them. They are nearly black, and have black, curly hair, but not crisp like that of the negro. Some have no fixed homes, but wander around naked, and live on raw flesh. They do not use the bow and arrow, but have spears and clubs, and a strange weapon called a "boomerang," a sharp-edged piece of bent wood, which they throw with great skill, so that it turns in the air a good way off, and bounds back again toward the thrower. But few of these people are left, and they will soon be all gone.

Australia, which is a self-governing dominion of Great Britain, was first seen probably by the Dutch in 1606, and was named New Holland. The first English settlement was made in 1788, when a shipload of convicts was sent to New South Wales. Many other prisoners were afterward sent, but the free people who went there to live not liking this,

the English government finally stopped sending them (1834). The island was divided into five colonies, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Victoria, until 1901, when it was formed, together with Tasmania, and the North Territory into a federation much like the United States, called the "Commonwealth of Australia." The six colonies and Tasmania now constitute states of the federation, which is governed by a governor-general chosen by the crown, and a parliament of two chambers, a senate and a house of representatives, the members of which are elected by the people. Thus Australia is entirely self-governing, though included in the British Empire.

The name Australia, given to the country by the English, is made from the Latin word *australis*, southern.

AUSTRIA (*aws'tree-a*), Republic of, a country of central Europe, bounded by Germany on the west and north, Czecho-Slovakia on the north and east, Hungary on the east, and Jugo-Slavia and Italy on the south; area 32,000 square miles, as large as Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut all together; pop. 6,000,000. (See map on following page.) It is the remnant of the once powerful empire of Austria-Hungary.

Before the end of the World War (1918), Austria ruled Hungary, Transylvania, Czecho-Slovakia, most of Galicia, the Trentino, Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, the Banat, etc., and Vienna was one of the great political, industrial, financial and artistic centers of the world. With all these provinces lost and Hungary an independent nation, Austria was deprived of the territory from which her large cities drew their food supplies, and the raw materials for their factories, and also of all her seaports, and a large part of the Danube River. About a third of the population of the republic is in Vienna, and the city was on the verge of starvation for three years after the World War. Foreign nations forwarded enough money and supplies to keep the people alive but anarchy was rife, and it seemed for a time as if the nation would perish. (See also AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.)

AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION, War of the, a war between France, Prussia, Spain, Sardinia and some of the German states on one side, and Austria with her allies on the other, which broke out after the death of the Emperor Charles VI in 1740. As the emperor had no male heirs, he left his Austrian dominions to his daughter Maria Theresa, by virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction (see PRAGMATIC SANCTION), but the ruler of Bavaria and other claimants to the Emperor's throne dis-



AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

puted her right to inherit. Frederick the Great had just become King of Prussia, and he saw an opportunity in Maria Theresa's weakness, to invade the Austrian province of Silesia, part of which he claimed. He defeated the Austrians in two decisive battles, and drew France and Bavaria in on his side; then he made peace with Maria Theresa, who ceded Silesia to him. The war thus begun went on for six years longer, and involved most of Europe. England joined Austria in 1741, and England and France fought in America, in the struggle known as King George's War. After Frederick's desertion of France and Bavaria, the armies of Maria Theresa defeated them; which so alarmed Frederick that he again declared war against Austria. He won two battles against the Austrians and Saxons, and the French gained several over the combined armies of Austria, England, the Netherlands, and Sardinia. Then Frederick withdrew again, after a second treaty with Austria confirmed his possession of Silesia; but Russia came into the war to help Maria Theresa get it back. Everyone wanted peace by that time, so a treaty was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 which ended the fighting temporarily. All conquered territory was restored, except Silesia, which Frederick kept; and Maria Theresa was recognized by all her enemies as Empress. She continued to plan for a new war against Frederick, to regain Silesia, and when she made a treaty with France in 1756, only seven years after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Frederick suddenly invaded Saxony

to forestall Austrian action against him. This started the Seven Years' War (see SEVEN YEARS' WAR), which was a continuation of the War of the Austrian Succession.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY (*hun-gay'ree-an*), the official name of Austria-Hungary, a former empire of Europe, lying between Germany and the Balkans, which was broken up by revolution after the World War. It had an area of about 240,942 square miles, or a little less than that of Texas. Its population was about 45,500,000. Vienna was the capital. The name Austria comes from the German *Oesterreich*, or "Eastern Kingdom," the name given to it nine hundred years ago. In 1273 Rudolph, Count of Hapsburg, was elected King of Germany, and conquered Austria, Styria, and Carniola. His descendants ruled Austria from that time until 1918, holding the title of Emperor after 1804. A collection of peoples and states, and various remnants of former states, fell under them, but the two chief countries of the combination were Austria and Hungary, the Hapsburgs being kings of Hungary as well as emperors. Each country had a government of its own and there was a general government for the whole empire. In 1878 the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were added to the empire under a protectorate, Austria having promised not to annex them. In 1908 the Austrian government broke this promise, and the hostility of the people of these provinces to their rulers was one of the causes of the World War, and of the breaking up of Austria.

B

BAALBEC (*bal'bek*) or **BAALBAK** (*bal'bak*), an ancient city of Syria, 34 miles north of Damascus. Its age is not known, but it was rich and flourishing under the Romans. The Emperor Antoninus Pius built there a splendid temple to Jupiter, one of the wonders of the world, which in after times was turned into a Christian church. The city suffered from many sieges by the Moslem Caliphs, the Christian Crusaders, and the

tongues. (See Genesis XI.) The vast mound of Birs Nimrud (Citadel of Nimrod) at Borsippa, near ancient Babylon, is thought to be the tower of Babel. It is built of bricks, and seems to have been seven stories high, each story painted a different color in honor of some god. It was used both as a temple and an observatory for astronomers. Babel is said to mean "confusion," but in Chaldee it was probably Bab-Il, "the gate of the highest God."



RUINS OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF BAALBEK.

Turks, and was at last quite destroyed by an earthquake (1759) which left only a few columns and walls of the great temple standing. These ruins are famous for their great size and beauty, and have been studied and pictured by many explorers.

Baalbec means the city of Baal, the Syrian sun-god. The Greeks called the city "Helio-polis," meaning the "City of the Sun."

BABEL (*bay'bel*), the Hebrew or Chaldee name of Babylon and of the tower near it, the building of which is said in the Bible to have been stopped by the confusion of

BABYLON (*bab'ee-lun*), one of the most famous of ancient cities, capital of Babylonia, on the river Euphrates. Babylonia included also the country called Chaldea, near the head of the Persian Gulf. Babylon was built on both sides of the river, in the form of a square, and its wall is said to have been fifty-six miles around and wide enough on top for a four-horse chariot to turn between the buildings which lined its edges. Herodotus says that the streets of the city were wide, and the houses three or four stories high. It had a hundred bronze gates, and was sur-

rounded by a deep moat full of water; and within, besides its splendid buildings, palaces, and temples, were beautiful gardens and pleasure grounds. The famous hanging gardens were among the seven wonders of the world. They were built by Nebuchadnezzar to please his queen, who wanted something in this flat country to remind her of her native mountains of Media.

Babylon was a very old place, but did not become of much importance till after the fall of Nineveh, the capital of Assyria. Babylonia had been subject to Assyria for about seven centuries, but after the conquest of Assyria, a new and great empire grew up in Babylonia, and the first two kings, Nabopolassar and Nebuchadnezzar, spent vast sums in beautifying Babylon. It then grew very fast, and in the sixth century B. C. it was a great center for trade and had a very large population. Nebuchadnezzar, after attacking Jerusalem, carried off the Jewish king and 10,000 of his subjects to Babylon as captives, and a few years later destroyed Jerusalem and transported all the surviving citizens to Babylon. This was the beginning of the "Babylonian Captivity." The Persian king Cyrus took Babylon (538 B. C.) in the height of its glory and allowed the Jews to return to Jerusalem. After this Babylon fell into decay little by little, and when Alexander the Great took it, it was almost a ruin. Alexander meant to rebuild it and make it the capital of his empire, but died there before he had finished his plans.

Babylon is the Greek form of Babel, which was the real name of this city.

BACON'S (*bay'kunz*) **REBELLION**, a rising of Virginia colonists, headed by a lawyer named Nathaniel Bacon, as a protest against conditions while Sir William Berkeley was governor. The colonists were particularly indignant that they were not protected against the ravages of the Indians. Bacon, who was a prominent member of the Council, was chosen leader against the Indians. Governor Berkeley refused to give him a commission and when Bacon attacked the Indians and defeated them, the Governor proclaimed him a rebel. Bacon then besieged the capital, Jamestown, where he forced the governor to repeal some of his exorbitant taxes and other objectionable measures. Berkeley sent for troops, but they refused to take up arms against Bacon and the Governor fled, taking refuge on a warship. Bacon then set fire to Jamestown and burned the principal public buildings. He died soon afterwards (1676), and the rebellion came to an end.

BACTRIA (*bak'tree-ah*), an ancient country of Asia on the upper course of the

Amu Darya, included in modern Afghanistan, and subject to Mohammedan rule. It was a great kingdom before it was crushed by the Medes, who were in turn conquered by the Persians, and the ancient religion of the Persians came from there. Zarathushtra, or Zoroaster, reformed and revived the Bactrian beliefs about 600 B. C., and made them the national Persian religion. For several centuries after the conquest of Bactria by the Medes, it was a Persian or Macedonian province, but from 256 B. C. for about a hundred years it was a prosperous independent country under its own kings. It then fell again under the Persians, and was finally taken by the Arabs.

BADAJOS (*bad-a-ho's*), Spain, a town on the river Guadiana, near the boundary of Portugal; capital of a province of the same name; pop. about 37,500. It is built on a hill three hundred feet high, on the top of which are the ruins of a Moorish castle, and is strongly fortified. Its situation on the border of the two countries made it an important military post, and it has suffered many sieges. It was taken by the French in the wars of Napoleon (1811), and in the following year Wellington took it by storm, after losing 5000 men in besieging it, and let his soldiers plunder it for two days and nights.

The Romans called this place Pax Augusta. The Moors, who long held it, made this into Paxagousa, and this became changed in time into Badajoz.

BADEN (*bah'den*), a former grand duchy, now a state of the German Republic, north of Switzerland, with the Rhine on the west and south; area about 5821 square miles, or a fourth larger than Connecticut; pop. 2,200,000; capital Karlsruhe. The principal mountains are the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, often mentioned in stories of the Middle Ages. The country is full of mineral springs, the most famous being at Baden-Baden, where people flock from all parts of the world. The chief products are grain, wine, tobacco, hemp, hops, chicory, and great quantities of potatoes. There are flourishing manufactures of clocks and machinery, wooden ware, cotton, silk and woolen goods, chemicals, cigars, brushes, and paper. The people are partly Roman Catholics and partly Protestants. There is a celebrated university at Heidelberg. About 1150 the Margraves of Baden first took their name, and Napoleon gave them the title of grand dukes.

BADEN, or **BADEN-BADEN**, Germany, a town of the state of Baden. The name means "baths" in German, and the town is so called because of its many hot medicinal springs. It is a famous resort.



PONTOON BRIDGE AND ROUND BOATS ON THE TIGRIS RIVER AT BAGDAD

BADEN, or **BADEN BEI WIEN** (*by veen'*), Austria, a watering place with hot sulphur springs, near Vienna.

BADEN, or **OBERBADEN** (*o'ber-bah'-dn*), Switzerland, a small watering place near Zürich, where the Swiss Diet held its meetings for many years. In 1714 the German states and France signed a treaty there, which, with the treaty of Utrecht between France and Great Britain, the Netherlands, and their allies, and the treaty of Rastadt between France and Austria, ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

BAD LANDS, a region of the northwestern United States where poor soil and lack of moisture make vegetation impossible. Because of the many strange shapes which the clay has taken, the Bad Lands look like devastated cities and towns, from a distance.

Of late years, with irrigation, some tracts have been redeemed.

BAFFIN or **BAFFIN'S BAY**, a bay between the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans, west of Greenland, explored by the English navigator William Baffin, in 1616. (See map of NORTH AMERICA.)

BAFFIN or **BAFFIN'S LAND**, a large island belonging to Canada, west of Baffin Bay; area 236,000 square miles, nearly as large as Texas. There is no vegetation and the land is practically valueless.

BAG'DAD, a city of Mesopotamia (Iraq), on the river Tigris, about 350 miles north of the Persian Gulf; pop. 225,000. The streets are narrow and unpaved, but there are fine bazaars and mosques, and many of the houses are surrounded by date groves and orange gardens. Bagdad was built (about 765) by

the Caliph Al-Mansour for his capital, partly out of the ruins of Babylon, and was called by him Medinet el-Salem (Arabic for City of Peace). The name Bagdad means "Garden of Dad," *bag* being the Turkish for garden. Dad was a monk who had his cell near the city. While the Caliphs lived there, it was the great city of the East, and the chief seat of Arabian learning; and in 873 it is said to have had 2,000,000 inhabitants. It was frequently taken by the Turks and Persians, and lastly by the Turks in 1638. Bagdad was the eastern terminus of the great Berlin-Bagdad railway, constructed in the early years of this century under German direction, with German money, as a means to further German interests in the Near East. It was the chief goal of the British campaign in Mesopotamia of 1916-17. It was finally taken by General Maude in the spring of 1917, after terrible hardships and difficulties. The Treaty of Sèvres, between Turkey and the Allies, made Mesopotamia independent. A new kingdom was formed, called Irak, with Bagdad as the capital, and the first king chosen was Emir Feisal, the son of the king of Hedjaz. (See IRAK and MESOPOTAMIA.)

BAHAMAS (*bah-hay'mas*), a chain of islands belonging to Great Britain, lying between Florida and Hayti; area 4400 square miles; pop. about 60,000; capital, Nassau. There are about six hundred islands in all, but only fifteen are inhabited. Many fruits and valuable woods grow there, and the principal trade is in oranges, pineapples, salt, and sponges. The largest island is called Grand Bahama. San Salvador, or Cat Island, one of the group, is supposed by many to be the one called by the Indians Guanahani, the first land seen by Columbus in the New World (Oct. 12, 1492). At one time the Buccaneers ruled these islands. (See map of WEST INDIES.)

BAHIA (*bah-ee'a*), Brazil, a city on the coast about 800 miles northeast of Rio de Janeiro; pop. about 300,000. It is the capital of the state of Bahia, noted for its sugar, and for its forests. There are diamond mines which used to be famous, but now the chief diamonds of the world come from South Africa. The older part of the town has crooked and narrow streets, where loaded horses and donkeys often jostle the passer-by. The newer town is on a high bluff, and people go up to it by means of a steam elevator. From the top is a beautiful view over the bay, which is one of the finest harbors in the world. It is one of the oldest cities in Brazil, having been founded about 1510. For a long time it was the capital of the country. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

BAHIA HONDA (*ohn'dah*), Cuba, a town and harbor on the northern coast, which the United States leases from the Cuban government as a coaling station; pop. 1,000. For Bahia Honda and Guantnamo Bay, the United States pays to Cuba \$2,000,000 a year.

BAIKAL (*by'kal*), **Lake**, a lake in eastern Siberia, the largest body of fresh water in Asia; about 375 miles long and 50 miles wide. It is surrounded by mountains which rise to a height of about 5,000 feet, the lake itself being 1,400 feet above sea level. From December to May it is frozen, and navigation is possible only because great ice breakers are used to keep it open. It is crossed by steamers which connect with the Trans-Siberian Railway. There are salmon, sturgeon and seal fisheries.

BAIREUTH, see BAYREUTH.

BAKU (*bah-koo'*), Azerbaijan, a seaport on the west shore of the Caspian Sea, formerly a Russian city; pop. 250,000. It is an ancient city but is known to us chiefly for its oil refineries. In the neighboring country there are hundreds of oil wells, which produce vast quantities of petroleum. This is carried by pipes to the city, where it is refined and shipped all over Europe and Asia. There is also some trade in grain, and cotton. Because of the great wealth contained in the Baku oil-fields, Azerbaijan is the most important of the new states subject to Russia. Baku, during the World War, was the station of the Russian Caspian fleet, was strongly fortified, and was the scene of severe fighting. It became the capital of the new republic of Azerbaijan in 1918. (See map of RUSSIA.)

BALAKLAVA (*bah-lah-klah'vah*), Russia, a small town on the Black Sea about eight miles from Sebastopol. It is noted as the site of the battle of Balaklava, fought by the allied armies of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey against the Russians (Oct. 25, 1854), during which the famous cavalry charge took place celebrated by Tennyson in his poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade." The English light cavalry, commanded by the Earl of Cardigan, charged on the Russian batteries, cut down their gunners, and rode back through a storm of shot and shell, losing all but 150 out of 600 men. It was a very brave deed, but a useless waste of life.

BALEARIC (*bal-ee-ar'ik*) **ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Mediterranean Sea, east of Spain; area 1860 square miles, or about one and a half times as large as Rhode Island; pop. 350,000. The principal islands are called Majorca and Minorca. All are high and rocky, and noted for fine scenery. The climate is warm and pleasant.

Coal is found in Majorca, and quarries of fine marble are worked in all the islands. There are many vineyards and a great deal of wine is made. Among the other products are olives and olive-oil, oranges, figs, and saffron. The islands belong to Spain and the people are much like Spaniards.

It is said that the name comes from the Greek word *ballein*, meaning to throw, because the people were skilful in using the sling. The islands have belonged to the Phœnicians, Romans, Vandals, Visigoths, Moors, and French. (See map of SPAIN.)

BALKAN (*baw'kan* or *bawl-kahn'*) **MOUNTAINS**, a long range of mountains in Europe, south of the river Danube, running nearly east and west from the Black Sea to the Adriatic. The highest peaks are about 9700 feet high. There are several passes, the chief one called Shumla Pass. Copper, lead, and iron are mined and much marble is quarried.

BALKAN PENINSULA, the name given to the southeasternmost peninsula of Europe, between the Adriatic and the Ægean Seas. Greece is included in the area but is not usually counted as one of the Balkan states, which were, before the World War, Bulgaria, Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro. The former Austrian provinces of Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina were in Balkan territory. From the beginning of modern history these states have been the center of quarrels, jealousies and wars between European nations. They all belonged once to Turkey, but one by one each fought Turkey and gained its independence and then, as they were of different races and religions, they quarrelled with each other. Turkey never ceased to meddle with them and to stir up trouble and the powers of Europe, especially Russia and Austria, were deeply interested in their affairs, and several times seemed on the verge of fighting before war finally broke out in 1914. In 1912 the Balkan states united against Turkey and defeated her, winning much territory. In the following year they could not agree about dividing it, and fought each other, Bulgaria standing against the rest. (See **BALKAN WARS**.) Austria was then jealous of Serbia's success and growth, and took action against Serbia which brought on the World War. After the war, Serbia and Montenegro joined the new republic of Jugo-Slavia, and Rumania received a great deal of new territory taken from Austria and Hungary.

BALKAN WARS, the name given to two wars fought in the Balkan Peninsula in 1912-1913, important for their connection with the World War. The First Balkan War was an attempt on the part of the small Balkan na-

tions, all of them Christian nations, to drive the infidel Turks out of Europe. They chose a time when Turkey was in the midst of political troubles and also engaged in a war with Italy (see **YOUNG TURKS** and **TURKO-ITALIAN WAR**), and declared war on her (Oct. 1912). The Serbians and Montenegrins defeated the Turks at Kumanovo, and the Bulgarians also defeated them in two great battles at Kirk Kilisseh and Lulé Burgas. The Greeks took Saloniki. After being driven back almost to Constantinople the Turks signed a peace at London whereby they surrendered nearly all of their territory in Europe (May 30, 1913). Rumania had not entered the war. The other Balkan nations got a great deal of glory and much territory.

Because the war was such a defeat for Turkey and because Serbia particularly was so greatly benefited by it, the world at large saw in the war a check to German interests in the Balkans and a corresponding advancement for the interests of Russia, France and England (see the first paragraphs of the article **WORLD WAR**). This was because Germany had backed the Turks to win. Germany felt that if Serbia became more powerful than Turkey in the Balkans, Germany would have little chance to extend her influence across the Balkans and the Dardanelles to Asia Minor and Persia, as she wished to do. Serbia is a Slavic nation; her people are of the same family as the Russians; Russia and France were allies, and England had a friendly understanding with France. As all these nations were hostile to Germany's plans in Turkey and the Balkans, it is easy to see why Germany and her ally, Austria, did not like the outcome of the First Balkan War.

Things could not remain as they were. Bulgaria had a pro-German king, Ferdinand, who was now easily persuaded that with German influence behind him it would be safe to attack Serbia and take for himself the lion's share of all the spoils. Serbia herself was annoyed because she had not received, by the treaty, some territory (Albania) on the Adriatic Sea. She was ready to fight again and the Greeks supported her. Bulgaria attacked in June, 1913. But Rumania, another Slavic country, now stepped in and attacked Bulgaria from the rear, and Bulgaria was forced to sign a peace at Bucharest, on the 10th of August. She lost much of what she had gained by the Treaty of London and Serbia became even more powerful. This was the Second Balkan War. By it, German diplomacy, which wanted a weak Serbia as well as a strong Turkey, received another check.

The following year, 1914, another German attempt to weaken Serbia, this time by having

Austria do it, brought on a much bigger clash of interested nations, which we call the World War.

BAL-LA-RAT', Australia, a city of Victoria, 65 miles northwest of Melbourne; pop. 40,000. It is the most important city in the colony, excepting Melbourne, and is the center of celebrated gold mines.



THE BALTIC STATES

BALLIOL (*bayl'ee-ol* or *bal'yol*) **COLLEGE**, the name of one of the most famous colleges of Oxford University, founded about 1260 by Sir John de Balliol, of Barnard Castle, Durham. It is said that he gave the money for it as a penance because he had allowed some churches in his neighborhood to be injured. The first students entered the college between 1260 and 1266. It has had a very distinguished history, and among famous Englishmen who studied there were Matthew Arnold, Swinburne, Andrew Lang, and Cardinal Manning. The head of the college is called "The Master."

BALTIC (*bawl'tik*) **SEA**, an inland sea of northern Europe, an arm of the Atlantic, bounded by Sweden, Germany, Denmark, and the Baltic States; area 184,000 square miles, or not quite a fourth as large as the Gulf of Mexico. It is the shallowest of all the seas, and as it has many sandbanks and islands and is often swept by storms, its navigation is dangerous. Its water is not very salt, and it therefore freezes earlier than the ocean. The Baltic connects with the Cattegat and the North Sea by three channels, called the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt; and it is supposed to get its name on this account from the Latin word *balteus*, a belt.

BALTIC STATES, the general name given to the states formed after the World War from territory which once belonged to Russia, bordering on the Baltic Sea. They include Latvia, Esthonia, and Lithuania. Finland may also be regarded as one of the Baltic States.

BALTIMORE (*bawl'tim-awr*), Maryland, a city on the Patapsco river, 14 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 38 miles from Washington; pop. about 734,000. It has much shipping and a large trade, and receives, next after New York and Philadelphia, more foreign goods than any other port in the United States. The chief exports are breadstuffs, tobacco, cotton, oysters and coal. There are manufactures of flour, woolen and cotton goods, tobacco, and iron and steel. The port is defended by Fort McHenry, on a point between the river and the harbor. This fort was successfully defended in 1814 against a British fleet; and it was during this fight that the words of the "Star Spangled Banner" were written by Francis S. Key, who was then a prisoner on one of the British ships.

Baltimore is sometimes called the "Monument City," on account of its handsome monuments. It has many schools and colleges, among them the Johns Hopkins University, founded in 1876. Near the city is Druid Hill, a very beautiful park.

Baltimore was laid out as a town in 1730, and was named in honor of Lord Baltimore, who was Baron of Baltimore in Ireland. When the war of the Revolution began, it had only about 6000 inhabitants. In February, 1904, more than 75 blocks in the business part of the city were destroyed by fire.

BALUCHISTAN or **BELUCHISTAN** (*be-loo-chis-tan*'), a country of Asia, between Afghanistan and the Indian Ocean; area about 160,000 square miles, or a little more than that of California; pop. about 850,000; capital, Kelat. It is a mountainous country, and much of it is desert. The people

are mostly wandering Mohammedan tribes, much like the Bedouins, who live by raising sheep, goats, and camels. Coal, iron, lead, and salt are found. Dates and dried fish are exported. The British practically control the whole country, and the northwest part is entirely in their hands and is called British Baluchistan. Little is known of its early history, except that the Hindus ruled it until the 17th century. British troops first took Kelat in 1839, and have several times invaded the country in connection with the Afghan Wars.

bury cheese," because the cheese was said to consist of nothing but "paring." Banbury cakes and ale were famous in old England; the cakes being pastries filled with mince meat. The town contained an ancient cross, destroyed in Elizabeth's time, about which an old nursery rhyme was sung:

"Ride a cock horse

To Banbury Cross," etc.

There seem to have been many Puritans in the region, for the nickname "Banbury man" was given to any Puritan in the 16th and 17th



PRIMITIVE PEOPLE AND THEIR HOUSES IN BALUCHISTAN

The name comes from the Belooches, one of the tribes. (See map of INDIA.)

BANAT (*bah-nat'*), a district which formerly made up the southeastern part of Hungary, and which was given to Rumania by the Treaty of Versailles after the World War; area about 11,000 square miles, nearly half as large again as Massachusetts; pop. 1,600,000. It is a fertile region and includes the counties of Temesvar, Torontal and Krisso. It was taken from Hungary by the Turks in 1682, held by them until 1716, and reunited with Hungary in 1799.

BAN'BURY, England, a town on the Cherwell, 22 miles north of Oxford; pop. 13,000. Shakespeare and other English writers contain references to people "thin as Ban-

bury saint" to mean a stiff, hypocritical Puritan.

BANFF, Canada, a city in Alberta, on the Bow River; pop. 1,000. It is situated in the magnificent scenery of the Canadian Rockies, with high mountains all around. There are sulphur springs, open air baths, sanitariums and many fine hotels, and many visitors go there in search of health. It is included in the Rocky Mountain National Park of Canada. The name is that of a small seaport in Scotland.

BAN-GA-LORE' or **BAN-GA-LUR'**, India, chief city of Mysore, 180 miles west of Madras; pop. 200,000. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, etc. The British captured it from Tippoo Sahib in 1791.

BANG-KOK', Siam, the capital city, on the river Menam, 20 miles from the sea; pop. about 550,000. One-half the people are Chinese, who do most of the business, and the remainder are made up mostly of Siamese, Malays, and Hindus. Rice, sugar, hides, cotton, silk, ivory, paper and sesame are exported. Most of the common people live on the river, in floating houses, built on bamboo rafts, each of which has a canoe belonging to it. Only the buildings of the government, the temples, and the houses of the nobles and great men are allowed on the river banks.

manded by King Edward II, numbered nearly 100,000 men, and the Scotch, under Robert Bruce, only about 30,000, but the English were defeated with a loss of 30,000 men, and King Edward had to flee on horseback. This battle made Scotland independent and gave Robert Bruce his throne.

Bannockburn means the brook (burn) of the bannocks, a kind of oaten cake common in that country.

BAPAUME (*bah-po'm*), France, a town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, 14 miles south of Arras; pop. before the World War,



A CANAL IN BANGKOK, SIAM

Some of the temples are very beautiful, and are decorated with gold, silver, and precious stones. The Great Pagoda of Wat-Ching is carved and painted very elaborately, and runs up to a tall prism with a ball on the top. The royal palace is a splendid building surrounded by three walls and strongly fortified. Near it is the palace of the white elephant, an animal which is sacred in Siam.

BAN'NOCK-BURN, Scotland, a small village, three miles from Stirling Castle, where a great battle was fought between the English and Scotch, June 24, 1314. The English, com-

3,000. The Germans defeated the French there in 1871. In the World War it was in the center of heavy fighting, particularly during the battle of the Somme, and much of the town was destroyed. In 1917 the British retook it, after the Germans had occupied it since October 1914. The town hall at that time was intact, but ten days later a bomb with a time attachment which had been hidden in it, exploded and blew it up, burying a group of English officers and two French deputies. The Germans regained it in 1918 and lost it again.

BARBADOS (*bar-bay'doz*), a British island in the West Indies, the most easterly of the entire group; area 166 square miles; pop. about 190,000, of whom only about one-tenth are white; capital, Bridgetown (pop. 17,000). It is more thickly peopled than any other island in the world excepting Malta. The climate is hot, and the island is often swept by hurricanes, in which sometimes hundreds of people lose their lives. Sugar, cotton, aloes, arrowroot, rum, and molasses, are sent from there.

Barbados was discovered in the 16th century by the Portuguese, who gave it its name, which means "Island of Pines." The English first settled there in 1625. (See map of WEST INDIES.)

BAR'BA-RY PIRATES, see **BUCCANEERS** and **TRIPOLITAN WAR**.

BARBARY STATES, a name given to all the countries of Africa north of the desert of Sahara and between Egypt and the Atlantic, thus including Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco.

BARBISON (*bar-bee-zon'*), France, a small village near the forest of Fontainebleau, about 40 miles southeast of Paris; famous as the home of a group of French painters. The first of the school was Théodore Rousseau, and the greatest of his many followers were Corot, Daubigny and Diaz. Their pictures have made the Barbison scenery well known all over the world.

BARCELONA (*bar-se-lo'nah*), Spain, a city on the Mediterranean; pop. about 625,000. Next after Madrid, it is the largest and most flourishing city of Spain, and it is the most important seaport and manufacturing place in the kingdom. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by strong forts and a citadel. Silk, woolen, and cotton goods, laces, paper, soap, and steel are sent from there.

Barcelona is said to have been founded by Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, who called it *Barcina*, and from this its present name has come. It has suffered many sieges. It was an important place in Roman times, and again under the Goths, and in the middle ages was a great literary center. (See map of SPAIN.)

BARI (*bah'ree*), Italy, a seaport, capital of the province of Bari, on the Adriatic Sea; pop. 115,000. It is defended by strong walls, and by an ancient castle which is nearly a mile in circuit. The city has a good harbor and carries on a large trade in grain, olives, oil, and wine. In ancient times Bari was called *Barium*. It has belonged at different times to the Saracens, Greeks, and Normans.

BAR-LE-DUC (*bar'le-dewk*), France, capital city of the department of the Meuse, on the Orain River and the Marne Canal,

about 160 miles east of Paris; pop. 20,000. During the World War it was the scene of many military operations and the city was greatly damaged, especially near the railway station. Before that time it had important manufactures, including cotton and woolen mills, breweries, paper mills, etc. Bar-le-Duc jelly, a fine confection made of red or white currants, gets its name from this town, though the jelly is mostly made in Ligny-en-Barrois, a few miles away. The notable buildings of Bar-le-Duc include the city hall, library, and a 15th century church.

BAR'MEN, Germany, a city in western Prussia; pop. 156,000. It is closely connected with Elberfeld. (See **ELBERFELD**.)

BARONS' WAR, in English history, a rebellion of the great nobles led by Simon de Montfort against Henry III. Montfort won a great victory at Lewes in 1264 and took the king prisoner, after which he called a great council to deliberate the affairs of the kingdom. He summoned to this parliament, besides a certain number of churchmen, barons and knights of the shires, two common citizens from every borough in England. This was the beginning of the English House of Commons, now the ruling body of the nation. A quarrel between Simon de Montfort and another of the great lords at this council, led to the battle of Evesham in the same year, at which Montfort was killed. This ended the Barons' War.

BASEL (*bah'zel*), or **BALE** (*bahl*), Switzerland, a city on the Rhine; pop. 135,000. It is the most important manufacturing and trading town in Switzerland, and is especially noted for its ribbons.

Basel is a very old place, and was first called *Basilea*, which means the "queenly city." It is said to have been founded by the Romans. A great church council met there from 1431 to 1449, to try to unify the Greek and Latin churches, and to bring back the Bohemians into the church, as they were breaking away in accordance with the teachings of John Huss.

BASQUES (*basks*), a curious race of people whose origin is unknown, inhabiting the region at the western end of the Pyrenees Mountains, both in southern France and northern Spain. They are of good height and excellent physique, and are brave, intelligent and hard working. As seamen they have been famous for centuries. Many scholars think that they are descended from the Iberians, the earliest known inhabitants of the peninsula. Their language is unlike any other known to philologists and its origin has never been settled; it appears to be earlier than any of the other European tongues. The Basques number about 700,000.

BAS'RA, or **BAS-SO'RA**, or **BU'SO-RA**, Irak, a city on the west bank of the Euphrates river, 56 miles from its mouth in the Persian Gulf; pop. 20,000. It was founded in the seventh century A.D., and during the middle ages was an important commercial and literary center among the Arabs. The British troops in Mesopotamia used it for a base of supplies during the World War. Within the last few years the Tigris and Euphrates rivers have been opened up for commerce and Basra in consequence has become prosperous and important. It is the principal port of Mesopotamia, known since 1921 as Irak.

BASTILLE (*bas-teel'*), the state prison and citadel of Paris, built by Charles V about 1370. It had eight strong towers joined together by high walls, and was defended by a deep ditch, around which was an outer wall. In it were solitary cells for fifty prisoners, and dungeons nineteen feet below the courtyard on a level with the water in the moat. During the ministry of Richelieu, and under the worst of the kings, people were often seized and shut up there without being told their offence, and treated with great cruelty. When the Revolution broke out the people stormed the Bastille, shot the commandant, and later destroyed it (July 14, 1789). This action by the Paris mob was their first violent manifestation against the government, and is usually taken as the beginning of the popular revolution. The key of the Bastille was sent by Lafayette to Washington, and it is still kept at Mount Vernon. A column marks the site of the Bastille.

BA-SU'TO-LAND, a British province in Africa, lying between the provinces of Orange Free State, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope; area about 11,700 square miles; pop. 500,500. The Basutos, who inhabit it, are the most intelligent of South African tribes. The country was placed under the protection of Great Britain in 1848, and is governed by a British resident commissioner. Only about 1200 of the inhabitants are whites. It is a flourishing colony, with a fine climate, and many cattle are raised. Iron and coal mining are just beginning.

BATAVIA (*bah-tay'vee-a*), Java, the capital city of the Dutch East Indies; pop. 235,000. About twenty-five thousand are Europeans, the rest being mostly natives and Chinese. It has a good harbor and the largest trade of any place in the Malay Archipelago. Rice, spices, coffee, sugar, indigo, tin, and rattan are sent from there.

Batavia means the "good land." The city was founded by the Dutch in 1619.

BATH, England, a city and fashionable watering-place in Somersetshire, on the River

Avon; pop. about 59,000. It is built in a valley and on the sides of hills and terraces, and has a finer site than any other city in England. It gets its name from its hot mineral springs, which have been noted from the time of the Romans, who called it *Aquæ Solis* ("Waters of the Sun"). The ruins of their baths and temples are still to be seen there. A beautiful Gothic church, built about 1500, is one of the finest monuments of the town.

BATON ROUGE (*bat'un roozh'*), Louisiana, the capital city, on the Mississippi, 129 miles above New Orleans; pop. about 22,000. It was made the capital of the state in 1847. During the Civil War it was taken by the Union forces, and the State House was burned. When Louisiana came back into the Union (1868), New Orleans was made the seat of government, but in 1880 Baton Rouge again became the capital. It is the seat of the Louisiana State University, founded in 1860. The name, which is French for "red stick," is said to have come from a red stake driven into the ground where the lands of the French settlers ended and those of the Indians began.

BATTER-Y, The, a park at the southern end of Manhattan Island, New York city, where an old Dutch fort stood before the English took New York. Castle Garden, a round fort, which was used as an opera house when Jenny Lind sang there, and is now an aquarium, stands in Battery Park. The quarter was once rich and fashionable, but is now mostly given over to business.

BATUM (*ba-toom'*), or **BATOUM**, Georgia, Asia, a seaport on the east coast of the Black Sea; pop. 46,000. It was acquired by Russia through the Treaty of Berlin, and as it has an excellent harbor, it rapidly grew to be the main port of Transcaucasia. The chief exports are grain, oil, timber, hides and wax. After the World War Batum became a part of the independent republic of Georgia, but in April, 1920, it was internationalized by the Allied Supreme Council and made a common port for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. The city is the terminus of the Transcaucasian railroad and of the petroleum pipe lines from Baku. (See map of RUSSIA.)

BAUTZEN (*bow't-zen*), Germany, a city of Saxony, the capital of a district of the same name; pop. 33,000. It is a manufacturing town, but is famous as the scene of a great defeat of the Russians and Prussians by Napoleon, in 1813. The battle lasted three days, and on the second day Marshal Ney brought 40,000 troops to re-enforce Napoleon, which made the Russians and Prussians retire. Napoleon, however, lost more men than the Allies, and obtained no permanent advantage.

BAVARIA (*ba-vay'ree-a*), a former kingdom of Germany, now a state of the German Republic; area 31,000 square miles, or not quite as large as Indiana; pop. 7,000,000; capital, Munich. It is a hilly country with some high mountains, and has large forests. The principal river is the Danube. The climate is healthful, but very cold in winter, and much snow falls in the highlands. Coal and iron are found everywhere. Bavaria is noted for its manufactures of beer, coarse linen, glass, and toys. Many cattle and sheep are raised; and great quantities of hops, potatoes, wheat, rye, oats and other cereals. The chief exports are timber, wine, grain, hops, and beer, and manufactured articles. Most of the people are Roman Catholics.

Bavaria is called by the Germans *Baiern*, which means the "dwelling of the Boii," the ancient tribe who lived there. The rulers were called in modern times electors until after the battle of Austerlitz, when Napoleon made the elector a king to reward him for helping him against the Austrians. In 1871 Bavaria became a part of the German Empire.

BAYEUX (*bah-yuh'*), France, a town of Normandy, 15 miles northwest of Caen; pop. about 9000. It was an important town when William I was Count of Normandy, and contains a beautiful Gothic cathedral. In the library of the town is kept the Bayeux Tapestry, a long strip of linen embroidered with pictures of William's conquest of England. It is said that William's Queen, Matilda, embroidered it with her ladies-in-waiting.

BAYLEN (*by-len'*), Spain, a town in the province of Jaen, famous for the "Capitulation of Baylen," in 1808, when General Dupont with about 20,000 French troops surrendered to the Spaniards, on condition of being allowed to return to France. The Spanish government refused to ratify the terms of the capitulation and sent all the French, except the highest officers, to the galleys.

BAYONNE (*bah-yon'*), France, a city on the river Adour, about 3 miles from the sea and 18 miles from the border of Spain; pop. about 27,500. The people are partly Basque, partly French, and partly Spanish. Excellent hams come from Bayonne. It is strongly fortified, and has one of the best arsenals in France. The bayonet, which got its name from the town, is supposed to have been invented there.

Bayonne means the "good bay." The town was long held by the English, but was given up by them to the French in 1451. In 1565 Charles IX of France and Catherine de Medici met the Duke of Alva and Elizabeth

of Spain at Bayonne for a secret conference where they are said to have planned the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

BAYREUTH or **BAIREUTH** (*by'royt'*), Germany, a city of Bavaria, on the Red Main River, 125 miles north of Munich; pop. 35,000. It is beautifully situated and has broad streets and noteworthy public buildings, but is chiefly celebrated as the site of the Wagner Festivals, which attract musicians from all parts of the world. Through the aid of the King of Bavaria, Richard Wagner was enabled to build there in 1875 a theater or opera-house called the Wagner Festival Theater, for the special performance of his works.

Richard Wagner is buried at Bayreuth, in the grounds of the Villa Wahnfried, once occupied by him.

BEACHY HEAD (*bee'chee hed*), a chalk headland projecting into the English Channel from the coast of Sussex, England. Near it a naval battle took place in 1690, between an allied fleet of English and Dutch, and a French fleet under Admiral Tourville. The French won, the English and Dutch losing several ships and two admirals. The English commander was blamed for not putting up a better fight, and the French commander for not taking advantage of his victory and pursuing it.

BEACONSFIELD (*bek'onz-feeld*), England, a market town of Buckinghamshire, 8 miles north of Windsor, best known as the source of the title of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, who lived at Hughenden, eight miles west of it. Edmund Waller, the poet, was born there, and Edmund Burke died there.

BEAUVAIS (*bo-vay'*), France, a town on the Thérain, 44 miles northwest of Paris, pop. 20,000. It is a historical place and has been the scene of much fighting. In 1433 it was besieged by the English. In 1472 Charles the Bold of Burgundy besieged it, and it was defended by its women under Jeanne Fourquet, called Jeanne de la Hachette because she carried a hatchet for a weapon. The Duke did not take the town, and every year the women head the procession with which the inhabitants celebrate the raising of the siege. Beauvais has a fine Gothic cathedral, begun in 1225 and intended to be the largest church in the world. When the choir and transepts were finished, the people gave up the work, but these serve as a church, one of the loftiest in the world.

BECHUANALAND (*bek-oo-an'a-land*), a dependency of the Union of South Africa, between the Zambesi River, Matabele Land, the Transvaal, and Southwest Africa; area 275,000 square miles, a little larger than Texas;

pop. 153,000. Until 1885, it was included in the crown colony of British Bechuanaland, and was then annexed to Cape Colony, which is now the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa. It has a good climate, but the soil of most of the region is too dry to be very fertile. There are many hundreds of thousands of cattle, which graze on the vast plains. Some gold is mined, but the other resources of the country are not developed at all. (See map of AFRICA.)

BEDLOE'S (*bed'lo-z*) **ISLAND**, a small island in New York harbor, which was ceded to the United States Government in 1800. It is now notable chiefly for the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," by the French sculptor Bartholdi, which was erected in 1886. It was paid for by popular subscription among the French people and presented by them to the United States. The people of the United States subscribed to pay for the pedestal, which was designed by Richard Hunt. The statue is 151 feet high, the pedestal 155 feet.

BEDOUINS (*bed'oo-inz*), the wandering tribes of the desert in Arabia, Syria, and North Africa. They have no houses but tents, and no settled homes, but move from place to place wherever they can find food for their sheep, goats, and camels, which are tended by the boys and girls. The men are fierce and warlike, and are much given to robbery and fighting. They are very fond of horses, and are among the best riders in the world. All the work is done by women and slaves. The Bedouins are divided into tribes, each of which is ruled by a sheik. They call themselves Mohammedans, but are not very strict in their religion.

The word Bedouin comes from the Arabic *Bedawi* (plural *Bedwan*), which means a dweller in the desert.

BEERSHEBA (*bee'er-shee'bah* or *bee'er'shee-bah*), a town in southern Palestine often mentioned in the Bible. It was a very old town, and is famous chiefly in the phrase "from Dan to Beersheba," meaning "from one end of the land to the other," because Dan was in the north and Beersheba in the south end of the country. There are the ruins of 1000 large wells, which the Arabs call the "Well of the Lions," on the site of the ancient town. (See map of PALESTINE.)

BEHRING SEA, see **BERING SEA**.

BEIRUT or **BEYROUT** (*bay'root* or *by'root*), Syria, a town on the Mediterranean, 85 miles from Damascus; pop. 150,000. It is the principal seaport of Syria, and has a large trade, carried on mostly by Europeans living there. Madder, olive-oil, grain, tobacco, figs, raisins, wool and raw silk are sent from there. American Protestants have there

a college and a medical school. France was given a protectorate over Syria in 1919, but when French soldiers attempted to enter Beyrout in 1920 the Turks opposed them, and many people in the city were killed.

Beyrout in Hebrew means the "City of Wells." It is supposed to have been built by the Phœnicians. In Roman times it became a great center of learning. For many years the Crusaders held it. (See map with article ARABIA.)

BELEM, see **PARÁ**.

BEL-FAST', Ireland, a city at the mouth of the River Lagan, 88 miles north of Dublin; pop. 425,000. It is the capital of Ulster and was the center of opposition to Home Rule. It manufactures and exports great quantities of linen, and has large shipyards.

BELFORT (*bel-for'*), France, a town in eastern France, on the Savoureuse River; pop. 40,000. Before Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France following the World War, Belfort was of great strategic importance, being situated at the meeting of the chief routes between France, Germany, and Switzerland, and was strongly fortified. In 1871 it was captured by the Germans after a siege of three months. The defense of the garrison had been so gallant that the Germans allowed them to march out, after the surrender, with their arms, and all the honors of war. The French sculptor Bartholdi, who made the Statue of Liberty, carved a famous statue of a lion, called the "Lion of Belfort," to commemorate this siege. After the cession of Alsace to Germany, Belfort remained French, the only part of the department of the Haut-Rhin which France did not give up.

BELGIAN CONGO, see **CONGO**, **BELGIAN**.

BELGIUM (*bel'jee-um* or *bel'jum*), a country of Europe, between Holland and France; area 11,373 square miles, a little more than that of Maryland; pop. 7,500,000; capital, Brussels. Excepting the island of Malta, Belgium has more people for its size than any other country in Europe. The surface is mostly level, much of the soil is fertile, and the climate temperate. The coal mines are among the most productive in Europe. Belgium is rich in iron, and is noted for fine horses and cattle, for its flax, and for its manufactures of silk, linen, cotton, wool, leather, and iron. Sugar-beets are raised in large quantities and much sugar manufactured from them. More than half of the people speak the Flemish language, but French is the language of the court. Most of the non-Flemish people are Walloons, who inhabit the southern provinces of Belgium. The government is a monarchy.

Belgium means the "country of the Belgæ," a German tribe who lived there when the



BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS

Romans conquered the region. In modern times the country has formed at different times part of Spain, Austria, France, and Holland, but in 1831 it became independent, with the aid of France and Great Britain.

Because of its situation, controlling the Rhine and the English Channel, its possession by any one of the greater nations would endanger the safety of the rest of Europe. Largely for this reason, a special treaty was signed in 1831 by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, guaranteeing that Belgium should "form an independent and perpetually neutral state," and providing further that Belgium was bound to observe neutrality towards all other states.

In spite of the treaty, Germany, many years

before the outbreak of the World War, built railways to the Belgian frontier, and made preparations to pass through Belgium in case of war, and as the Belgians did not trust Germany, they built great fortifications on their frontier, especially at Liège. When the World War broke out, Germany, in spite of her pledge, ordered the Belgian government to allow German troops to pass through the country on their way to invade France, and the king and government of Belgium refused, as the treaty bound them to do. The German armies at once began the siege of Liège, and although the Belgians resisted bravely, they could not stem the great torrent of troops which came against them. The Germans took Liège, entered Belgium, and took

possession of the whole country, except a narrow strip bordering on the English Channel, where the Belgians opened the dikes and allowed the water to come in and overflow the land. Throughout the four years of the war, King Albert held this line with the Belgian army. As time went on, many men from the conquered territory got through the German lines in order to join him, until by 1918 he had an army of about 200,000 men. They took a prominent part in the final campaign which forced the Germans out of Belgium.

In December of the same year Belgrade was retaken, by the Serbs, but in October, 1915, combined German, Austrian, and Bulgarian armies invaded Serbia again, completely occupied the country, captured Belgrade, and held it until September, 1918. After the war, when Jugo-Slavia was organized, Belgrade became its capital. (See WORLD WAR.)

BELIZE (*bay-leez'*), British Honduras, the capital city; pop. 13,000. The whole country is also sometimes called Belize. (See HONDURAS, BRITISH.)



BATHING IN THE GANGES RIVER AT BENARES, INDIA

BELGRADE (*bel-grahd'* or *bel-grayd'*), Jugo-Slavia, the capital city, situated on the Danube; pop. about 120,000. It is the chief place of trade between the Balkan States and the states formed from the Austrian Empire, and is an important strategic point, the scene of many sieges and battles. It belonged for centuries to the Turks and figured conspicuously in the many wars between them and the countries of central Europe. Before the formation of the Republic of Jugo-Slavia, Belgrade was the capital of Serbia, and when Austria declared war on Serbia in 1914, the first military movement of the Austrian armies was an attack upon it. This invasion was repulsed by the Serbians, but the Austrians returned a few weeks later, and were successful.

BELLEAU (*bel-lo'*) **WOOD**, a wood near Château Thierry, France, famous for an engagement of the American marines (a brigade of the 2d Division) in the World War. The French have renamed it "The Wood of the American Marines." The attack took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th of June, 1918, and was made by the 6th regiment of marines. The regimental commander was wounded and the battalion which attacked on the left did not succeed in advancing as far as the right hand battalion. There was some confusion and the attack had to be made without the support of a barrage. The wood is very dense and the task faced by the marines with their rifles and bayonets was very difficult. But on the whole they were

successful. The Germans held on to a few acres of the wood until the 23rd of June, when the American 3rd Division cleaned them out, after first dropping twenty-eight hundred and eighty six-inch shells upon them, at a rate of two and one half tons of shell per minute. The Battle of Belleau Wood was not a great battle; it showed up some faults of the American staff, due to inexperience. But it proved the quality of the American fighting man and encouraged the French at a critical time. (See CANTIGNY, also CHATEAU THIERRY.)

BELUCHISTAN, see BALUCHISTAN.

BENARES (*ben-ar'eez*), India, a city on the Ganges, 100 miles above Calcutta; pop. 220,000. It is the holy city of the Hindus, and contains a thousand temples, some very handsome, and more than three hundred mosques. Formerly its wealth and splendor were very great, and it is said that half a million people lived there, and swarms of pilgrims filled its narrow streets, and the steps leading down to the sacred river. It is still one of the largest cities of northern India, and is famous for its brass ware and other decorative metal work. It has a large trade, and cotton, woolen, and silk goods are made there. (See map of INDIA.)

BENEVENTO (*ben-e-ven'to*), Italy, the ancient Beneventum, capital city of the province of Benevento, 34 miles northeast of Naples; pop. 22,000. The Emperor Trajan is commemorated there in a beautiful Roman arch, built 114 A.D. There is a cathedral, begun in the 12th century, when the Normans had conquered southern Italy, and built in the same style as the churches of Normandy, but decorated like Byzantine buildings in the Greek-Oriental style. Benevento was a town of the Samnites, and was conquered by the Romans in the 3rd century B.C. It has manufactures of plated ware and leather goods.

In 275 B.C. the Romans defeated Pyrrhus in battle near Benevento, which was then called Beneventum.

BENGAL (*ben-gawl'*), a division of northern British India, on the lower course of the Ganges river; area 78,700 square miles; pop. 46,700,000. The chief city is Calcutta. (See INDIA.)

BENGAL, Bay of, that portion of the Indian ocean which is east of India. It receives many large rivers—the Ganges and Brahmaputra on the north, and the Irrawaddy on the east. (See map of INDIA.)

BEN'NING-TON, Vermont, a village 55 miles south of Rutland, pop. about 10,000. The British General Burgoyne, while on his way from Canada to invade the northern

states, in the Revolutionary War, sent Colonel Baum with part of his army to seize the stores at Bennington; but General Stark met him with some "Green Mountain Boys," and killed or captured nearly all his force (August 16, 1777).

BERBERS (*ber'berz*), a race inhabiting north Africa and the Sahara Region, and forming part of the Hamitic family, supposed to be descended from Ham, the son of Noah. Some of the Hamites are dark, showing a mixture with negroid races, but the Berbers are light, many of them blond or red-haired. They have lived in northern Africa since the dawn of history, and although they have been conquered by Carthage, and Rome, and by the Turks and Arabs, they have never given up their peculiar race customs and their own language. They speak a number of dialects, sometimes called Libyan. As they live in barren regions, they are nowhere thickly settled, and in the Sahara they lead nomadic lives. They are chiefly Mohammedans. The Barbary States were named from the Berbers.

BERESINA or **BEREZINA** (*behr-e-zee'-nah*), a river in the province of Minsk, Russia, which flows into the Dnieper. In 1812, during the retreat of Napoleon's army from Moscow, the Russians fell upon the French as they were crossing the Beresina, and killed many thousands of them, while thousands more were drowned or taken prisoners.

BERING or **BEHRING** (*bay'ring* or *bee'ring*) **SEA**, a part of the North Pacific Ocean, between the Aleutian islands and Bering Strait, by which it communicates with the Arctic Ocean. It is bounded on the west by Kamchatka and on the east by Alaska. Fogs are almost continuous, and about the beginning of November every year navigation in the northern part is entirely closed because of ice. The fisheries of the Bering Sea were the cause of an international dispute between the United States and Great Britain, when the United States purchased Alaska and claimed the exclusive right to seal fishing in its waters. This right was disputed by the British, and the question was referred in 1893 to an arbitration tribunal, which decided that neither nation could exclude the other from the fisheries. Regulations for the protection of fur seals were then drawn up and agreed to by the two powers. (See map of ALASKA.)

BERKELEY (*burk'lee*), California, a city of Alameda county; pop. 56,000. It is the seat of the University of California, founded in 1868, which is now among the largest American universities.

BERKSHIRES (*burk'sheerz*), a range of low mountains in the northwestern part of Massachusetts, which stretches 16 miles north and south on the east of the valley of the Upper Hoosatic River. The region contains many beautiful towns and villages, which are known as summer and autumn resorts.

BERLIN (*ber-lin'* or *ber'lin*), Germany, the capital city both of Prussia and of the German Republic, on the river Spree, a branch of the Elbe; pop. about 2,000,000.

libraries, museums, picture galleries, and many fine public buildings and gardens. It is also famous for its manufactures, which include cotton and woolen goods, confections of many kinds, beer, fine musical instruments, machinery, and metal ware; and its trade is very large.

About the beginning of the 13th century, two villages, called Kölln and Berlin, stood where the city now is. As they grew larger the name Berlin was given to both, because the other name was too much like that of



THE REICHSTAG, BERLIN

It is the largest German city, and, excepting London and Paris, the largest city in Europe. It is built on both sides of the river, which is crossed by more than forty bridges. The walls which once surrounded it are now torn down. The new part of the city has many fine squares, streets, and buildings. Unter den Linden (Under the Lindens), the principal street, has four rows of linden or lime trees in it, and is lined with palaces and beautiful houses. The University of Berlin is one of the best in the world, and has more than 10,000 students. Berlin is noted for its

Cologne (German, Köln). It first became a large city under Frederick the Great. Berlin was taken by Napoleon in 1806. In 1878 a famous Congress of the European powers, including Turkey, was held there to settle the affairs of the Balkan Peninsula. (See CONGRESS OF BERLIN.)

BER-MU'DAS, a group of about 300 small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 600 miles east-southeast of Cape Hatteras; area 20 square miles; pop. about 20,000; capital, Hamilton. Most of them are mere rocks, and only a few are inhabited. The climate

is so mild that the islands are green all the year, and they are a favorite winter-resort for both American and English people. Many vegetables are raised, and each spring the earliest vegetables in our markets are brought from there. The Bermudas were named after Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who discovered them in 1522. They now belong to England.

BERN or **BERNE**, Switzerland, the capital city, on the river Aar; pop. about 105,000. It is one of the finest cities in Switzerland, and is built on a rocky bluff, around three sides of which the river flows. This gives it a very picturesque and medieval appearance from a distance. One of the curiosities of the city is an ancient clock tower. When the time comes for the clock to strike, the works set in motion a procession of bears, and an old man with an hour glass, who strikes the hour on a bell. Bern has a university, fine museums, and an arsenal of ancient weapons.

Bern is said to gets its name from the German word *Bären*, "bears," and to have been so called by Duke Berthold V, who founded it in 1191, because he killed a bear there. His statue, with a bear by his side, stands in the city park, and bears are always kept in two pits walled round with stones. From 1218 Bern was a free city of the Empire. It became the capital of federated Switzerland in 1848.

BERNARD, St., see **ST. BERNARD**.

BERWICK (*ber'rik*), or **BERWICK-ON-TWEED**, England, a seaport at the mouth of the river Tweed, on the borders of Scotland; pop. about 15,000. Berwick Castle, famous in the wars between England and Scotland, is now in ruins.

Berwick is shortened from Aberwick, which means "the town at the mouth." In the 13th century it was the richest town in Scotland, and is said to have been equal to London. It is now called Berwick-on-Tweed, because there is another Berwick in Scotland.

BESANÇON (*beh-zonh-sonh'*), France, a town on the river Doubs; pop. about 60,000. It is noted for its manufactures of watches, in which it surpasses every other city in Europe except Geneva. The town is strongly fortified, and contains many hospitals and an artillery school. Besancon is a very old town, having been the chief city of the Sequani nation before the Romans conquered Gaul.

BESSARABIA (*bes-sah-ray'bee-ah*), a province of Rumania, east and north of the Pruth river, running between Galicia and the Black Sea; area about 17,000 square miles, nearly as large as Vermont and New Hampshire together; pop. 2,700,000. The people

are of many different nationalities, including Russians, Rumanians, Poles, Armenians, Jews, and Greeks. Bessarabia was formerly part of the Russian province of Ukraine, but the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in 1918, in which Germany forced Russia to surrender vast territories, gave it to Rumania. The defeat of Germany in the World War annulled this treaty, but the people of Bessarabia voted to remain under Rumania, and were allowed by the Peace Conference in 1919 to do so.

BETHANY (*beth'a-nee*), a place near Jerusalem on the road to Jericho, mentioned in the New Testament as the home of Lazarus, and of his sisters Mary and Martha, the friends of Jesus. The ascension of Jesus to heaven was said to have taken place from there. There is a small Mohammedan village now on the site.

BETH'EL, a place told about in the Bible, about 12 miles north of Jerusalem, on the road to Shechem. It was the resting-place of the ark, and the name means "House of God." In the reign of Jeroboam Bethel became the most prominent shrine in the new kingdom of Israel and the worship of idols was carried on there under Ahab and other kings of Israel.

BETHLEHEM (*beth'lee-em*), Palestine, a town 6 miles south of Jerusalem, noted as the birthplace of Jesus. A church, called the "Church of the Nativity," said to have been built by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, stands on the supposed site of the stable where Jesus was laid in the manger. It is the oldest Christian church in the world. About three thousand people, mostly Greek and Roman Catholic Christians, support themselves by selling crosses, beads, and other things which they make, to the pilgrims who visit the shrine.

Bethlehem in Hebrew means the "House of Bread"; it was so named on account of its rich soil. It was the birthplace of David. (See map of PALESTINE.)

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania, a borough on the Lehigh River, 56 miles north of Philadelphia; pop. 50,000. It is an important manufacturing place, having zinc works, silk and woolen mills, and some of the largest iron and steel mills in the world. It was founded in 1741 by the Moravians, who still have a church there, and was made a borough in 1845.

BETHSAIDA (*beth-say'ee-dah*), Palestine, a town mentioned in the New Testament, believed to have been on the west shore of the Sea of Galilee. The name means "fishing place." It was the home of Simon Peter, Philip, Andrew, and other disciples of Jesus, and they withdrew thither to escape from

Herod, and when they needed rest from the multitudes.

BETHUNE (*bay-tu'n*), France, a town in the department of Pas-de-Calais, in the former province of Artois, before the World War a coal-mining and manufacturing city with a population of 12,000. Severe fighting took place in the region in the spring and summer of 1915 during the British and French offensive in Artois, and again in 1918, and Béthune was practically destroyed.

BEVER-LEY, England, a market town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles north of Hull; pop. 13,500. It is a place of great antiquity, growing around a priory founded there in 700. Its splendid Gothic Church of St. John's dates from the thirteenth century.

The name was anciently Bevelac, from Anglo-Saxon *befer*, beaver, and French *lac*, lake.

BHUTAN (*boo-tahn'*), a state in the eastern Himalayas, between Tibet and India; area, 20,000 square miles; pop. 250,000. The chief industries are agriculture and stock-raising. The country is self-governing, under the control of Great Britain. (See map of INDIA.)

BIARRITZ (*bee-ar-reez'* or *byah-reez'*), France, a town on the Bay of Biscay near Bayonne, noted as a summer and a winter resort; pop. 16,000.

BIG HORN MOUNTAINS, a range of the Rocky Mountains which begins near the center of Wyoming and runs north into Montana; height from 8,000 to 12,000 feet.

BIG HORN RIVER, a river which rises in the Rocky Mountains in central Wyoming, and flows 450 miles north to the Yellowstone River.

BILBAO (*bil-bah'o*), Spain, a seaport on the river Nervion, near the Bay of Biscay; pop. 100,000. It is the principal seaport of northern Spain, and used to be famous for the fine rapiers, called bilbaos, which were made there. Behind the town are high mountains, from which it gets its name, Bilbao in the Basque language meaning "Under the Hill." (See map of SPAIN.)

BILLINGSGATE (*bil'ingz-gayt*), a place on the Thames, London, near London Bridge, where there has been a water-gate since very early times. A wharf runs out into the river which has been used for centuries as a landing place, especially of fishing boats, and ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth there has been a fish market near by. The fish wives, and other people who frequent the place, are so foul mouthed that "to talk Billingsgate" has come to mean to swear and use foul language.

BILL OF RIGHTS: (1) the name given to the first ten amendments to the American Constitution, which forbade Congress to interfere with freedom of religion, freedom of the press or freedom of petition; prohibited general warrants, excessive bail, or cruel or unusual punishments, and guaranteed to citizens the right to trial by jury in criminal accusations, and in civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds \$20. The ninth and tenth amendments emphasize the idea that the Federal Government is limited to those powers which are named in the Constitution.

(2) The document affirming the ancient constitutional rights of the English nation, prepared by the English Parliament and agreed to by William and Mary before they were declared King and Queen of England, in 1689. This is also called the Declaration of Right. (See REVOLUTION, ENGLISH.)

BIMINI (*bim'in-ee*), or **BEMINI** (*bay-mee'nee*), some small islands of the Bahamas, east of Florida Strait. The name was used by the natives of the West Indies for a region in the north, where they believed there was a fountain of perpetual youth. Florida was called Bimini on the maps of Ponce de Leon and other early explorers, who heard of the fountain from the West Indians, and thought Florida must be the region they talked about.

BINGEN, Germany, a town on the Rhine, 17 miles below Mainz; pop. about 10,000. It is a pretty place, and has an old bridge built by the Romans. Near Bingen is the Mäusethurm (Mouse Tower), on a rock in the river, said to have been built many hundred years ago by Archbishop Hatto of Mainz, who made all vessels passing by it pay toll. Archbishop Hatto oppressed the poor and made the people pay high taxes that he might build beautiful churches and palaces in Mainz. During a dreadful famine he bought up all the grain, and when a number of poor starving people tried to steal a little to eat, he cursed them, said they were like mice stealing from a granary, and had them all shut up in a barn which he set on fire. For this he is said to have been eaten alive by mice in his tower, which thus got its name. The poet Southey has told this story in verse.

Another story of the Mouse Tower is that during the Thirty Years' War, when the Swedes took most of the castles on the Rhine, some knights held this against them. When all were killed but one, the Swedes called on him to surrender, offering to spare his life if he would do so; but he cried out, "Mercy neither for you nor for me. Knights can die, but they cannot surrender." Then, with

the flag in one hand and his sword in the other, he plunged into the river, and was never seen again.

Bingen is a very old place. The Romans called it Vincum or Bingium, and this has been changed to its present name.

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, the largest city in the state; pop. about 178,000. It is an important railway center and one of the principal iron-manufacturing cities in the United States, being in the heart of the coal and iron district of the South. The city was not founded until 1871, following the discovery of coal, iron ore, and limestone. Since then its growth has been very rapid.

BIRMINGHAM (*ber'ming-am*), England, one of the greatest manufacturing cities of the country, in Warwickshire, about 100 miles northwest of London; pop. about 920,000. Being near great iron and coal mines, it has grown to be the most important place in Great Britain for the making of all kinds of hardware, and it has more than a thousand smelting furnaces at work. Among the things made there out of iron are steam-engines and other machines, tools, firearms, swords and bayonets, locks, and steel pens. Almost everything, too, which can be made out of gold, silver, brass, copper, and other metals is made there, and many thousands of men and boys are employed in the factories and shops. Birmingham was long only a little village, and it was not until after Watt found out how to make steam-engines that it grew very fast.

BISCAY, Bay of, a large bay of the Atlantic, between France and Spain. It is very stormy, because the west winds drive into it the waves of the Atlantic, which are rolled back again from the rocky Spanish coast.

Biscay is named from the Basques, a people who have lived along its shores from the most ancient times. (See map of SPAIN.)

BISKARA (*bees'kah-rah*), or **BISKRA** (*bees'krah*), Algeria, the chief French military post in Algeria, about 120 miles southwest of Constantine; pop. 5000.

BISMARCK (*biz'mark*), North Dakota, capital city of the state, on the Missouri River, and on the Northern Pacific railway; pop. 7000. The river here is spanned by a bridge which cost \$1,500,000. The city is a supply and trade center for an agricultural section.

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO (*ar-kee-pell'a-go*), a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, in Australasia, formerly belonging to Germany; area 15,700 square miles; pop. 188,000. They were seized by a Japanese expedition in 1914-15, and were placed under Great Britain by the League of

Nations, after the war. (See map of EAST INDIES.)

BITHYNIA (*bi'h-in'ee-a*), in ancient times, a country of Asia Minor, bordering on the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. It was an independent kingdom from the beginning of the third century B. C. until 74 B. C., when it was bequeathed to Rome by the will of its king, Nicomedes III. Chalcedon and Nicæa were among its cities, and Brussa was the capital. The Turkish Nationalists now control the region. (See BRUSSA.)

BITLIS (*bit-lee's*), Armenia, a city about 16 miles west of Lake Van, formerly the capital of a Turkish province of the same name; pop. 40,000. The town existed at the time of Alexander the Great, who is said to have built the castle, now in ruins, which dominates it. It is inhabited chiefly by Turks and Armenians, and before the World War it had a large trade in fruits, gums, spices and tobacco. It was occupied by the Russian armies on March 2, 1916. Bitlis has been the scene of some of the most terrible massacres of Armenians. The Peace Treaty of Versailles gave it to the new republic of Armenia.

BLACK DEATH, a pestilence which swept over Asia and Europe in the fourteenth century, so called because the bodies of those stricken turned black after death. Half the people of England are said to have died.

BLACKFEET, a tribe of Indians of Algonquin stock. See INDIANS.

BLACK FOREST, a range of mountains in the southwestern part of Germany, east of the Rhine. Their tops are covered with snow eight months of the year, but their sides have thick forests, from which the range gets its name. The Black Forest is noted in poetry and romance and is rich in mines of silver, copper, iron, lead, and cobalt. The people live mostly by making wooden clocks and toys.

BLACK HAWK WAR, an uprising led by Black Hawk, chief of the Sac Indians, in 1831 and 1832, as a result of disputes over Indian lands in Illinois. (See article BLACK HAWK in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

BLACKHEATH (*blak'heeth*), a common just outside of London, famous in the history of England for the important events which took place there. The Danes were defeated on Blackheath in 1011; Wat Tyler there collected his rebellious peasants to march on London in 1381; and Jack Cade's army camped there in 1450. In 1497 royalist troops defeated a force of Cornish rebels there. There is a cavern on the slope lead-

ing to the plateau, popularly called "the retreat of Cad," and believed to have been the haunt of banditti in Cromwell's time.

BLACK HILLS, a range of mountains in southwest South Dakota and northeast Wyoming, famous for the rich deposits of silver, gold, and other minerals which have been found there.

BLACK SEA, an inland sea between Europe and Asia; area 180,000 square miles, or about twice as large as Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario put together. On the north it connects with the Sea of Azov, which is nearly half as large as Lake Superior, and at the southwest end its waters flow into the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles. Its shores are owned partly by Russia and partly by Turkey, but for a long time the Turks kept the ships of all other nations out of it. In 1774 the Russians got the right to navigate it, and since the end of the Crimean War (1856) it has been open to the ships of all nations. Russia had a fleet in the Black Sea, and there were several battles between Russian and German naval vessels during the World War.

The Black Sea was called by the ancients the Euxine. It gets its name of Black from its many storms.

BLACKWELL'S (*blak'welz*) **ISLAND**, an island in the East River, belonging to the city of New York; area about 120 acres. On it are a penitentiary, alms house, workhouse, asylum for the blind, and other institutions and hospitals connected with the city. The island is crossed by the Queensboro bridge. In 1921 the name was changed to Welfare Island.

BLADENSBURG (*blay'denz-burg*), Maryland, a town on the Potomac, 6 miles northeast of Washington, noted for the defeat of the Americans by the British (Aug. 24, 1814), who then marched into Washington and burned the capitol and other public buildings. (See WAR OF 1812.)

BLANC (*blahn*), **Mont**, the highest mountain in the Alps, situated on the border between France and Italy; height 15,781 feet. It was first ascended in 1786 and from that time has been quite frequently climbed. The glacier known as the "Mer de Glace," or Sea of Ice, is on its slope, and the valley of Chamonix, famous for its beautiful scenery, is at the foot. (See map of FRANCE.)

BLARNEY, Ireland, a village and castle 4 miles northwest of Cork. Many songs have been made about the castle and the beautiful groves of Blarney. The castle stands on a steep rock overlooking the valley. On its top is the famous "Blarney Stone," which is said by the people living around there to give to

those who kiss it great skill in making complimentary or pleasing remarks. The word blarney, meaning flattering or deceitful talk, comes from this.

BLENHEIM (*blen'em*), Germany, a village in Bavaria, on the Danube, from which the English named the great victory won near there (Aug. 13, 1704) by the English and Austrians, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard. The French commander was taken prisoner with many thousand men. The French and Germans call it the battle of Höchstädt, because it was really fought at a village of that name. For this splendid victory Queen Anne gave to Marlborough a large tract of land near Oxford, called Woodstock, on which was afterward built, at the cost of the nation, the Palace of Blenheim, still owned by the descendants of Marlborough.

BLOCKADE (*blok-ayd'*), the act of shutting in a port or an entire country during war time making it impossible for the inhabitants to receive supplies or aid from the outside. The right to establish a blockade exists only in war and is governed by the rules of warfare. During the American Civil War, the North established a blockade of all the Southern ports, and this was one of the chief causes of the failure of the Confederacy. During the World War, England established a blockade of all German ports, and it was in consequence of this that the Germans established a so-called war zone, and claimed the right to torpedo all ships entering it, because they said that the blockade was starving the people.

BLOIS (*blwah*), France, a city on the Loire river, 99 miles south southwest of Paris; pop. 25,000. It is one of the oldest and most picturesque cities of France and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, ruins of a Roman aqueduct, and other antiquities. Its castle is one of the most famous in medieval history and many kings of France lived there, and added to it from time to time. Francis I built a wing in front of which there is a beautifully decorated winding staircase, running outside the walls. In 1588 the Duke of Guise and his brother, the Cardinal, were assassinated in the castle by order of King Henry III. Maria Louisa, wife of Napoleon, retired here when Napoleon was sent to Elba in 1814. During the World War there was a camp at Blois (familiarily called "Blooeey"), where American officers who were declared unfit for one kind of duty were examined and either transferred to some other duty or sent back to America to be discharged. To be sent to Blois for examination was called "to be Blooied."

BLOODY ASSIZES (*as-sy'zes*), the popular name given to a series of trials held in western England in 1685, and presided over by the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Jeffreys, of offenders who had taken part with the Duke of Monmouth in a rebellion against King James II. The Duke of Monmouth had been defeated at the Battle of Sedgemoor, taken prisoner, and executed, and his chief followers were then brought before Jeffreys for examination. More than 300 of them were executed after short trials, many were whipped or fined or sent to jail, and nearly 1000 were deported to America as slaves. Jeffreys' brutality and injustice became notorious through these trials.

BLUE RIDGE, the easternmost chain of the Appalachian mountains, in Virginia and North Carolina; highest peak, the Grandfather, in North Carolina, 5897 feet. It is famous for the beauty of its scenery.

BEOTIA (*bee-o'shee-ah*), an eastern country of ancient Greece, now joined with Attica; pop. about 70,000. The inhabitants were famous in Greek legend for their stupidity. Thebes was the principal city, and headed the Beotian League, or Confederacy.

BOER (*boor*) **WAR**, the war between Great Britain and the people of the Transvaal in South Africa, 1899-1902. "Boer" is the name given to the inhabitants of the Transvaal and other South African provinces most of whom are farmers of Dutch or Huguenot descent. They began to fall under the control of Great Britain at the beginning of the last century, when the British seized Cape Colony, then a Dutch possession. The Boers did not like English rule and were especially angry because the English very soon abolished slavery. They had great numbers of African, Malay, and Hottentot slaves, and did not consider slavery wrong. Great numbers of Boers left Cape Colony, and founded two independent republics north of it, Orange Free State, and the Transvaal. The British tried at once to annex Orange Free State, but it rebelled and they recognized its independence. Under Lord Beaconsfield, Great Britain annexed the Transvaal, and while the British government was trying to straighten matters out, the Boers collected an army, attacked and defeated a small British detachment at Majuba Hill, 1881. Many Englishmen were exceedingly angry and wanted to send an army to avenge this defeat, but Gladstone, who had come into office, thought the English had been unjust to the Boers, and recognized the independence of the Transvaal. He said, however, that white men were to have full liberties there, of trade and citizenship. Majuba Hill left the seeds of trouble

because it embittered the feeling of the English, and made the Boers think they had won their independence by force against Great Britain.

In 1884 gold was discovered in the Transvaal. Into the midst of the Boer farmers poured crowds of English miners and speculators, who built a new city, Johannesburg, and introduced new ideas. The Boers called them Uitlanders, or foreigners, were very suspicious of them, hindered their naturalization, and forbade their voting, regardless of the promises made to Gladstone. Feeling became very strong on both sides.

In 1895 the English administrator of Rhodesia, Dr. Leander Jameson, did a very ill-advised thing. With a few hundred troopers he invaded the Transvaal, intending to overthrow the Boer government and bring about reforms to help the Uitlanders. The Boers easily defeated Jameson, and, instead of executing him and his friends, handed them over to the British for punishment. This was a very honorable action, but the British, who sympathized strongly with the raid, punished Jameson very lightly. The man who the Boers believed had financed and encouraged Jameson, Cecil Rhodes, was not punished at all. This infuriated the Boers, and made them more determined than ever to give no privileges to the Uitlanders. Each side accused the other of wanting to seize all the power and exclude them from South Africa. Finally the Boers declared war on Great Britain.

No one believed the war would be very serious. The Boers, knowing that Great Britain had very few troops in South Africa, and full of pride at their victory at Majuba Hill, believed they could easily drive out the British. The English Government thought that a little nation like the Boers could not possibly withstand a great empire. But when fighting began, it was hard and bitter. The Boer generals, Christian de Wet and Jan C. Smuts, proved fine leaders, and the English suffered many reverses. Finally Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who had had much experience fighting in India, took over the command of the British, and by a slow process of guerilla warfare, without any decisive battles, they conquered the country, mile by mile. The Boers gave up, and peace was made, June 1, 1902. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State became colonies of Great Britain.

The English had learned their lesson, however, and no longer oppressed the Boers. After only four years, they gave self-government to both colonies, and very soon afterwards the British inhabitants of South Africa

with the help of the Boers, organized the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, Cape Colony, and Rhodesia, into the Union of South Africa. This new commonwealth is considered the flower of British democracy, so great are the liberties of the people and so well do they manage their own affairs.

BOGOTA (*bo-go-tah'*), Republic of Colombia, the capital city; pop. about 139,000. It is situated among the Andes, on a tableland more than a mile and three-quarters high, and has a fine climate. It has a cathedral, a fine capitol, a university, museums, and libraries, but the streets are narrow and most of the houses are low.

Bogotá was founded in 1538 by the Spaniards who named it Santa Fé (*san'tah fay*, Holy Faith), and its whole name is now Santa Fé de Bogotá. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

BOHEMIA (*bo-hee'mee-ah*), part of the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia, formerly a crownland of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; area 20,000 square miles, or a little smaller than West Virginia; pop. about 7,000,000; capital, Prague. It is a high tableland, shut in by mountains, and is rich in metals and precious stones. Iron, silver, lead, sulphur, alum, and graphite are mined. The manufactures are very important: linen, cotton, woolen, leather, and paper goods, and a great deal of fine glass are made, besides chemicals, porcelain, beer, and iron wares. Bohemian glass is famous all over the world.

Bohemia means the "Home of the Boii," a Celtic tribe who lived there in very early times. It was long an independent kingdom, and kept an independent national life as a state of Germany until it fell under the control of Austria in 1526. The people were Czechs, and Protestants. They hated Austrian rule, and were very proud of their own history and traditions. They fought very unwillingly in the Austrian armies during the World War, for the enemies of Austria were closely related to them in language and blood. As soon as the Austro-Hungarian Empire broke up, in 1918, the Bohemians joined the Moravians and Silesians to form the new republic of Czecho-Slovakia. (See CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.)

The French people used to think of Bohemia as being full of gypsies, and began, a good many years ago, to call people who lived a wandering or unsettled and unconventional life "Bohemians."

BOISE (*boy'zay*), or **BOISE CITY**, Idaho, the capital of the state; pop. 21,400. It occupies the site of a former fur trading post, and is in an agricultural and mining district. The industries include meat pack-

ing, stone quarrying, cigar and cement manufacturing.

BOKHARA (*bo-kah'rah*), or **BUKHARA** (*boo-kah'rah*), central Asia, a walled city, capital of a country of the same name, which is a dependency of Russia; pop. about 90,000. It is an important place for trade, and has large bazaars. The region produces grain, cotton, hemp, rice, fruits, tobacco, and live stock, and the chief manufactures are silk, jewelry, firearms and cutlery. The Russian Transcaspian railway runs through it.

Bokhara is called among the Mohammedans "The Noble," and has been famous for centuries as a center of learning. It contains a number of colleges, where many thousand students are taught the Koran and a few other books.

Bokhara is said to mean "Treasury of Science." The city was burned by Genghis Khan, and was long ruled by the successors of Tamerlane or Timour.

BOLIVIA (*bo-liv'ee-ah*), an inland country of South America, north of Argentina; area about 567,000 square miles, or nearly twice that of Texas; pop. about 2,890,000; capitals, La Paz (pop. 107,000), and Sucre (pop. 30,000). The western part, through which the Andes pass, is the highest and most mountainous region of America. The mountains divide there into two great chains, between which lies the valley of the Desaguadero, the highest tableland in the world, excepting Tibet, being more than two and a half miles above the sea. In this valley is Lake Titicaca, the largest lake in South America, and Potosi, the highest city in the world. Eastern Bolivia is a lower plain, with tropical forests in the northern parts, where wild beasts roam, and grassy plains in the southern part, where great herds of cattle feed.

Bolivia is very rich in metals and useful minerals. Silver and gold abound, as well as tin, copper, and lead; and salt, nitre, sulphur, and coal are found in great quantities; but these riches are of little use because everything sent out of the country has to be carried over the Andes on the backs of mules and llamas. The plains in the eastern part produce cocoa, india-rubber, cinchona, coffee, wheat and maize. Most of the people are Indians, only about one-fourth being white. The civilized people speak Spanish. The government is a republic, much like that of the United States. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

The Spaniards first went into Bolivia in 1538, and soon conquered it from the Indians. They named it first Charcas and then Upper Peru. In 1825 the people made themselves independent of Spain and called the country

Bolivia in honor of Simon Bolivar. In 1879-83 Bolivia and Peru were defeated in a war with Chili, and Bolivia had to give up its seacoast, together with the districts containing guano and nitre.

BOLOGNA (*bo-lo'nyah*), Italy, a city at the base of the Apennines, 80 miles north of Florence; pop. 190,000. It is a handsome city, and is surrounded by a wall with twelve gates. There are many beautiful palaces,

famous for its university all through the middle ages. In the 16th and 17th centuries a line of famous Italian painters, including the Caracci and Guido Reni, flourished there. (See map of ITALY.)

BOL'SHE-VIST REVOLUTION, the name given to the seizure of the Russian government in 1917, some months after the Russian Revolution, by the extreme socialist party, called Bolsheviks (*bawl'she-vists*) or



IDLE MEN IN BOKHARA

adorned with paintings by the old masters, and the best streets are lined with arcades or covered porticoes, where people can walk sheltered from the rain or sun. The University of Bologna, founded about 1200, is the oldest and one of the most famous in Italy. The city has a large trade in silk goods, liquors, soap, macaroni, and sausage.

Bologna is a very old town, originally a stronghold of the Etruscans, who called it Felsina. When the Romans got it (189 B.C.) they changed its name to Bononia, and this has been changed in time to Bologna. Charlemagne made it a free city, and it was

Bolsheviki (*bawl-she-vee'kee*). The leaders in Russia were Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, both of whom had been active for years in stirring up the discontent which led to the Revolution. They had behind them an excellent organization, in a large number of councils of workmen and soldiers which they called Soviets. There was also one chief Soviet, or Council, which thus could claim to represent the working classes of all Russia. For a time after the Revolution, there was in Russia a moderate Republican government, led by Kerensky and others, but it was very weak, and the superior organization of the

Soviets soon made it possible for them to overthrow it. Through their soldier members, they obtained control of the army, and set up a government known as the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. They at once imprisoned the leaders of the former republic, and also many of the members of the old imperial government, many of whom, including the Czar, they afterwards killed. The government operated all industries, transportation, and agriculture, the profits of which were to be divided among the working people. The Bolsheviks caused Russia to withdraw from the alliance she had entered into with France and England, and signed a separate peace with Germany. They moved the capital from Petrograd to Moscow.

Although they numbered only about 600,000 in a population of over 100,000,000, their control of the army enabled them to bring a large part of the former Russian empire under their rule. Several of the provinces resisted them, and the Entente allies in 1918 and 1919 tried to help the anti-Bolsheviks, but all the revolts failed. The chief leaders of these efforts to free Russia from the power of the Bolsheviks were Admiral Kolchak, General Denikin, and General Wrangel. The Bolsheviks finally reconquered the provinces which had revolted, including the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Siberia, and even added territory to the Russian dominions. In 1920 they carried on war with Poland, and invaded that country, but were driven back when France went to the aid of Poland. Without letting individuals own any property and enjoy the rewards of their labors, the Bolsheviks found it hard to bring prosperity back to their country. Little by little they gave more freedom to private enterprise, but meanwhile crops had been bad and as the railroad system was disorganized, it became very hard for people to get enough food to eat. Famine came upon the people and millions perished of starvation, though the United States and other countries sent generous aid. (See RUSSIA.)

BOM-BAY', India, a city on the island of Bombay off the west coast of Hindustan; pop. about 1,000,000. This island, which was the first land the British ever got in India, is about eight miles long and three miles wide. The city is built on the south end of it, and has a fine harbor where the largest ships can go. Next after Calcutta and Canton, Bombay has the most trade of any place in Asia. The chief things sent from there are cotton, opium, wool, cashmere shawls, silk goods, coffee, spices, and sugar. Many ships are built there out of a very strong wood called teak, which grows chiefly in the East Indies. The people of Bombay are mostly Hindus and Moham-

medans, and there are only about 10,000 Europeans. There are also about 30,000 Parsees, descendants of Persian so-called fire-worshippers, who are among the richest and best of the population. There are only about 100,000 of them in all India. They do not actually worship fire but regard it as a symbol of the divine. On a high hill in the city is their walled cemetery, in which are five round towers about as high as a four-story house. When a Parsee dies, his body is placed on an iron grating on the top of one of these towers, and left there until the vultures have eaten all the flesh off, when the bones fall through the grating into the tower. (See map of INDIA.)

Bombay was named by the Hindus after Bombé, an Indian goddess; but the Portuguese, who got the island in 1530, made it into Bom-bahia, which in their language means "good bay." It has belonged to England since 1662.

BON HOMME RICHARD (*bo-nom'ree-shar'*), a French merchant vessel made over into a man-of-war and placed under the command of John Paul Jones by the French government during the Revolutionary War. The name is a translation into French of "Poor Richard," and was given to the vessel in honor of Benjamin Franklin. Paul Jones ravaged the British coast with the *Bon Homme Richard* and other ships, and did much damage to British commerce, but finally fell in with a merchant fleet under convoy, off Flamborough Head (1779). At 7:30 in the evening of September 23, by moonlight, the *Bon Homme Richard* engaged the British warship *Serapis*, of 44 guns, and fought an obstinate battle in which more than half the men engaged were put out of action. In the middle of it Jones ran his vessel alongside the *Serapis* so as to lash the two together and board the enemy. The British commander asked if he had surrendered, and Jones answered, "I have not yet begun to fight." After three hours, the *Serapis* struck her colors, but the *Bon Homme Richard* was on fire and full of water, and sank a few hours later.

BONN (*bon*), Germany, a city on the Rhine, 15 miles south of Cologne; pop. 88,000. It is beautifully situated amid fine scenery, and is visited by many travellers. It is most noted for its university, which has a large library and fine museums. Bonn was called by the Romans *Bonna*, and was a great fortress. For several centuries it was the capital of the independent state of Cologne, but became part of Prussia at the downfall of Napoleon, who had held it for some years.

BORDEAUX (*bor-do'*), France, a city on the river Garonne, 58 miles from its mouth in



A TRIBAL CHIEF AND HIS CHILDREN IN BORNEO

the Bay of Biscay; pop. 262,000. Excepting Paris and Marseilles, it has the largest trade with foreign countries of any city in France. Its harbor, which is very large, is always full of ships. The country around is famous for its vineyards, and the principal merchants in the city are engaged in the wine trade. Most of the claret, or red wine, and brandy sent from France are shipped from Bordeaux. Other exports are metal, timber, coal and grain.

Bordeaux means "on the edge of the waters" (French *bord*, border or edge, and *eaux*, waters). There was a city there called Burdigala long before the time of Christ.

During the World War, Bordeaux was a great military and naval port for the Allies. Troops and supplies were collected there to be distributed to the armies in the field.

BOR'NE-O, an island of the Malay Archipelago, south of Asia; area 290,000 square miles, or a little larger than Texas; pop. about 1,805,000. Its shores are low and marshy, but inland are high mountains. Much of the island is covered with thick forests, in which are found most of the trees belonging to hot climates. Among its products are camphor, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, coconuts, and the breadfruit. Borneo is rich in minerals. Most of the antimony used is got there, and much gold and many diamonds are sent from there.

Most of the people are a dark-skinned race called Dyaks, who are always at war with each other. When they kill a man they smoke his head over a fire, and keep it as a mark of victory. There are also many Malays and Chinese. Most of the southern

part of Borneo belongs to the Netherlands. British Borneo is on the north coast. Since 1888 the territories of Brunei and Sarawak, lying near it, have been under British protection. (See map of EAST INDIES.)

BORODINO (*bor-o-dee'no*), Russia, a village 70 miles west of Moscow, near which took place a great battle between Napoleon and the Russians, Sept. 7, 1812. The French, who claimed it as a victory, called it the battle of the Moskva, from a river near by, and from it Marshal Ney got his title of Prince of Moskva; but the Russians, who said they were not defeated (though they gave up the field and let the French take Moscow a few days after), called it the battle of Borodino. The French lost about 30,000 men, and the Russians nearly 50,000. There is a great description of the battle in Tolstoy's novel "War and Peace."

BOSNIA (*boz'nee-a*), a part of Jugoslavia, formerly a province of Austria-Hungary; situated between the former kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, and the province of Dalmatia; area 23,200 square miles; pop. 2,000,000; capital Sarajevo (pop. 50,000). This includes the country called Herzegovina. These two provinces belonged to Turkey from 1528 until 1878, when the Treaty of Berlin gave Austria-Hungary the right to a protectorate over them, though Turkey still had the nominal rule. The Austrians at once introduced their own government, which the Bosnian people hated bitterly, and on Oct. 5, 1908, in violation of the Treaty of Berlin, Austria annexed both Bosnia and Herzegovina. The hatred of the Austrians by the Bosnians, who belonged to the same race as the Serbians, gave rise to much bitter feeling between Austria and Serbia, and was the spark which kindled the fire of the World War in 1914. (See AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.)

BOSPORUS (*bahz'po-rus*), the ancient name of the strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, now often called the Strait of Constantinople. It is about sixteen miles long and one-half to two miles wide. The city of Constantinople is at its south end, and opposite, on the Asiatic side, is Scutari. The ancients sometimes called this the Thracian Bosphorus, and the strait leading from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azov the Cimmerian Bosphorus. (See map of GREECE.) Bosphorus means in Greek the "ox ford," and the strait was probably so called because cattle could swim across it.

BOSTON (*bawz'ton*), Massachusetts, the capital city, on Massachusetts Bay; pop. about 750,000. Boston is the largest city of New England and the seventh city of the

United States in population, and has a larger foreign trade than any other New England city. It has a fine harbor defended by forts, with anchorage for the largest ships, and has many great docks and wharves. The State House stands on Beacon Hill, fronting the park called the Common. From its top is a very beautiful view of the bay and the country round the city. Boston has one of the best public libraries in the United States, and interesting galleries and collections. It is the seat of Boston University, and other educational institutions. In the part called Charlestown is the navy yard, one of the largest in the country, and Bunker Hill, where a very tall monument has been erected in memory of the battle.

Boston was first built in 1630 by people who came from England with John Winthrop. It was named Boston from Boston in Lincolnshire, England, from which many of the principal families came. Several years before the war of the Revolution frequent troubles broke out between the English soldiers and the people, and on March 5, 1770, took place the "Boston Massacre," when the soldiers fired on and killed some of the citizens. This made the people angry, and helped much to bring about the war. Some time before this the English government had passed a law taxing tea and many things which the Americans wanted, and the people of Boston declared that they would not buy anything of England and forbade any ships to bring tea there. But in 1773 three ships laden with tea arrived, and lay at one of the wharves ready to land their cargoes. The people ordered them away, but they would not go, and one night (Dec. 16) a band of men dressed like Indians went on board the ship, smashed the chests with their tomahawks, and emptied the tea into the water. This was known as the Boston Tea Party. The English Parliament then closed the port of Boston to all trade, and made Salem the capital of the colony. The bill by which this was done is known as the "Boston Port Bill," and it took effect June 1, 1774. But the brave people of Boston were not to be thus put down; the other towns helped them, and two years afterward the first blood of the Revolution was shed at Lexington. Boston was soon after besieged by the Americans, and on March 17, 1776, the British were driven out.

BOSWORTH (*bahz'worth*), England, a market town of Leicestershire, 12 miles west of Leicester. Near it was fought the battle of Bosworth (Aug. 22, 1485), in which King Richard III was defeated by the Earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, and killed. Richard had twice as many men as Richmond,

but some of his officers deserted him in the fight. Among these was Lord Stanley, Richmond's stepfather, who, after the battle, took the crown from Richard's head and set it on the head of Richmond, who was hailed king. Richard's dead body was thrown on a horse and carried to Leicester, where it was buried in the Gray Friars' Church. (See ROSES, WARS OF.)

BOTANY (*bot'an-ee*) **BAY**, a bay of New South Wales, on the east coast of Australia. Captain Cook stopped there when he sailed along the coast of Australia (1770), and named it from the many beautiful flowers

can be seen. The harbor is excellent, and one of the busiest in France. It was there that Napoleon got together a great army and fleet for the invasion of England (1803), and it was there also that Louis Napoleon landed (Aug. 6, 1840) in his second attempt to make himself emperor of France. During the World War it was a base for the British armies in France, and here the Portuguese had a large camp when they were taken out of the battle line after the first big German "drive" of 1918. Boulogne gets its name from its old Roman name, *Bolonia*. (See map of FRANCE.)



THE BOSTON MASSACRE
From a Drawing by Paul Revere

found growing. The English government sent a shipload of convicts there (1788), intending to make a convict station of it, but it was unhealthful, and they were removed to Port Jackson.

BOTHNIA (*both'nee-ah*), a former province of Sweden, bordering on the Gulf of Bothnia.

BOTHNIA, Gulf of, the northern arm of the Baltic Sea, east of Sweden. It is about 400 miles long, and nearly 200 miles wide.

BOULOGNE (*boo'lo-n*), France, a town on the English Channel, 19 miles from Dover; pop. 53,000. From the upper part of the town, which is on a hill, the coast of England

BOURBON (*boor'bon*), an ancient castle in the former district of the Bourbonnais, in central France, from which the family or house of Bourbon, whose members have been kings of France, and Naples, and are still the kings of Spain, got its name. The first known ancestor of the family was Almar, who lived in the 10th century. (See also article **BOURBON** in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

BOURGES (*boorzh*), France, a city about 120 miles south of Paris; pop. 45,000. Its cathedral is one of the five greatest in France and one of the most magnificent Gothic buildings existing. The treasurer of King Charles VII, Jacques Cœur, was born in Bourges, and

built there a very beautiful palace, now used for law courts. Bourges got its name from the Bituriges, a Gallic tribe, whose capital it was. Cæsar took it in B.C. 52, and called it Avaricum. It is now one of the great arsenals of France, and has a famous school of artillery and great military workshops.

BOXER REBELLION, the name given to a rebellion directed chiefly against foreigners, which broke out in China in 1900. The Boxers were members of a Chinese secret society which aimed at the expulsion of foreigners from China, and its native name means a "Combination of Righteous Harmony Fists." The rebellion was preceded by the murder of many missionaries in the northern provinces, and finally the legations of the foreign countries were cut off and besieged in Peking. As soon as this became known, the various nations undertook to rescue their embassies, and a relief expedition under an English Admiral set out for Peking. The Boxers forced it back and nearly destroyed it. More allied forces came up, however, reduced the forts of Taku, took the city of Tientsin, and sent relief expeditions from there to Peking, including English, American, German, and Japanese detachments. The troops arrived at Peking on August 15, and after some severe fighting entered the city and raised the siege. They got there just in time to save their legations, whose ammunition was almost exhausted, and many of whose members were suffering greatly from the confinement. The Chinese court fled before the allies reached Peking, but the allies forced the Chinese government to agree to the execution of the leaders of the Boxer movement, and to the payment of an indemnity of \$735,000,000 to the nations whose legations had been attacked and whose property had been damaged. The share of the United States, \$30,000,000, was remitted to China on condition that it be used for the education of Chinese students in the United States.

BOYNE (*boy'n*), a river of Ireland, flowing into the Irish Channel near Drogheda, on the east coast. On its banks was fought the battle of the Boyne (July 1, 1690), in which William III of England defeated James II. William, with his sword in his left hand,—his right arm being wounded,—bravely led his troops through the river, while James looked on from a safe distance until he saw that the day was lost, when he galloped to the coast and sailed for France. An obelisk (150 feet high) stands on the place where William was wounded.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT, a defeat by French and Indians of about 1200 British troops under the command of General Ed-

ward Braddock, who was accompanied by George Washington, in the summer of 1755, during the French and Indian War. General Braddock's purpose was to capture the French Fort Duquesne, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, as part of a general campaign to drive out French settlers from English territory west of the Alleghany mountains. He was a very self-willed and conceited man, and refused to listen to Washington and other members of his company, who advised him to fight the Indians according to their own methods. He insisted that his troops should advance through the forest in regular marching order, without taking proper precaution against surprise. When he was deep in the wilderness near Fort Duquesne he fell into an ambush of French and Indians, who completely routed the little army, and killed more than half the men, including Braddock himself. Total destruction of the force was avoided only by the skill and courage of Washington and the colonial troops. The French and Indians did not lose more than 60 men.

BRA-GAN'ZA or **BRA-GAN'ÇA**, Portugal, a small town in northern Portugal, from which the house of Braganza, the Portuguese royal family, got its name. The ancient castle there of the dukes of Braganza is in ruins. The first one of this family who became king of Portugal was the eighth duke, who headed the revolution through which Portugal became independent of Spain, and began to reign in 1640 as John IV. All the kings of Portugal were of this family from that time until 1910, when a revolution drove King Manuel II from the throne and Portugal became a republic. The emperors of Brazil were also of the house of Braganza, until 1889 when a revolution made Brazil a republic.

BRAHMAPUTRA (*brah-ma-poo'tra*), a great river of Asia, rising in the mountains of Tibet and joining the Ganges 90 miles from the sea; total length about 1800 miles. It may be ascended by steamers for more than 800 miles. (See map of INDIA.)

BRANDENBURG (*bran'den-boorgh*), the central province of Prussia, which contains the city of Berlin; surrounded by Mecklenburg and the provinces of Pomerania, Posen, Silesia and Prussian Saxony; pop. about 2,500,000. Its chief industry is agriculture and there are extensive forests. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Oder, the Havel and the Spree. Brandenburg, then called the Old Mark, was given by Emperor Charles IV to Frederick of Hohenzollern, in 1417, and is the center around which the kingdom of Prussia, and later the German Empire, grew. The duchy of Prussia was united with it in 1618, and

other districts during the century. In 1700 the whole province became the kingdom of Prussia.

BRANDENBURG, Prussia, a city on the Havel, 35 miles southwest of Berlin, long the most important town of the Mark of Brandenburg; pop. 55,000. Before the World War it had thriving manufactures of silk, woolen and leather goods.

BRANDYWINE (*bran'dee-wy-n*) **CREEK**, a stream of Chester County, Pa., which flows into the Delaware River near Wilmington, Del. On its bank was fought the

portions are still unexplored, being given up to roving Indians, and savage beasts; there are no roads, and people pass from one village to another by the river. India-rubber, Brazil-nuts, and many kinds of drugs are gathered by the Indians, and many kinds of palm trees grow there. Central and Eastern Brazil are a great tableland, thinly settled, except near the coast, where are large cities and villages. Southeastern Brazil is mountainous; among the mountains and hills are many fine coffee plantations, some of which have more than a million coffee trees.



THE HARBOR OF RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

battle of the Brandywine (Sept. 11, 1777), in which the Americans under Washington were defeated by the British under General Howe. The result was the loss of Philadelphia, which the British entered on Sept. 26.

BRAZIL, the largest country of South America; area 3,275,000 square miles, or about as large as the United States, leaving out Alaska; pop. about 30,650,000; capital, Rio de Janeiro. It is a rich country and exports coffee, sugar, hides, rubber, cotton, tobacco, nuts and drugs, and various kinds of minerals and jewels, as well as fine woods for carpentry and cabinet work. The northern part, through which the Amazon flows, is covered with the largest forest in the world. Many

Brazil is rich in minerals, especially in gold, silver, copper, iron, and in diamonds and other precious stones. Some very large diamonds have been found there, as well as very beautiful sapphires, emeralds, rubies, and topazes. The soil is very fertile and produces almost every kind of vegetable and fruit, and the forests give many kinds of cabinet and dye woods. The climate is pleasant, much like that of the United States in summer. The people are about one-third Portuguese whites, and the rest are made up of negroes, Indians, and mixed races. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

Brazil gets its name from the dyewood called Brazil-wood, which abounds there. The

country was discovered in 1500 by the Portuguese, who called it Vera Cruz (True Cross). The English, the Dutch, and the French made some trouble at first, but after 1660 the Portuguese had the country all to themselves. In 1807, when Napoleon made war on Portugal, King John VI went with his family to Brazil, and called himself king of Brazil and Portugal. In 1821 he went back to Portugal, leaving his son Prince Pedro to rule Brazil, and the next year the people declared themselves independent and Pedro I was crowned emperor.

In 1831 he resigned in favor of his son, Pedro II. In 1888 slavery was abolished, and in 1889 the empire was overthrown and Brazil became a republic.

BREITENFELD (*bry'ten-felt*), Battle of, or Battle of Leipsic, a victory of Gustavus Adolphus over Tilly and the imperial army, in 1631, during the Thirty Years' War. (See THIRTY YEARS' WAR.) In 1642, after the death of Gustavus Adolphus, the Swedes won a second victory over the Imperialists at Breitenfeld. (See LEIPSIC.)

BREMEN (*bray'men*), Germany, a city which forms, with the surrounding territory, a free state of the German Republic, on the river Weser, near its mouth; pop. about 248,000. The area of the state of Bremen is about 99 square miles, which includes the city, 40 miles up the river, and a port called Bremerhaven, at its mouth, besides some small places. Bremerhaven is where all large ships stop, and where the ocean steamers have their wharves. There are great docks and repair shops of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. The city of Bremen has a very large trade in grain, wool, cotton, oil, etc., and many kinds of manufactures. A large number of ships are built there. Most of the tobacco that goes to Germany is sent there, and many people are employed in making cigars. (See map of GERMANY.)

Bremen was first built by the Emperor Charlemagne in 788. It was one of the Hanse Towns.

BREN'TA, a river of northeastern Italy, rising in the Tyrol and flowing into the Gulf of Venice opposite the city of Venice. The upper part of the valley was the scene of some wonderful campaigns during the World War, when the *bersaglieri* and alpine *chasseurs* of the Italian army advanced against the Austrians. Heavy cannon were transported to the tops of high mountains, far above the snow line, and troops were intrenched in gorges and on ledges which seemed inaccessible, and where it was almost impossible to keep them supplied with provisions and munitions. In 1916

the Austrians made a great attack between the Brenta and the Adige, in which they failed.

BRESCIA (*bray'shia*), Italy, a city of Lombardy, capital of the province of Brescia, at the foot of the Alps; pop. 83,000. It was an ancient Gallic town, called Brixia, and later a Roman colony of wealth and importance. There is a Roman temple dedicated in the reign of Vespasian, 72 A.D., which contains a chamber sacred to Hercules. There is also a very old Christian church, built probably in the seventh century. Brescia has manufactures of linen, woollens, silk, and fine weapons. It belonged to Venice until the end of the eighteenth century, and was prominent in the revolutionary movements of 1848-9.

BRESLAU (*bres'low*), Germany, a city in Prussia, on the river Oder; pop. about 514,000. It is one of the chief commercial centers of Germany, and is important for its manufactures of cotton, linen, woollens, and metals. Great fairs were held at Breslau every year before the World War, and more wool was sold there than at any other place in Germany. There is also a thriving trade in grain, timber, and spirits. The University of Breslau has fine libraries and museums.

Breslau was once a town of Poland, and was first built about the 10th century. The Poles called it Wraclau, from their King Wratislau, and this name has become changed to its present form. (See map of GERMANY.)

BREST, France, a city in the northwestern part of the country; pop. 91,000. It is the most important naval station of France, and one of the strongest and best fortified ports in Europe. There is room in its harbor for more than five hundred men-of-war, and near by are great dry-docks and places for ship-building, barracks for soldiers, and arsenals, magazines, and storehouses. Most of the ships of the French navy are fitted out there. A telegraph cable is laid from Brest to Duxbury, Mass.

Brest was a great port for ships of the Allies during the World War, and especially for those of the United States when that country entered the war. Many of the American troops were disembarked there, and many embarked there for return home. A great camp at the Pontanezen Barracks (used by Napoleon) just outside the town was built by the Americans, and here thousands of American soldiers, going and coming, could be seen during 1913 and 1919. (See map of FRANCE.)

BREST-LITOVSK (*lee-tovsk'*), Poland, a city on the river Bug, 120 miles east of Warsaw, where the treaty between the Soviet Government of Russia and the Central

Powers, Germany and Austria, was signed, when Russia withdrew from the World War (March 3, 1918). Russia acknowledged the independence of Finland and the Ukraine, and ceded to Germany Russian Poland, Lithuania and Courland. In August additions were made to the terms of peace, giving Livonia, Esthonia and Georgia also to Germany, and imposing an indemnity of six billions marks, or one and a half billion dollars, on Russia. When the treaty was signed, the Austrians and Germans held Brest-Litovsk, having taken it from Russia in 1917. In 1919, when the republic of Poland was recognized by the Allies, Brest-Litovsk became a part of it. (See map of POLAND.)

BRETIGNY (*bret-eeen-ye'*), France, a small town near Chartres, where a treaty was signed between England and France in 1360, after the battles of Crécy and Poitiers had been won over the French by King Edward III and the Black Prince. England released the French king, who was a prisoner, and ceded certain occupied territory in return for Gascony, Guienne, Poitou, Ponthieu, Calais, and a few other places, and an indemnity of 3,000,000 crowns.

BRIDEWELL (*bryd'wel*), an old prison or jail in London, founded on a palace of Henry VIII near Blackfriars. Edward VI gave it to the city for a workhouse, and it later became a temporary prison. It has almost all been pulled down, but the name is used in general for any house of correction, and "to be sent to the Bridewell," means "to be put into prison."

BRIDGE OF SIGHS, a bridge in Venice behind the ducal palace, connecting it with the prisons. It was built in 1597, and is enclosed at the sides. Prisoners were led over it for trial, or to hear their sentences pronounced, in the palace, and condemned men were led out over it to execution.

BRIDGEPORT (*brij'port*), Connecticut, the second city in the state, on Long Island Sound; pop. 144,000. It has important hardware and other manufactures and considerable coasting trade.

BRIGHTON (*bry'tun*), England, a town on the English Channel; pop. 132,000. It is the principal watering-place of Great Britain, and in summer is visited by thousands of people who go there to bathe in the sea. Besides many fine hotels there is a beautiful pavilion built by George IV, who lived in Brighton when Prince of Wales, and a magnificent salt-water aquarium.

BRINDISI (*brin'dee-see*, Italian *breen'dee-see*), Italy, a seaport on a bay of the Adriatic Sea; pop. 25,500. In ancient times it was the principal place where the Romans kept their

war galleys, and from its ports sailed most of their fleets. The Appian Way ended there, and a pair of columns, with carved capitals, one of which still stands, marked its terminus. Its harbor finally became blocked up with sand, and the place went to ruin; but since the opening of the Suez Canal Brindisi has again become important, because it is on the shortest route to the East, and its harbor has been cleared out. Passengers can go by railroad to Brindisi and thence by steamer to Alexandria in Egypt, and thus save several days. Steamships run from there to Greece and to Eastern ports.

Brindisi gets its name from its Roman name, Brundisium, or Brundisium.



THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS, VENICE

BRISBANE (*briz'bayn*), Australia, capital city of Queensland, on the River Brisbane, 25 miles from Moreton Bay; pop., including South Brisbane, 210,000. It has a trade in wool, cotton, gold, hides, etc. It became the capital in 1859. (See map of AUSTRALIA.)

BRISTOL, England, a city on the River Avon, 8 miles from its mouth in Bristol Channel; pop. 365,000. At one time all the West India trade of England was carried on at Bristol, and it was the second city in the kingdom, but Liverpool got away much of its trade, and its business is now chiefly with Ireland. It has large basins for ships, and docks and shipyards. There are manufactures

of sugar, tobacco, leather, cotton, boots, and glass. The ship in which John Cabot discovered North America sailed from Bristol, as did also many other ships which brought people to help settle America; and the first line of steam vessels between the United States and Great Britain ran from there.

Bristol was a town before the Romans went to Britain. The Saxons called it Briegstow, which means the "Place at the Breach" (or chasm through which the Avon flows). In the Civil War it was taken by the Royalists, and then retaken by the Parliamentary Army.



BRIDAL VEIL FALLS, IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITAIN (*brit'an*), the English equivalent for the Latin *Britannia*.

BRITANNIA (*brit-an'ee-ah*), the ancient name of the island of Great Britain, particularly of the southern part. The Romans gave the name of Britannia Prima to the region south of the Thames, and called Wales and the Welsh marshes Britannia Secunda. The name is now used in poetry for the United Kingdom, or Great Britain and Ireland.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, the westernmost province of Canada; area 355,855 square miles; pop. 525,000. It includes Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands. The chief cities are Vancouver, pop. about 117,000, and Victoria (the capital), 39,000. British Columbia has been called a "sea of mountains" and is noted for its rugged, picturesque scenery. Dense forests cover much of the surface and

are a great source of wealth. There are also valuable mineral deposits and important salmon and other fisheries. Much fruit is raised, and manufacturing is developing. (See map of CANADA.)

BRITISH EAST AFRICA, see **EAST AFRICA**, **BRITISH**.

BRITISH EMPIRE. The British Empire includes, under different forms of government: In Europe, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Malta, and Gibraltar; in Asia, the Indian Empire, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, other Malay states, Hong Kong, Weihaiwei, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, and Cyprus; in Africa, the Union of South Africa, Southwest Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Rhodesia, Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Cameroon, Togoland, Tanganyika, Kenya, British Somaliland, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Mauritius, Seychelles, and St. Helena; in America, Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, British Honduras or Belize, Bermuda, the Falkland Islands, and South Georgia; in Australasia, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Papua, and other Pacific Islands. The following table gives the area and the estimated population of the Empire.

	Area, Square Miles	Population
Europe	121,753	47,542,000
Asia	2,123,418	332,772,000
Africa	3,822,667	50,119,000
America	4,009,996	11,142,000
Australasia	3,278,917	7,795,000
Total	13,356,751	449,370,000

Descriptions of the various parts of the Empire will be found each under its own name.

BRITISH HONDURAS, see **HONDURAS**, **BRITISH**.

BRITISH GUIANA, see **GUIANA**.

BRITISH ISLES, a name frequently given to the two islands of Great Britain and Ireland considered together; sometimes taken to include the smaller outlying islands, such as the Orkneys, the Isle of Wight, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands. (For map see **ENGLAND**.)

BRITISH MUSEUM, a celebrated museum in London, which contains one of the largest and most valuable libraries in the world, and also fine collections of statues, prints and drawings. The original sculptures

from the Parthenon at Athens are there, known as the Elgin Marbles because the Earl of Elgin brought them to England. British officers brought home treasures from Egypt after the successful campaign against Napoleon in 1801, and these, including the Rosetta Stone, are in the British Museum. The Assyrian and Babylonian collections, the coins, and the Greek vases, are the best in the world, and scholars go from many countries to study them.

BROOK FARM, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, a farm where a number of famous American writers, including Nathaniel Hawthorne and Ralph Waldo Emerson, tried to direct an experiment in agriculture and education, living according to the principles of primitive Christianity. After a year of two they developed socialistic ideas, and tried communism according to the ideas of Fourier, a French socialist whose writings were attracting much attention. The experiment



IN BRUGES, THE CITY OF BRIDGES

BRITTANY (*brit'an-ee*), an old province of northwest France. See GAUL.

BROCK'EN, the highest peak of the Hartz Mountains, a range in western Germany between the rivers Weser and Elbe. The Brocken is a round mountain, about three-fourths of a mile high, and has cultivated fields almost to its top, which overlooks all the country round. It is an old belief in Germany that the witches hold a great dance there every year on Walpurgis Night, or the night before the first of May. Sometimes people standing on the top of the Brocken at sunrise can see their own shadows greatly magnified on the clouds opposite; and this, which is called the "Spectre of the Brocken," is probably what gave rise to the story.

failed and the society was dissolved six years after its foundation.

BROOKLYN (*brook'linn*), one of the five boroughs of Greater New York City. See NEW YORK.

BRUGES (*broozh*), Belgium, a city about 8 miles from the North Sea; pop. 54,000. It is divided by many canals crossed by more than fifty bridges. It is now principally a manufacturing town where linen, cotton, and woolen goods are made. Several thousand women and girls are employed in making lace. In the 15th century it had more than 200,000 inhabitants, and was famous for its tapestries and woolen cloths. Its wool trade was of such importance that Philip the Good set up in honor of it the Order of the Golden

Fleece, which became, next after the Order of the Garter, the most illustrious order of knighthood in Europe. Many fine old buildings of that time are still standing, among which is the celebrated bell-tower, with its chimes of forty-eight bells. Bruges is in Dutch *Brugge*, which means "bridges." All during the World War, it was occupied by the Germans, but no serious damage was done to the town. (See map of BELGIUM.)

BRUNDISIUM, see BRINDISI.

BRUNN (*brin*), Czecho-Slovakia, a city of Moravia; pop. 222,000. It has important manufactures, especially of woolen goods, which before the World War, were sent largely to the United States. Brünn belonged to Austria until the end of the war and the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian empire. (See map of CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.)

BRUNSWICK, a state of the German Republic, in central Germany; area 1425 square miles, or a little larger than Rhode Island; pop. 495,000; capital, Brunswick (pop. 142,000). Brunswick produces coal, iron, marble, salt, copper, lead, and other minerals, and is well cultivated. The capital and chief city, Brunswick, has manufactures of tobacco, sugar, and woolen goods, and carries on a large trade. Brunswick was a monarchy until the World War, and its ruler was called duke of Brunswick. The first duke was Otto, who began to rule in 1235. The present royal family of England is a branch of the house of Brunswick.

BRUSSA or **BROUSSA** (*broo'sah*), Turkey, a city, about 60 miles southeast of Constantinople; pop. 110,000. It stands near the foot of Mount Olympus, and having many mosques with minarets, makes a fine appearance. Near it are famous hot springs, which have been used since ancient times. Brussa is a place of large trade, and has fine bazaars and manufactures of silks, satins, and carpets. (See map with article ARABIA.)

Brussa was anciently the capital of Bithynia, and was named Prusa, from King Prusias of Bithynia. The Turks took it (1326) from the Greek emperors, and it was their capital until they captured Adrianople. After the World War it became for a time the capital of the Turkish Nationalists who refused to abide by the terms of the Treaty of Sévres and carried on war with Greece in 1920-21. Later their Assembly moved to Angora.

BRUSSELS (*bru'selz*), Belgium, the capital city, on the river Senne, 27 miles south of Antwerp; pop. (with suburbs) 730,000. The French and Belgians call it **Bruxelles**. It is the most important city of Belgium, and one of the finest in Europe. It was once surrounded by walls, but they have been made

into broad boulevards, lined with double rows of shade-trees. Brussels is noted for splendid public buildings, palaces, and churches, and its libraries, museums, galleries, botanic gardens, and observatory. It is also famous for the manufacture of Brussels lace, and for fine linens, damasks, jewelry, porcelain, and glass. Leather goods, furniture, bronzes, and other decorative articles, are made there.

Brussels was built in the 8th century, and was first called Bruoch-Sella, the "site on the marsh." For a time it was the capital of the Low Countries, and it was the first town of the region to rebel against Spain in 1566. It became the capital of Belgium in 1831. Brussels surrendered to the Germans without resistance on Aug. 20, 1914, and until the end of the World War it was the seat of the German government in Belgium. (See map of BELGIUM.)

BU-BAS'TUS, or **BU-BAS'TIS**, a city of ancient Egypt, on the east side of the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, southwest of Tanis. It was the holy city of the goddess Bast or Pasht, called by the Greeks, who identified her with Artemis or Diana, Bubastis. She is generally represented with the head of a cat, and the cat was sacred to her. Great numbers of mummied cats have been found in tombs at Bubastus. In the days of its glory it had magnificent temples, where the solemn feasts of Pasht were attended by people from all parts of Egypt. The city was taken by the Persians, B. C. 352, and its walls dismantled.

BUCCANEERS (*buk-ka-neers'*), bands of pirates or freebooters who in the 17th century preyed on Spanish trade in the West Indies and along the South American coast. About 1630 some Frenchmen, who were driven away from the island of St. Christopher, went to Hispaniola or Haiti, where they lived by hunting the wild cattle and selling their hides to Dutch traders. They used to dry the flesh for food, and hence were called in French *boucaniers*, which means those who dry the flesh of animals. The Spaniards tried to drive them out, but they were joined by many other French and English and some Dutch and Germans who liked their wild life, and hated the Spaniards. In time they became so strong that they attacked Spanish ships and even sailed over to the coast of America and took towns. The buccaneers were finally put down by the French and English governments.

The famous Barbary pirates of North Africa, who sailed from Algiers, Tripoli and Tunis, were such a terror to shipping that during the 18th century great nations paid tribute to them, in return for promises not

to attack their ships. The American government was among these nations for a while. In 1804, the pasha, or ruler, of Tripoli informed the United States that if they did not send him a handsome present within six months, he would declare war. A small American fleet sailed for Tripoli and bombarded it, and fought the pirates for two years before they gave up their demand for tribute. A few years later, the French finally broke the power of the Barbary Pirates.

BUCHAREST (*boo-kah-rest'*), Rumania, the capital city, on the river Dimbovitza, about 30 miles north of the Danube; pop. about 350,000. It is strongly fortified, has a

and Bulgaria, and gave rights over Rumanian grain and oil to Germany. (See map, page 80.)

BUDAPEST or **BUDA-PESTH** (*boo'-dah-pest*), Hungary, the capital and largest city, on the Danube River, 130 miles south-east of Vienna; pop. about 1,000,000. It is made up of the city of Buda, on the south bank of the river, and the city of Pest, on the north bank, the two being joined by a splendid suspension bridge. Buda is on high ground, and is built round a great rock called the Schlossberg (Castle Hill), on which is the citadel, the former royal palace, and a cathedral where the emperors of Austria were



BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, SHOWING THE TWO CITIES OF BUDA AND PEST ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE DANUBE

university, cathedral, and government buildings, and carries on a large trade in grain, wool, cattle, hides, honey, and wax.

Bucharest (Bukuresht) means the "City of Pleasure." The town was first built in the 13th century. It was the capital of Wallachia before it became that of Rumania. The Treaty which ended the Second Balkan War was signed at Bucharest, August, 1913. On Dec. 7, 1916, the Germans took it after a long campaign and forced the Rumanians to sign a second Treaty of Bucharest, ending their part in the World War. Its terms, which were nullified by the Treaty of Versailles, gave Rumanian territory to Hungary

crowned as kings of Hungary. In a chapel near by are kept the crown, sceptre, sword, and mantle of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary. This crown is said to have been sent to Stephen by Pope Sylvester II, in the year 1000. The Hungarians call it the "holy and apostolical crown of Hungary," and guard it with the greatest care.

Pest is on a sandy plain, so low that it has to have embankments along the river to keep the water out; but it is the most splendid and largest city of Hungary, and about four-fifths of the people of Budapest live in it. It has many fine buildings, among them the hall where the Hungarian diet or

congress meets. Here also is the University of Budapest, the Hungarian national university. It owns splendid museums and libraries. While it belonged to Austria, Pest carried on most of the Austrian trade in grain, and handled great quantities of cattle, wool, leather, wine, and timber.

Buda was named after Buda, the brother of Attila, who lived in the 5th century. Pest is thought to have got its name from an old word (*pisch*) meaning sand, on account of the sandy plain around it. It also is a very old place, the Romans having had a town there. Both Buda and Pest were taken by the Turks in 1526, and held by them for 160 years (1686). (For map, see HUNGARY.)

BUENA VISTA (*bway'nah vee'stah*), Mexico, a village 7 miles south of Saltillo, near which General Taylor defeated the Mexicans under Santa Anna, Feb. 22 and 23, 1847. The Mexicans had 20,000 men and the Americans only 5,000.

Buena Vista is Spanish, and means "pleasant view."

BUENOS AYRES or BUENOS AIRES (*bo'nus ay'reez*, or Spanish, *bway'noss ah'e-rayss*), Argentina, the capital city; on the south bank of the Rio de la Plata, 180 miles from the sea; pop. about 1,720,000. Buenos Ayres is the largest, most modern, and most important city in South America. Its harbor, which was originally poor owing to the shallowness of the river, has been so improved that the largest ships can enter. Buenos Ayres has a very large trade in wool, ox and horse hides, tallow, and beef, and has flourishing manufactures. There is a university there, and a fine museum.

Buenos Ayres in Spanish means "good airs," or "pleasant breezes." The city was founded by the Spaniards in 1580. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

BUFFALO, New York, a city on the Niagara River, at the east end of Lake Erie; pop. 507,000. Its harbor is one of the best on the lakes, and it has a large trade in grain and in cattle, sheep, hogs, coal, lumber, cement, and manufactures of flour, iron, steel, beer, oil and leather. It has also iron manufactures, and many iron ships and steamers are built there. Buffalo was first built in 1801. It was the seat of the Pan-American Exposition (1901).

BUKOWINA (*berw-ko-vee'na*), formerly part of the empire of Austria-Hungary, now part of Rumania, lying between Russia, Rumania, and Hungary; area about 4000 square miles, half as large as New Jersey; pop. about 800,000. It is mountainous and not very fertile. Most of the people are Ruthenians or Rumanians and belong to the Greek

church. Much severe fighting was done in Bukowina during the World War.

BULGARIA (*bul-gay'ree-a*), a country of Europe on the west coast of the Black Sea, south of Rumania; area 40,656 square miles, or little smaller than the State of Virginia; pop. (with Eastern Rumelia, area 13,500, now added to Bulgaria), 4,500,000; capital, Sofia (pop. 155,000). The people are mostly Christians and principally farmers, and the chief trade is in wheat and wool. Bulgaria was once a Christian kingdom, but was conquered by the Turks about 1392. After the war between Russia and Turkey it was made into a principality by the Treaty of Berlin (1878), tributary to Turkey, but in 1909 became an independent kingdom.



BULGARIA AND RUMANIA

In 1912-13 Bulgaria joined Montenegro, Servia, and Greece in a war with Turkey, and nearly drove the Turks out of Europe; but the allies then quarrelled and fought each other, and the Bulgarians were defeated by Serbia, Rumania and Greece.

The king, however, Ferdinand I, who was a German, was very ambitious. Germany quite easily persuaded him to join the Central Powers when the World War broke out. Bulgarian troops took part in the invasion of Serbia in 1915, and in other military movements. When German assistance in troops and money began to fail, in 1918, the Allies defeated the Bulgarians and forced them to ask for an armistice before any of the other powers gave out. King Ferdinand abdicated in favor of his son. The Treaty gave some

Bulgarian territory to Greece, but on the whole Bulgaria suffered comparatively little for her defeat. (See BALKAN WARS and WORLD WAR.)

BULL RUN, a small stream in northeast Virginia, on the banks of which two battles were fought in our Civil War. In the first battle (July 21, 1861) the Union army, under General McDowell, was defeated by the Confederate army, under Generals Beauregard and J. E. Johnston. This was the first battle of the war. Both armies were "green" and very nervous. When it appeared that the Con-

BUNKER (*bung'ker*) **HILL**, Battle of, a famous battle which took place near Boston between British and American soldiers on June 17, 1775, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Boston was at that time occupied by British troops under General Gage, and the American commander, Colonel Prescott, erected fortifications on Breed's Hill, in Charlestown, in order to command the city. The British attacked twice and were repulsed, but then the ammunition of the Americans was exhausted and they were obliged to withdraw. The British lost over



THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL
From a painting by Trumbull

federates were winning, the Union army broke and fled and never stopped till it reached Washington, 30 miles away. If the Confederates had followed up their success they might have taken Washington and perhaps have won the war then and there.

In the second battle (Aug. 29 and 30, 1862) the Union army, under General Pope, was defeated by the Confederate army, under General Lee. After this battle the command of the Union army was taken from Pope and given to General McClellan. The Confederates called these two battles the first and second battles of Manassas, because they were both fought near the railroad junction at Manassas.

1000 men killed and wounded, and the Americans about 450. The hill on which the engagement was fought was mistakenly called Bunker Hill, which is the name of another hill near by. A monument at Charlestown, the cornerstone of which was laid by the Marquis de Lafayette, commemorates the battle.

BURGOS (*boor'gohs*), Spain, a city 140 miles north of Madrid; pop. 33,000. For a long time it was the capital of Castile, was an important place, and had a large trade, but it lost its greatness when Madrid was made the capital of Spain. Its cathedral of white marble is one of the most noted specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe.

Burgos means a "fortified house" or "fort,"

and is the same as our word *burg*, which now means "town" or "city." The name was first given to a castle built there in the ninth century. (See map of SPAIN.)

BURGUNDY (*bur'gun-dee*), a former country of Europe, now a part of southeast France, famous for its wines. The Burgundians were a German tribe who went into Gaul about A. D. 407 and founded the kingdom of Burgundy. The Franks conquered this (534) and ruled it about 300 years, when a second kingdom was formed. It afterward had many changes, and at last developed into the Duchy of Burgundy, whose dukes became very powerful and ruled a great amount of territory in the fifteenth century. At the death of Charles the Bold in 1477 most of the duchy was joined to France, but his daughter Mary married the Emperor Maximilian,

and so the Burgundian provinces of Franche-Comté and the Low Countries became Hapsburg possessions. Burgundy proper became a government of France.

BUR'MA, the largest and most eastern province of British India; area, 231,000 square miles, or nearly that of France; pop. 13,000,000; capital, Mandalay. It was once an independent kingdom, but in 1886 Great Britain took possession of the whole country. Burma is rich in metals, and has the best ruby-mines in the world. It exports rice and teak. Most of the people are Buddhists. (See map of INDIA.)

BYZANTINE (*by-zan'teen*) **EMPIRE**, see EASTERN EMPIRE.

BYZANTIUM (*by-zan'shee-um*), see CONSTANTINOPLE.

C

CABINET (*cab'in-et*), in the government of the United States, the group of chiefs of the various governmental departments, appointed by the president, who meet with the president to advise him. The officers included in the cabinet are the secretary of state, secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture, secretary of commerce, and secretary of labor. President Harding began the custom of having the vice-president also come to cabinet meetings. The Constitution makes no provision for a cabinet, and it has no actual power.

In England the "cabinet ministers," twenty-one in number, are chosen by the prime-minister, or "premier," who is the leader of the controlling party in the House of Commons and "forms his cabinet" at the king's request. As in the United States, the members of the cabinet direct the various departments of the government—army, navy, treasury, etc.—in accordance with the policies of the party in power.

A cabinet, whether expressly provided for in writing or not, is today a usual feature of constitutional government.

CABUL, see **KABUL**.

CADIZ (*kay'diz*), Spain, a city of southwestern Spain, on the Atlantic coast; pop. about 65,000. It is built on a long narrow neck of land, with the Bay of Cadiz, which forms its harbor, lying between it and the mainland. The city is surrounded by walls and is strongly fortified. Cadiz is one of the principal seaports of Spain, though its trade is not as large as it was when Spain had many colonies in America. The principal export is sherry wine. (See map of **SPAIN**).

Cadiz is one of the oldest cities of Europe, having been built by the Phenicians more than a thousand years before Christ. They called it Gadr; the Romans changed this to Gades, and the name finally grew into Cadiz.

CAEN (*kah'n*), France, a town of Normandy, 120 miles west-northwest of Paris; pop. 48,000. Nearly half the people are employed in lace-making. Much fine yellow building-stone is quarried near the city, and sent all over the world. The cathedrals of Canterbury and Winchester and other public buildings in England are built of it. William the Conqueror is buried in the Church of St.

Étienne, Caen, which he built. When his body was about to be put into the grave, a man forbade it. "The land on which this church stands belonged to my father, and now it is mine. In the name of God, I forbid you to put the body of the spoiler there, or to cover him with my ground." The matter was looked into, and it was found that William had taken the land to build the church on, and had never paid for it. So the man was paid sixty shillings, which he set as the price of the grave, and he then consented to let the funeral go on. William's monument, erected in the church by his son William Rufus, was broken in pieces by the Huguenots in 1562.

CAERNARVON, see **CARNARVON**.

CÆSAREA (*sez-a-ree'ah*), a city of ancient Palestine on the coast, 55 miles northwest of Jerusalem, now called Kaisariye. The original town, a Roman station on the great road from Egypt to Tyre, was rebuilt and named in honor of Augustus Cæsar, by Herod the Great, who adorned it with magnificent buildings. The Roman governors of Palestine took it for their capital and filled it with their followers, Romans and other races whom the Jews hated. The city is often mentioned in the New Testament. Later, in the third century A.D., it became a center of Christianity.

CAIRO (*ky'ro*), Egypt, the capital city, on the east side of the River Nile; pop. about 800,000. Its old streets are narrow and crooked, but the new ones are wide, with fine houses. (See map of **AFRICA**.)

The citadel, on a hill overlooking the city, has within its walls the palace of the khedive, the mint, a gun factory, barracks for soldiers, and a splendid mosque. There are nearly four hundred other mosques in the city, a large college, several theaters and libraries, and a museum with the best collection of Egyptian curiosities in the world. On an island in the Nile, near the city, is an old stone column, divided into parts by marks cut in it, used to tell the height of the waters of the river when they rise each year. This, which is many hundred years old, is called the Nilometer (Nile Measurer). About ten miles from Cairo are the Pyramids and the Sphinx. Cairo has a large trade with foreign countries, and many Greek, Italian, and French merchants live there. Every year a great caravan of pilgrims goes from there to Mecca. Cairo is the northern terminus of the great Cape to

Cairo Railroad planned by Cecil Rhodes, which when completed will cross Africa from north to south and will probably be the longest railway in the world.

Cairo was first built about 970 by the Arabs, who called it Al-Kahirah ("The Victorious"), in memory of their having conquered Egypt. The Mamelukes were massacred there in 1811. In 1882 the city was taken by the British. It is now the seat of the independent Egyptian government, formed in 1922 with the sultan as king. (See EGYPT.)

CALABRIA (*ka-lay'-bree-a*), the name once given to the southeastern part of Italy,

CALAIS (*ka-lay'* or *kal'is*), France, a seaport town, 19 miles north-northeast of Boulogne; pop. 75,000. As it is situated near the narrowest part of the Strait of Dover, being only twenty-six miles from Dover, in England, much of the travel between that country and France passes through it. It is strongly fortified, and was often fought for by the French and English. In 1347 it was taken by Edward III, after a siege of eleven months. King Edward was very angry because the people had held out so long, and wanted to put them all to the sword; but he agreed to spare them on condition that six of the princi-



THE CITADEL OF CAIRO, AS SEEN FROM THE CITY

the heel of the boot, which the peninsula resembles in shape, but now applied to the southwestern part, or the toe. Calabria now includes three provinces, Cosenza, Reggio, and Catanzaro, and most of it is occupied by the great Apennine ridge of mountains. The flat portions near the coast are marshy and unhealthful but the valleys at the foot of the mountains are fertile. Agriculture is an important industry, and many cattle are raised. There are valuable fisheries along the coast, and many people are engaged in raising silkworms and growing sugar-cane. The country has suffered from a great number of severe earthquakes, one of which, in 1908, wrecked many villages.

pal citizens should come to him, bareheaded and barefooted and with ropes round their necks, and give themselves up to die. When they came, he ordered that their heads should be at once struck off but he pardoned them when his queen, Philippa, fell in tears at his feet and begged him to spare their lives. He drove out most of the French, however, and settled the town with people from England, so that he might always have a door into France. It was held as an English town until Queen Mary's time (1558), when it was taken back by the French. It was no real loss, though it had been called the "brightest jewel in the English crown," and over one of its gates had been put the boastful lines:

"Then shall the Frenchman Calais win
When iron and lead like cork shall swim."
But Queen Mary thought it was a dreadful
misfortune, for she said, when she heard the
news: "When I die, Calais will be found
written on my heart."

Calais was one of the Channel ports which the Germans tried to seize in September 1914. They were prevented only by the stubborn resistance of the British, French, and Belgian armies. The city was bombarded by German airplanes and guns throughout the war. (See *WORLD WAR*, "The Race to the Sea.")

CALCUTTA (*kal-kut'ta*), India, the capital of Bengal, situated on the Hoogly River, a branch of the Ganges, about 100 miles from the sea; pop. with suburbs, about 1,300,000. It is the largest city of British India, and was formerly the capital. It is built along the river bank more than six miles and extends back into the country about two miles. It is very strongly fortified; the citadel, called Fort William, is the largest fort in India, and cost \$10,000,000. Calcutta has so many fine buildings that it is sometimes called the City of Palaces, and it has the largest trade of any city of Asia. The climate is hot and in the summer unhealthful.

The name Calcutta is Khali Ghatta in the Hindustanee language, and means the landing-place of the goddess Kali, wife of Siva, whose temple stood on the river bank. There was only a village on the site when the English put up some trading houses there in 1698. In 1756 the place was taken by Surajah Dowlah, the Indian ruler of Bengal, and the British garrison of 146 men were shut up overnight in a small dungeon, eighteen feet long by fourteen feet ten inches wide, with only two small barred windows on one side. In the morning only 23 were found alive, all the rest having been suffocated for want of air. This dungeon, still shown in Fort William, is called the Black Hole. A monument 50 feet high, built in memory of this dreadful event, stands in front of the door. The English retook Calcutta the next year, and have held it ever since. (See map of INDIA.)

CALEDONIA (*kal-e-do'nee-a*), the name given by the Romans to Scotland, and still used in poetry. The Caledonian Canal, opened in 1822, connects the North Sea with the Atlantic, running from Inverness to Corpach on Lock Eil. It is 60 miles long, but the inlets and lakes on its course make up 37 miles of the distance.

CALIFORNIA (*kal-i-for'nee-ah*), a state of the United States, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, between Oregon and Mexico; area 158,297 square miles, or nearly as large

as New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; pop. about 3,500,000; capital Sacramento. With the exception of Texas it is the largest of the states. In the western part are the Coast Range Mountains, close to the seashore and not very high; and in the eastern part is the Sierra Nevada (Snowy Ridge), some parts of which are more than two miles high and always covered with snow. On the west side of the Sierra is the famous Yosemite Valley. (See *YOSEMITE*.) Between these ranges is the great valley of the Sacramento River. California is rich in gold, silver, mercury, lead, and copper, and has much petroleum. More oil comes from California than from any other state except Oklahoma. Its gold mines are among the richest in the world; but its manufactures are worth more than its minerals, and its grains, vegetables, and fruits are worth more than its minerals and manufactures together. Lately, the United States Department of Agriculture has encouraged cotton growing and some mills have been built. The wheat of California is famous, and the fruits are larger than those of the eastern states. There are many vineyards, producing beautiful grapes, and large nut ranches. Few regions, outside of Australia, surpass it for raising sheep. California has also the largest cone-bearing trees in the world. One kind called the mammoth tree, found only in the Sierra Nevada three-fourths of a mile above the sea, grows sometimes more than four hundred feet high, or seven times as high as a common tree, and forty feet thick. The redwood, another kind of these trees, named from the color of its wood, grows almost as large. It is found mostly in the Coast Range.

California has other wonders, such as hot springs and springs of boiling mud, a petrified forest, and several wonderful caves, lakes, and natural bridges. The climate, especially along the coast, is so mild and pleasant that it attracts visitors from all over the world, especially in winter. There are many great hotels, and thousands of miles of fine roads for automobile touring. One of the points of interest is Hollywood, near Los Angeles, where motion pictures are made. The weather is so constantly clear that photography can go on almost every day in the year. There are about 100,000 Japanese and Chinese in California, and a few Indians. (For map, see UNITED STATES.)

It is not known from what California got its name. The country was first visited by the Spaniards, and it belonged to them until 1822, when Mexico got her independence. In 1847 the United States bought it of Mexico

for \$15,000,000. Only a year later, gold was found, and the famous "gold rush" of '49 began at once. So many people went to California that in 1850 it entered the Union as a state.

The University of California is situated at Berkeley. It was founded in 1860. There are many colleges and departments connected with the university, which is one of the largest and finest in the United States.

CALIPHATE (*kay'lif-ayt*), the dominion of the Caliphs, the successors of Mohammed in his office of head of the Mohammedan

CALLAO (*kal-yah'o*), Peru, a port six miles west of Lima. (See LIMA.)

CALVARY (*kal'va-ree*), the place near Jerusalem where, according to the Bible, Jesus was crucified. For centuries it has been supposed that the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the northwest quarter of the city occupies the site of the crucifixion. But modern scholars doubt this, and say that we cannot know where it occurred. The only clue to identification is the name *Golgotha*, meaning skull, which probably referred to the shape of the place. Just outside the



MOUNT SHASTA, CALIFORNIA

religion. For many centuries, they had both spiritual and temporal power; that is, the caliph held the two offices which correspond with those of pope and emperor among Christians. Mohammedans regarded the Turkish Sultan as the successor of the Caliphs, until 1922, when the Grand National Assembly at Angora abolished the Sultanate, and decided to rule alone. The assembly announced that it would appoint a religious head, with no temporal power, as caliph instead of the Sultan. Such a religious head would correspond in the Mohammedan world to the Pope at Rome in the western world of Christianity.

Damascus gate of the city is a knoll which bears a striking resemblance to a skull, and some students believe that this is the real Calvary.

CAMBODIA (*kam-bo'dee-a*), a country of French Indo-China, between Cochin China and Siam; area 57,900 square miles, or almost as large as New England; pop. 2,000,000; capital, Pnom-Penh (pop. 65,000). The greater part of it is in the valley of the river Cambodia or Mekong, and its soil is so rich that rice and other grains will grow with little care. Only a part of it is cultivated, and most of the natives spend their time fishing.

Cambodia is called Cambodge by the French, who conquered Cochin China from it (1861), and took Cambodia under their protection. It has a king, under the French governor of Indo-China. There are ruins all through the country of a former civilization, with a very original and picturesque style of decoration for the temples and idols. (See map of INDO-CHINA.)

CAMBRAI (*cam-bray'*), France, a city in the department of Nord, 32 miles southeast of Lille. It has always been a fortress and an important strategic point, and many great battles have been fought around it. Before the World War it had flourishing manufactures of linens, lawns, thread, cotton, soap, etc. Our word *cambric* comes from the name. Under the Romans and all through the Middle Ages, Cambrai was a strong and famous city. In 1508 the rulers of Spain, France, and Germany met there, with the Pope, and agreed to divide up between them the territories belonging to Venice. This arrangement is known as the League of Cambrai.

During the World War there was heavy fighting around Cambrai, particularly in 1917 and 1918. The Germans held it during most of the war, but in 1917 the British and Germans fought for two months in the region, and the series of battles is known as the Battle of Cambrai. In September, 1918, British troops launched a great offensive between Cambrai and St. Quentin, and took Cambrai in October.

CAMBRIDGE (*kaym'bridj*), England; a city on the River Cam, 49 miles north of London; pop. 60,000. It is noted as the seat of the University of Cambridge, which is more than six hundred years old. It is supposed that students used to go to Cambridge to study more than a thousand years ago, but the schools there were not made into a university until the time of Henry III (1231). The university is made up of seventeen different colleges, each ruled by its own laws, but all governed by the general laws of the university. There are many fine buildings, splendid libraries, museums, picture-galleries, botanical gardens, and an astronomical observatory. There are about 4500 students at Cambridge. The name means the "Bridge of the Cam."

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, a city about a mile west of Boston, from which it is separated by the Charles River; pop. 109,500. It is a pretty place, with many fine avenues shaded with elms. One of the elms was called the "Washington Elm," because under it Washington is said to have taken command of the American army (July 3,

1775), which was stationed in Cambridge when the British held Boston. The tree was cut down in 1923. The house in which Washington lived while there later became the home of Longfellow. The first printing-office in the United States was set up in Cambridge (1639). Cambridge is chiefly noted for Harvard University, founded in 1638. The town was first settled in 1630, and was called Newton, but the name was changed to Cambridge in honor of Cambridge in England, because many of the chief men of the colony had been educated there. It became a city in 1846. (See HARVARD UNIVERSITY.)

CAME-LOT, a legendary town in England, where King Arthur was supposed to have had his palace and where he founded the Round Table. There are several theories as to where it was situated. (See article CAMELOT in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

CAMEROON or **KAMERUN** (*kam'er-oon*), a former German colony near the center of the western coast of Africa, on the Cameroon river; area about 191,000 square miles, about twice that of Oregon; pop. 2,500,000. The chief trade is in oil and ivory. The climate of the interior, much of which is jungle, is hot and unhealthy. The Germans ill-treated the natives, a good many of whom joined the French and English troops who invaded the Cameroon at the beginning of the World War. But others, under German direction, resisted, and there was a long war before the country was conquered. The last defenders fled to Spanish New Guinea in 1916, and were there finally disarmed. The eastern part then went to France under a mandate, and is a self-governing territory. The smaller, western part went to Great Britain and is governed with Nigeria. This is more fertile than French Cameroon, and is developing a good deal of prosperity, producing cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper, and palm oil. Fine ivory is brought from the jungle. (See map of AFRICA.)

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA (*kam-pan'yah-dee ro'mah*), generally called the Roman Campagna, a plain in Italy, surrounding Rome, between the Mediterranean and the Sabine Mountains. The name means in Italian "Plain" or "Field of Rome." It has been noted for centuries for its malarious climate, though in ancient times it was highly cultivated and was covered with villas and towns. In the Middle Ages it gradually deteriorated through the failure of the water supply until it became almost depopulated. Improved drainage and other works by the Italian Government have done much of late years to reclaim it.

CAMPANIA (*kam-pay'nee-a*), a fertile district of ancient Italy, between Latium and the Tyrrhenian Sea. It is a volcanic country, most of its lakes being the craters of extinct volcanoes. So beautiful was its scenery and so soft its climate that the Romans called it *Campania Felix*, which meant, in Latin, "Happy Campania," and its coast was studded with fine villas. It is now divided between five modern provinces, including Naples and Salerno.

CAMPERDOWN (*kam'per-down'*), Netherlands, a village on the coast, 27 miles

famous at Lodi and Rivoli, and taken Milan, Venice and Mantua. Austria ceded to France the Belgian provinces and Lombardy, receiving in partial payment the states of Venice.

CANA (*kay'na*), Palestine, a village of Galilee, now in ruins, told about in the Bible. According to the story, Jesus went there to a wedding feast, and turned into wine a quantity of water in great jars. This miracle has been for centuries a favorite subject in art, and some of the most splendid pictures of the Italian Renaissance represent it. (See map of PALESTINE.)



LAKE LOUISE, ALBERTA, IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

northwest of Amsterdam, famous for a naval battle which took place in 1797 between the English and the Dutch, who were then subjects of France. The English defeated the Dutch and took 6000 prisoners. The English admiral, Adam Duncan, was made Viscount Camperdown in honor of the victory.

CAMPOFORMIDO (*kam'po-for'mee-do*), or **CAMPO FORMIO** (*for'mee-o*), Italy, a small town 66 miles northeast of Venice, famous for the treaty of peace between Austria and France, signed there, on October 17, 1797. Napoleon, who was then 27 years old, had just finished his first brilliant campaign against the Austrians in Italy, made himself

CANAAN (*kay'nan*), the name given to the Promised Land, or Palestine, before the Israelites conquered it, especially to the part west of the Jordan River. The Canaanites, who occupied it, were a more civilized people at the time than the Hebrews, and lived in a number of independent cities, each with its own temple and set of priests and ceremonies in honor of the god Baal. After the conquest, they became assimilated with the Hebrews, or subject to them, and their influence was constantly making trouble by leading the Jews away from their national religion and causing dissensions. Many of the most famous stories of the Old Testament,

including that of Elijah's calling down fire from heaven, show the struggle between the Jewish religion and the worship of Baal.

CANADA (*kan'a-da*), Dominion of, a country of North America belonging to Great Britain, including all of British America north of the United States, excepting Newfoundland and Labrador; area 3,729,000 square miles, a little larger than the United States; pop. about 8,836,000; capital, Ottawa. In the western part are the Rocky Mountains; in the eastern part are some lower mountains, near the St. Lawrence River, but nearly all the rest of the country is a great plain. In the southern part of this plain are prairies; the northern region is a cold desolate wilderness, with great forests and swamps and much barren land, and here and there large lakes and rivers, and a few forts and settlements, sometimes hundreds of miles apart. It is penetrated by Hudson Bay, 1,000 miles long. The Yukon and Mackenzie rivers flow through it. In the Arctic Ocean are many large islands that belong to Canada. (See map on following page.)

In the forests of the north, bears, wolves, and deer are very common, as well as beavers, muskrats, otters, minks, and other animals, which are hunted for their fur. The climate of Canada is like that of the United States, but the winters are colder and longer, especially in the northern part. Along the west coast, it is moderated by the Japan current. Much timber is cut in the southern part, and spruce for paper pulp in the east. Wheat and all other cereals grow well, and much grain is exported to Europe. Fine fruits, like those of Oregon and Washington, are raised in the west of Canada. Cattle are kept all over the country except in the far north. Most of the cities and villages are in the southeastern part, where the people are English and French or their descendants. In recent years a good many Slavs have taken up farms, or gone to work in the new factories, which are growing up along the rivers and using the water power. British Columbia, in the southwestern, and Manitoba, in the southern part, have also many people; in the northern part the only people are a few Indians and trappers, who catch beavers and other animals and sell their furs. Canada is ruled by a governor-general, appointed by the queen of England, and a parliament or congress chosen by the people. It has its own army, and is independent of England, but helped Great Britain loyally in the World War.

Canada was explored by Jacques Cartier in 1534, and the first white people to settle there were Frenchmen. In 1713 Newfound-

land, Nova Scotia, and the region around Hudson Bay were given to the English; after that there was a war between France and England, and the English conquered the whole country (1759). In 1867 all these provinces were united to make the Dominion of Canada.

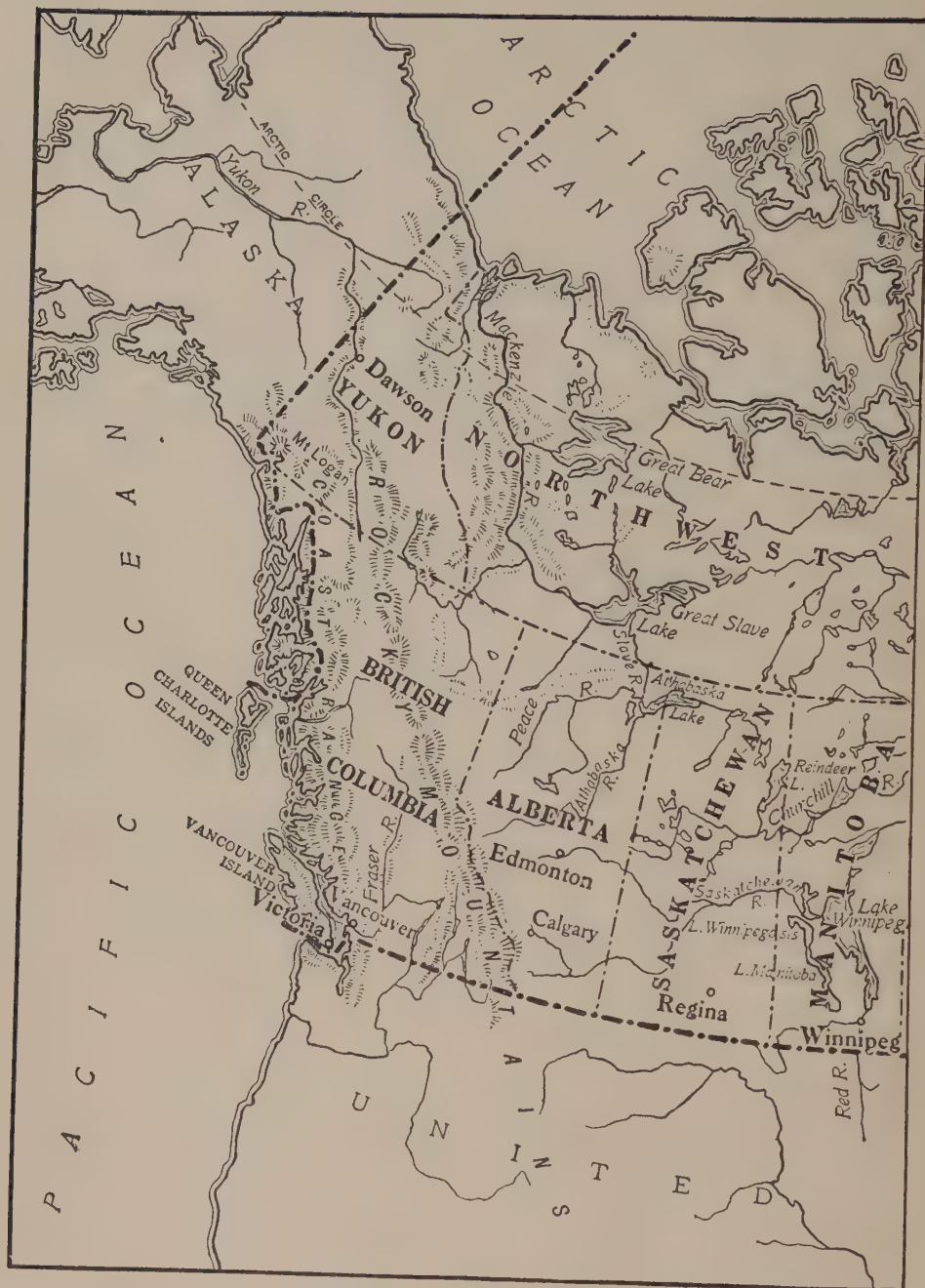
CAN-AL' ZONE, a strip of land extending five miles on each side of the Panama Canal, ceded to the United States by the Republic of Panama when the treaty was concluded which arranged for the construction of the Canal. It is a military reservation, administered by the War Department. Several islands in the bay, important as canal defenses, are included in the zone. The cities of Colon and Panama, at the ends of the canal, are in it also, but are not governed by the United States, except that sanitary and quarantine measures are controlled by American officers. The zone has an area of about 470 square miles, and a population of about 24,000, of whom about 7,000 are Americans. The United States owns and operates the Panama Railroad, connecting Colon and Panama. Panama was paid \$10,000,000 for the zone by the United States and a yearly additional sum of \$250,000. (See PANAMA.)

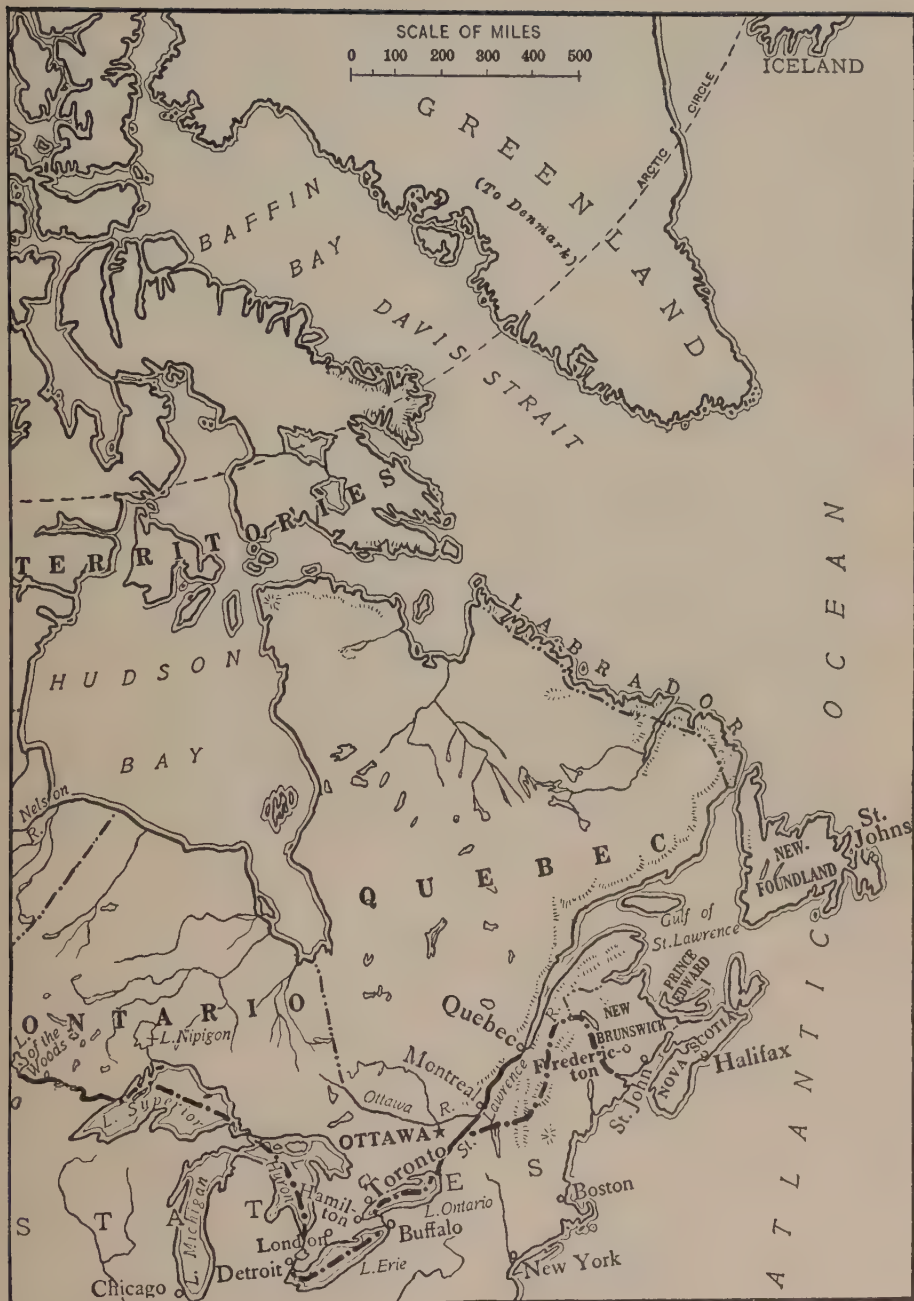
CANARY (*ka-nay'ree*) **ISLANDS**, a group of seven mountainous islands belonging to Spain, off the northwest coast of Africa; area 2800 square miles, or a little more than twice as large as Rhode Island; pop. 500,000. The capital is Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, on Teneriffe, the best known of the Canaries. On this island is the famous volcano called the Peak of Teneriffe, more than two miles high. Canary birds came from these islands. Among the trees are many singular ones called dragon trees. The people are mostly Spaniards, and Spanish is the language spoken. (See map of AFRICA.)

CANDIA (*kan'dee-a*), the largest city of Crete, on the north shore; pop. 25,000; also the Italian name of Crete. (See CRETE.)

CANNÆ (*can'nee* or *can'eye*), now **Canne** (*kan'ay*), Italy, a town on the River Afuldis (now Ofanto), about 6 miles from its mouth in the Adriatic, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal (216 B. C.). The Romans had about 90,000 men, many more than Hannibal, but they could not stand against the Numidian cavalry, and lost 45,000 foot soldiers and 3000 horsemen. It is said that Hannibal sent to Carthage three bushels of gold rings, taken from the fingers of the dead Roman knights.

In military history the battle of Cannæ is famous for the manœuver of Hannibal whereby he won his victory. Not only did he





choose a position on the open plain where he could use cavalry, in which the Romans were not strong, but he concealed a great many of his cavalymen behind each of his wings, so that when the Romans clashed with his relatively weak center the strong wings drove back the Roman wings and the Romans were surrounded. The German military men before the World War greatly admired this manœuver and planned to imitate it on a big scale at the Battle of the Marne by enveloping the two flanks of the French army. Unlike the Carthaginians, however, both wings of the Germans were defeated and their center had to retreat.

Emperor's dominions. Pope Gregory VII excommunicated the Emperor Henry IV, after a long series of disputes, and the other German princes, obeying the Pope, refused to acknowledge him any longer as Emperor. Henry was forced to go to Canossa, where Gregory VII was staying, and to do penance for three days by waiting in the courtyard, bareheaded and barefooted and fasting, until the Pope gave him absolution.

CANTERBURY (*kan'ter-ber-ry*), England, a city 56 miles east-southeast of London; pop. 25,000. It is principally noted for its grand cathedral, one of the finest in England, first built nearly a thousand years



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

CANNES (*kan*), France, a seaport city, on the Mediterranean; pop. 30,000. It is a famous winter resort on account of its mild climate and during the World War was used as a place of rest for soldiers. In 1921 a conference was held there between diplomats of the chief European countries to plan for the economic revival of Europe. On the basis of these plans the Genoa Conference was held in April and May, 1922. Cannes was the place where Napoleon landed in 1815, when he escaped from Elba.

CANOSSA (*kan-ahs'sa*), Italy, a village near the city of Reggio, with a ruined castle. During the middle ages, a long struggle took place between the Emperors of Germany, who called themselves Holy Roman Emperors, and the Popes, as to which of them should control the appointment and investiture of the clergy, and other matters, in the

ago, but which has had many additions. (See article **CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL** in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.) In 1170 the archbishop Thomas à Becket was murdered before its altar, and his body was buried in a splendid shrine. So many pilgrims used to visit this that the marble steps leading up to it were worn down by their knees. The shrine was broken in pieces (1538) by King Henry VIII and the bones of Becket burned. The tombs of Henry IV and of Edward the Black Prince, and many other interesting monuments, are still to be seen in the cathedral. The archbishop of Canterbury is the head of the English Church, and outranks everybody in England excepting the royal family. He always crowns the sovereign.

Canterbury means the "City of Kent," of which it was the capital in Saxon times.

CANTIGNY (*kan-teen'ye*), France, a village northwest of Montdidier, where the American troops in the World War made the first attack planned and carried out entirely by themselves, except for the help of some French tanks. This attack was made by the 28th Infantry of the 1st Division under General Bullard, early in the morning of May 28, 1918. It was completely successful. Two hundred and twenty-five prisoners were captured, and many of the enemy were killed and wounded. The little battle was given a great deal of publicity in the papers and helped to encourage the Allies by showing them what good fighters the Americans were.

CAN-TON', China, a city on the Canton River, 70 miles from its mouth in the China Sea; pop. about 950,000. It is surrounded by a wall, and is defended by forts on the hills around it and on islands in the river. The city is divided into the old town, where the Tartars live, and the new town, inhabited by the Chinese. The foreign merchants live in a suburb facing the river, and separated from the Chinese part by a canal. About four miles from the city is the boat town, where many thousand people live in boats and on rafts anchored near the banks.

Canton is supposed to be the oldest city in China. It has the largest trade of any city in the empire, and most of the tea and silk sent to foreign countries is shipped there. Its name in Chinese is Kwang Chow Fu (the metropolis), which has been changed by Europeans into Canton. (See map of CHINA.)

CAPE BRETON (*brit'un*), ISLAND, Canada, an island forming the northeastern part of Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by the Strait of Canso; area, 3120 square miles; pop. about 100,000. In the region of Sydney, the chief town, is one of the most valuable coal fields in Canada. The beauty of the scenery attracts thousands of summer tourists from the United States and from other parts of Canada.

CAPE COD, a famous peninsula on the south side of Massachusetts Bay, 65 miles long and from 1 to 20 miles broad. It consists largely of sandy and barren wastes, but because of its picturesqueness and fine views of the ocean, it is one of the favorite summer resorts on the Atlantic coast. Navigation around the cape is sometimes very difficult, and in 1914 a canal was completed across it from Buzzard's Bay to Barnstable Bay, which cuts off about 70 miles in the distance between New York and Boston.

CAPE HORN, see HORN, CAPE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a point commonly called the southernmost point of Africa, though really not so far south as Cape Agulhas. It is more important, however, be-

cause it is the point where ships going to India turn from south to east. It is a barren rocky promontory rising about a thousand feet above the sea, which washes its base. The first to go round it was Bartholomeu Diaz, a Portuguese knight, who sailed with two ships down the coast of Africa in 1486 in search of a new way to India. His crew would not let him go any farther, and he was obliged to turn back. The weather was so stormy that he named the place the Cape of Storms, but when the king of Portugal heard that he had found the end of Africa, he called it the Cape of Good Hope, because he hoped that the way to India was at last found.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE or **CAPE PROVINCE**, formerly Cape Colony, a province of the Union of South Africa; area including dependencies, 277,000 square miles, or about as large as Texas; pop. 2,500,000; capital, Cape Town. The surface is made up of mountains and high tablelands, much of it dry and barren. In the northern parts are famous diamond mines, where many valuable diamonds have been found. Gold is also mined. The climate is healthful. Great numbers of cattle and sheep are raised. The people are native Africans, called Kafirs and Hottentots; whites called Boers, the descendants of Dutch settlers; mixed races; and a few British. The province is important because it guards one of the routes to the Indian Ocean, and soldiers stationed there can easily be sent to India. (See map of AFRICA.)

The Dutch first settled this region in 1652, but it has belonged to Great Britain since 1815. The British have had many wars with the Kafirs, and one with the Zulus, a branch of the Kafirs, who were beaten and their king, Cetewayo, taken prisoner in 1878.

CAPERNAUM (*kah-pur'nay-um*), Palestine, an ancient city of Galilee, on the west shore of Lake Tiberias, told about in the Bible. The Apostles Peter and Andrew lived there before they were called to the ministry, and it was the headquarters of Jesus for his ministry in Galilee after he had been rejected at Nazareth. It was a town of considerable importance at that time, but is now in ruins.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, the capital of Cape Colony and seat of the legislature of the Union of South Africa; pop. about 200,000. It is built between Table Bay and Table Mountain, which rises up almost perpendicularly behind it. This mountain is so called because its top is flat like a table. Cape Town, which is defended by a strong fort, is visited by many ships going to and coming from India. It is named from the Cape of Good Hope. (See map of AFRICA.)

CAPE VERDE (*vurd*) **ISLANDS**, belonging to Portugal, a group of fourteen islands in the Atlantic Ocean, three hundred miles west of Cape Verde in Africa, from which they are named; area 1487 square miles, or not quite as much as that of the state of Delaware; pop. about 150,000; capital Praia. The islands are mountainous, and on one of them is an active volcano, more than a mile and a half high. The climate is hot, and sometimes no rain falls for several years. In 1832, after a three years' drought, 30,000 persons died of hunger. The people are mostly negroes and mulattoes, with a few whites. Coffee, hides, and millet are the chief exports. The islands were discovered about 1450 by the Portuguese. Cape Verde (Portuguese, Cabo Verde) means "Green Cape."

CAPITOLINE (*kap-it-o-leen*) **HILL**, one of the seven hills of ancient Rome, on which was the great temple of Jupiter. At one end was the Tarpeian rock, from which condemned criminals were thrown down. The modern Capitol is on the Capitoline.

CAPORETTO (*cap'o-ret'to*), Italy, a small town on the Isonzo River north of Gorizia, which gave its name to a great Italian defeat in the autumn of 1917. (See **WORLD WAR**, "Caporetto.")

CAPPADOCIA (*kap-pa-do'shee-a*), an ancient country, later a Roman province, of Eastern Asia Minor, west of the Euphrates. Under Persian rule, it fell into two satrapies, Cappadocia proper, and Pontus, which later became very powerful under Mithridates. Cappadocia was made a Roman province in 17 A.D. In early Christian times several of its cities became famous for great ecclesiastical scholars who lived and taught there. (See map of **ROMAN EMPIRE**.)

CAPRERA (*kap-ray'ra*), a small island off the northeast coast of Sardinia, famous as the home and burial place of Garibaldi.

CAPRI (*kap'ree*), a small island belonging to Italy, in the Mediterranean, near the Bay of Naples; pop. 75,000. It is surrounded by steep cliffs, in which are many caves and grottoes. The most wonderful one, called the Blue Grotto, is a large room as high as a four-story house, and can be entered only by a boat through an arch about a yard high. Inside the water is very deep and, like the walls and roof, is of a beautiful blue. Because of its beauty, Capri has always had many visitors. The Roman Emperor Tiberius made it his home.

CAPUA (*kap'yu-ah*), Italy, a city 15 miles north of Naples; pop. 14,000. It is very strongly fortified and is the chief defence of Naples on that side. Ancient Capua, whose ruins are still to be seen about two miles south of the city, was a much more

important place, and was excelled only by Rome in wealth and population. It was noted for its great school of gladiators, from which Spartacus escaped. After the battle of Cannæ, it threw open its gates to Hannibal, and his soldiers became so weakened by living there a winter amongst its pleasures that it led to his final defeat. When the Romans again took the city (211) they punished the people severely for letting Hannibal in.

CARACAS (*ka-rah'kas*), Venezuela, the capital city; pop. about 90,000. It is a handsome city, situated among mountains more than a half mile (3100) feet above the sea, and is joined by a railroad seven miles long with its port, called La Guayra, on the Caribbean Sea. The city has suffered much from earthquakes. Carácas was founded in 1567, and named after a tribe of Indians living near there.

CARCASSONNE (*kar'ka-son*), France, capital city of the department of Aude, on the River Aude, about 20 miles from the Mediterranean; pop. 30,000. It is the ancient Carcaso, mentioned by Cæsar. The modern part is well built, with squares adorned with trees and fountains; the old part is on a height, with a double line of walls and towers, forming a strong fortress, which was restored by Napoleon III. The town has important cloth manufactures and a good trade in wine, brandy, and dried fruits.

CARDENAS (*kar'day-nas*), Cuba, a seaport of northern Cuba, 25 miles east of Matanzas; pop. 30,000. It is an important trade center, its chief export being sugar. In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, an engagement took place there between American blockading vessels and the coast batteries, in which several men were killed.

CAR'DIFF, Wales, a city and seaport on the Taff, near its mouth; pop. 185,000. It is noted for its splendid docks, from which immense quantities of iron and coal are shipped yearly. Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, has been restored, and is the residence of the Marquis of Bute. Cardiff means the Caer (castle) on the Taff.

CARIBBEAN (*kar-ib-bee'an*) **SEA**, a great body of water, an arm of the Atlantic, between the West Indies and Central and South America. It is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by the Strait of Yucatan. It forms the turning point of the Gulf Stream and pours its waters into the Gulf of Mexico on the west. (See map of **WEST INDIES**.)

The name came from the Carib Indians, who, when Columbus came, lived in some of the islands of the West Indies and on the coast of South America along the Caribbean Sea. They were very fierce and cruel, and

used to eat their prisoners. The French and English settlers on the islands had many long wars with them, and finally they fell back to St. Vincent, which was their last stronghold. Five thousand of them were transported by the English to the mainland about 1796, and their descendants, known as "black Caribs," still live in Honduras and Nicaragua. There are a few on some of the islands. Columbus called them Caribales, and out of this has grown our English word Cannibal, meaning a man-eater.

wars between England and Scotland it was an important place, on account of its nearness to borders of the two countries. Robert Bruce besieged it in 1315, and it was often attacked. Mary, Queen of Scots was imprisoned there.

CARLS'BAD or **KARLSBAD**, Czecho-Slovakia, a famous watering place, 68 miles northwest of Prague, where many thousands of people go every year to drink the water of the mineral springs and take mineral baths. In 1819 there was a Congress of ministers from the various German states at Carlsbad,



FISHERFOLK AND THEIR HOUSES ON THE ISLAND OF CAPRI

CARINTHIA (*ka-rin'thee-a*), formerly a crownland of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, now one of the provinces of the Republic of Austria, on the borders of Italy; area about 4000 square miles. It is a mountainous country and thinly populated. There are iron and lead mines and manufactures of woolen, cotton and silk stuffs. The chief city and capital is Klagenfurt.

CARLISLE (*kar-ly'l*), England, a city 50 miles west-southwest of Newcastle; pop. 52,000. It is a handsome city, and has an old castle built by the Normans (1092). The end of the Roman wall is near Carlisle. In the

to discuss measures for suppressing the democratic movement in Germany. The place was named after the Emperor Charles IV who used to visit it in the 14th century. The name means "Charles' Bath." (See map of CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.)

CARLSRUHE or **KARLSRUHE** (*karls'-roo-eh*), Germany, capital city of the republic of Baden, 39 miles from Stuttgart and about 5 miles from the Rhine; pop. 135,000. It is built in the form of an open fan, the streets stretching out like the sticks of a fan from the palace of the grand duke in the middle. The city is noted for its schools, libraries,

and museums. (See map of GERMANY.)

Carlsruhe, which is spelled Karlsruhe in German, means "Charles' Rest." The town grew up around a hunting seat built by the Margrave Charles of Baden (1715) and named after him. It was bombed by Allied airplanes during the World War, and considerable damage was done.

CARMEL (*kar'mel*), **Mount**, the name of a famous mountain ridge in Palestine, often mentioned in the Old Testament. The two great prophets Elijah and Elisha frequented it, and the contest between Elijah and the prophets of Baal, in which Elijah called down fire from heaven, took place upon it. It is full of caves and grottoes in which early Christian hermits used to live, and when these were organized in 1207 into a monastic order, they were named Carmelites. (See map of PALESTINE.)

CARNAC (*kar'nak*), France, a village in Brittany, in the department of Morbihan, famous for its ancient Celtic remains. The village is situated on a slope overlooking the Bay of Quiberon, near the ruins of a Gallo-Roman town; the Celtic remains are about a half a mile north, on a desolate plain overlooking the seashore. They consist of eleven long lines of rough unhewn stones, 10 to 20 feet high, in all nearly 2000, arranged in three groups. Once there were many more, but they were used for building and for other purposes until the government made the site national property and preserved the remainder as historical monuments. When, by whom, or why they were set up is unknown, although they probably date from the Stone Age. The place is sometimes called the French Stonehenge.

CARNARVON (*kar-nar'vun*), or **CAERNARVON**, Wales, a town on Menai Strait, pop. 10,000. Many people go there in the summer for sea-bathing. Near it is Carnarvon Castle, built by Edward I, in which Edward II, the first English prince of Wales, was born. Its walls are more than a mile around, and have within them a covered gallery with loopholes made for shooting arrows through at an enemy. The castle is one of the finest ruins in Great Britain, and is visited by many travelers.

The princes of Wales were formerly invested with their titles here, and the custom was revived in 1911 when the investiture of Edward, Prince of Wales, took place.

CARNATIC or **KARNATIC** (*kar-nat'-ik*), a region of southern India, between the Southern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast in the Madras Presidency of British India.

CARNIOLA (*kar-nee-o'lah*), a former crownland of Austria-Hungary in the southwest; area 3856 square miles. Following the

World War it was included in Jugo-Slavia, except for a small strip ceded to Italy.

CAROLINE (*kar'o-lyn*) **ISLANDS**, or **NEW PHILIPPINES**, a group of small islands, governed by Japan, forming a chain 1500 miles long in the Pacific Ocean, northeast of Papua; area 618 square miles; pop. 40,000. Yap and Ponape are included in the group. Most of them are low, flat, coral reefs, but some are mountainous. The climate is mild and pleasant. The people, mostly Malays, make excellent sailors.

The Carolinas were first found by the Spaniards in 1543, and named after the Emperor Charles V of Spain (in Latin *Carolus*). They were claimed by Spain, as part of the Philippines, but in 1899 the whole group was sold to Germany. They were seized by Japan in 1914, after the capture of Kiaochow deprived Germany of a far eastern base, and left her colonies helpless. Japan holds them under a mandate from the League of Nations. (See map of EAST INDIES.)

CARPATHIAN (*kar-pay'thee-an*) **MOUNTAINS**, a range of mountains in Europe, mostly between Poland and Czechoslovakia. Some of them rise more than a mile and a half above the sea, but not high enough to have snow on them all the year round. There are many passes through them, which in old times used to be strongly fortified to keep the Turks out. The Carpathians are very rich in many kinds of mineral ore.

CARRARA (*kah-rah'rah*), Italy, a town of northern Italy, about 30 miles northwest of Lucca; pop. about 50,000. It is situated near the mountains, where the celebrated Carrara marble is quarried, and on account of this many artists live in the town. There are nearly four hundred quarries in all, but only thirty or forty are worked, and of these only a few give the beautiful white marble from which statues are made.

CARSO (*kar'so*), a mountain plateau east and north of Trieste, overlooking the valley of the Isonzo River, which gives its name to an extensive region of northeastern Italy. It became famous all over the world because of the heavy fighting which took place there during the World War. In 1916 the Italians undertook an offensive in which they captured Gorizia, and several important high positions in the Carso; in the autumn of 1917 the great Italian defeat of Caporetto took place there; and in 1918 the Italians fought their way back and recovered much of the lost ground.

CARSON CITY, Nevada, the capital city, in the western part of the state, near the Carson River; pop. about 2000. Near it

are high mountains with rich silver-mines, from which a great deal of ore is carried to the crushing-mills on the Carson River. There is a branch mint of the United States at Carson City, where much silver money is coined. Carson City is named after Kit Carson, the famous trapper, who was General Frémont's guide in the Rocky Mountains.

CARTAGENA (*kar-ta-jee'na*), Spain, a seaport on the Mediterranean; pop. 105,000. It is a walled town with a fine harbor de-

Mediterranean Sea. The city, which stood near where Tunis now is, is said to have been built by Dido about 850 B.C.; but all we know about it is that it was founded by people from Phœnicia. It soon became very populous and strong, and ruled much territory both around it in Africa and beyond the sea, the Carthaginians being famous sailors and having many ships and war galleys. Carthage had large possessions in Sicily, and was constantly at war with the Greek cities



THE CARTHAGINIAN GENERAL, HANNIBAL, CROSSING THE ALPS ON HIS WAY TO ITALY

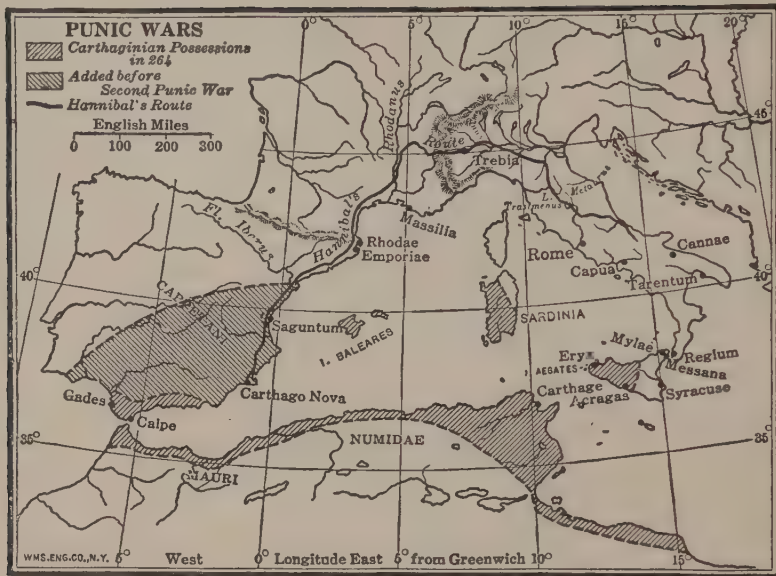
fended by forts, and is a great naval arsenal. In the time of Philip II, it was the chief naval port of Spain. The people are mostly employed in mining lead and silver. There is very little trade. (See map of SPAIN.)

Cartagena means New Carthage. It was first built by the Carthaginian general Hasdrubal about 230 B.C., and when it was taken by Scipio (210 B.C.) it was said to be one of the richest cities in the world. Hannibal got silver from the mines there.

CARTHAGE (*kar'thadj*), a famous ancient city and state in northern Africa, on the

there. When the Romans had conquered all Italy, they took the part of the Greek cities in Sicily against the Carthaginians, and this brought on the first war between Rome and Carthage, commonly called the First Punic War, Punic being the Latin form of the word Phœnician. This war began 264 B.C., and lasted twenty-four years (241 B.C.), and ended in the giving up by Carthage of Sicily, a large part of which became a Roman province. This was the beginning of the Roman dominion outside of Italy.

Twenty-three years afterward (218 B.C.),



THE POSSESSIONS OF CARTHAGE

the Second Punic War broke out, and lasted seventeen years. The Carthaginians had built cities in Spain and conquered nearly the whole country under their generals Hamilcar Barca, his son-in-law, Hasdrubal, and his son Hannibal. These conquests made the Romans again hostile, and Hannibal crossed from Spain, into Italy, where he fought about fifteen years. But the Romans sent an army under Scipio into Spain, and conquered the Carthaginian colonies there, and then into Africa so that Hannibal had to hasten to defend Carthage. He was defeated at Zama (202 B. C.), and Carthage got peace only by giving up all her possessions out of Africa, and by promising not to make war without the consent of Rome.

The Third Punic War began about 50 years later (149 B. C.), and ended in the fall of Carthage (146 B. C.). The Carthaginians had made war on Masiussa, king of Numidia, without asking leave of Rome, and when they sent ambassadors to Rome to ask forgiveness they were told that they could have peace only by giving up their ships, arms and military stores. When they did this the Romans then said that they must leave their city and build another city inland at least ten miles from the sea. The people of Carthage heard this cruel order with horror, and determined to die rather than submit. They at once began to make new arms and to prepare their

city for a siege. The Romans blocked up their harbor and surrounded the city, but the brave people held out for nearly three years; and even when the Romans had got within the walls, they fought from street to street, setting the houses on fire as they went. The city burned for seventeen days, most of the people perishing in the flames, and was wholly destroyed. The historian Polybius tells us that he stood watching the flames by the side of the Roman consul Scipio Æmilianus, the commander-in-chief, and heard him prophesy a similar fate for Rome.

Long afterward the Emperor Augustus built a new Carthage on the site. This was conquered by the Vandals and became the capital of their kingdom, and was finally destroyed by the Arabs (A. D. 698).

Carthage was called by the Phœnicians Kartha-Hadtha, the "New City," because it was built after Utica, which was near it. The Romans made this into Carthago, and from this has come the modern name.

CASCADE (*kas-kayd'*) **RANGE**, a range of mountains in North America, running through Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, of which the highest peak is Mt. Rainier, in Washington. Other high summits are Mt. Baker (also in Washington), Mt. Hood in Oregon, and Mt. Shasta in California. Many of the mountains in the Cascade Range are extinct volcanoes.

CASHMERE, see **KASHMIR**.

CASPIAN (*kas'pee-an*) **SEA**, an inland sea forming part of the boundary between Europe and Asia; area nearly 170,000 square miles, or one and a half times as large as Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario together. The surface is 85 feet below sea level, and though the rivers Ural, Volga, and others empty into it, none flow out of it. The waters are therefore salt, but

collections. Near Cassel is the palace of Wilhelmshöhe, where Napoleon III was sent a prisoner after the battle of Sedan. Cassel was anciently Castellum Cattorum, Latin for the castle of the Catti, a German tribe.

CASTILE (*kas-teel'*), an old kingdom of Spain, in the middle of what is now Spain, and covering about one-fourth of the present kingdom. The northern part was called Old



MOUNT BAKER, WASHINGTON, ONE OF THE HIGHEST PEAKS IN THE CASCADE RANGE

not so much so as those of the ocean. The country between it and the Sea of Aral is so low that it is thought that the two seas were once connected. The north part is very shallow, but the south part is deep. Sturgeon, salmon, and seals are taken in it in large numbers. The Russians before the World War had all the trade of the Caspian Sea, and kept a fleet in it. (See map of ASIA.)

CASSEL or **KASSEL** (*kas'sel*), Germany, a city in Prussia, on the river Fulda, 28 miles southwest of Göttingen; pop. 170,000. It has a fine museum, library and art

collections. Near Cassel is the palace of Wilhelmshöhe, where Napoleon III was sent a prisoner after the battle of Sedan. Cassel was anciently Castellum Cattorum, Latin for the castle of the Catti, a German tribe. Thus the kingdoms of Castile, Leon and Aragon were united, and out of this grew the kingdom of Spain. Castile is called in Spanish Castilla (Land of Castles).

CATACOMBS (*kat'a-komz*), great subterranean galleries existing under many cities, especially in Italy, and notably at Rome.

The Roman catacombs consist of a great network of passages and chambers, about 600 miles long. The early Christians, during the periods of persecution, used them as burial places.

CAT-A-LO'NI-A, a former division of northeastern Spain, now divided into the provinces of Gerona, Barcelona, Lerida, and Tarragona. (See SPAIN.)

CATANIA (*kah-tah'nee-a*), Sicily, a city on the Gulf of Catania, near Mount Etna; population, 220,000. It is a handsome city, with wide, regular streets and many splendid buildings. Catania is one of the principal ports of Sicily and carries on a very large trade, especially in silk. There is also commerce in sulphur, grain, wine and cotton. Its university has more than 2000 students.

Under the Romans Catania was a large and important city, and it contains an ancient theater, of Roman workmanship, on foundations of Greek workmanship. The Romans evidently rebuilt on the old Greek site. The city has been destroyed several times by eruptions from Mt. Etna.

CA-THAY', an old name for part of eastern Asia, supposed to be northern China. The explorer Marco Polo gave the name to the region, and Columbus expected to reach it by sailing westward when he discovered America. The ancient maps of Marco Polo are so curious and inaccurate that we are not certain just what country he meant.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION ACT, an act passed by the British Parliament in 1829, repealing the laws against the Roman Catholics which excluded them from any position of trust in the government.

CATS'KILL MOUNTAINS, a range in eastern New York. See NEW YORK (State).

CATTARO (*kat'ta-ro*), Jugo-Slavia, a town in Dalmatia at the head of the Gulf of Cattaro, famous for its picturesque situation. It belonged for many years to the Republic of Venice, was ceded to Austria in 1814 and formed part of the Austrian crownland of Dalmatia; was claimed by Italy after the World War, and given to Jugo-Slavia by treaty in 1919. It is strongly fortified, and contains a cathedral.

CATTEGAT, see KATTEGAT.

CAUCASUS (*kaw'ka-sus*), or **CAUCASIA** (*kaw-kay'shee-a*), a great division of the former Russian Empire, on both sides of the Caucasus Mountains. It included seven governments and several provinces, and the capital was Tiflis. Though still under the domination of Soviet Russia, it is divided among several nominally independent republics, including Georgia, Daghestan, and Azerbaijan. Some of the richest oil fields in the world are included in Caucasia, and Baku, the

great oil port on the Caspian is one of the chief cities. The soil of parts of the region is very fertile, and before the World War produced large crops of wheat and cereals, as well as cotton, rice, and tobacco. The Circassians, a fine and brave race of people who left their own country and went to Turkey rather than submit to the Russians, came from there.

CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains about 700 miles long, between the Black Sea and Caspian Sea forming part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. The tops of some of them, which are more than three miles high, are always covered with snow, but the valleys are warm and fertile, and yield rice, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and other plants of warm climates. Some of the richest oil fields in the world are in the region. Mt. Elbruz, one of the peaks, is the highest mountain in Europe (18,500 ft.). (See map of RUSSIA.)

CAUDINE (*caw'deen*) **FORKS**, or **CAUDINE PASS**, a pass between high peaks of the Apennines, near the town of Benevento, in ancient Samnium. During the wars between the Romans and the Samnites, a famous battle took place there (321 B.C.). The Romans tried to break through the pass, but were surrounded and forced to surrender. The Samnites sent all of them under the yoke, to humiliate them, and made the two consuls who led the Roman army sign a treaty giving up some disputed territory. Then they sent the consuls to Rome to get the Senate to ratify the treaty. This the Senate refused to do, and sent the consuls back to the Samnites as prisoners. But the Samnites said they would have their promised territory or nothing, and sent the consuls back to Rome in disgrace.

CAWNPORE (*kawn'por*), India, a city on the Ganges, about 96 miles southwest of Lucknow; pop. 180,000. It is an important station for troops, and has barracks for 7000 soldiers. In the great mutiny of 1857 nine hundred Europeans, about two-thirds of whom were women and children, were besieged in the fortifications for twenty-two days by the rebels under Nana Sahib. They surrendered on a promise that they should be allowed to go in safety to Allahabad, but they were all killed when the rebels heard that an English army was coming to their rescue, and their bodies thrown into a deep well. Three days later (July 18, 1857) the English under General Havelock entered the city. A beautiful tomb has been built over the well, and around it a splendid eight-sided building, in memory of the great massacre. (See map of INDIA.)



CAYENNE (*kay-en'* or *ky-en'*), French Guiana, the capital city, on the island of Cayenne. (See **GUIANA**.)

CEDAR CREEK (*see'der krik'*), a small stream in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, falling into the Shenandoah River. It is famous for a battle of the Civil War, which took place there on October 19, 1864. General Sheridan, who had been away on business, heard the sound of the cannon in time to ride at a gallop to the battlefield and save the day. (See **SHENANDOAH VALLEY**.)

CELEBES (*sel'e-beez*), an island of the Malay Archipelago, belonging to the Netherlands; area 72,070 square miles; pop. about 3,000,000. Sugar, coffee, and spices are exported. (See map of **EAST INDIES**.)

CELTS (*seltz* or *keltz*), the first of the Aryan peoples who came from Asia into Europe. They drove out the peoples whom they found, and later were themselves driven on in the same way by other Aryans from Asia, further and further west, until they were forced to the western coasts of Europe. Thus in very early times they were found in Gaul, Spain, and the British Islands. In

their various stages, they developed many different languages, of which the British or Welsh, the Breton, spoken in parts of Brittany, the Irish, and the Gaelic, spoken in the highlands of Scotland, are the only ones left.

CENIS (*sen-ee'*), a famous mountain and pass in the Alps, on the border between France and Italy. The pass is 6835 feet high. The road over it was built by Napoleon, who led an army by it into Italy. Trains now run through a tunnel, seven and a half miles long, under the mountains near the pass.

CENTRAL A-MER-I-CA, that part of America between Mexico on the north and Colombia on the south, embracing the six republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama, and the colony of British Honduras. It is about 1000 miles long and varies in width from 50 to 600 miles; area, about 220,000 square miles; pop. about 6,000,000. Except for broad plains along the Atlantic, the surface is largely mountainous, the chain along the western coast forming a connecting link between the Cordilleras of North and South America. There are many volcanoes. Cen-



SCHOOL BOYS OF CEYLON. THEIR LESSONS ARE CARVED ON WOODEN TABLETS.

tral America lies wholly within the tropics. In the east the climate is almost unbearably hot and moist and very unhealthful. Most of the people live near the west coast, as it is somewhat cooler there on account of the higher altitudes. (See names of separate countries.)

CERNAUTI, see CZERNOWITZ.

CERRO GORDO (*ser' o gor' do*), a mountain pass in Mexico, 40 miles northwest of Vera Cruz, where the Mexicans under Santa Anna were defeated by the Americans under General Scott, April 18, 1847, with the loss of 400 men and 43 cannon.

CETINJE or **CETTINJE** (*tset' een- yay*), Jugo-Slavia, formerly the capital city of the kingdom of Montenegro; pop. 5000. It is situated in a lofty mountain valley, 19 miles east of Cattaro, with which it is connected by a steep road. The city contains a royal

palace and a convent, founded in 1473, and many famous rulers of Montenegro are buried there. It was sacked and burned by the Turks three times, but was rebuilt every time. It was occupied by the Austrians during the World War, in January 1916.

CEYLON (*see- lon'*), an island belonging to Great Britain, in the Indian Ocean, south of India; area 25,000 square miles, or three times as large as New Jersey; pop. 4,632,000; capital Colombo. It is a beautiful island, with high mountains, and rich valleys and plains covered with palms and other trees of hot climates. In many places are thick jungles, where wild elephants live. Among the mountains is Adam's Peak, more than a mile high. It is shaped like a cone, and is so steep that no one can climb it except by the aid of a chain fastened to the top, yet it is much visited every year by pilgrims who go

there to see what looks like a great footprint in the rock on its top. The Buddhists say it is a track left by Buddha when he stepped from Ceylon to Siam; but the Mohammedans think it was made by Adam when he was driven out of the Garden of Eden, and from this the mountain is called Adam's Peak. (See map of INDIA.)

Ceylon is rich in metals and in many kinds of precious stones, and off the west coast are great pearl-oyster beds from which are taken some of the best pearls in the world. Many kinds of fine woods are cut in the forest, and tea, coffee, cotton, rice, coconuts, tobacco and spices are grown. The chief things sent to other countries are tea, rubber, pearls, and plumbago or black lead. Tea is the most important of all. The people are mostly Buddhists, though there are many Hindus and Mohammedans. The island is a colony of Great Britain, and is ruled by a governor chosen by the sovereign.

The Romans and Greeks called Ceylon Taprobane. It gets its present name from its native name (Sanhala-Dwipa), which means the island of lions. The Portuguese went there in 1505, and held part of the island for 150 years. The Dutch drove them out in 1656, and the British drove out the Dutch in 1796.

CHÆRONEA (*ker-o-nee'a*), Greece, a town in Boeotia, famous for the victory of Philip of Macedon over the Athenians and Thebans (338 B.C.), which made Philip master of Greece. A victory was also won there (86 B.C.) by Sulla over Mithridates, king of Pontus. The general of Mithridates had five times as many soldiers as Sulla, and Mithridates sent a second army to help the first, immediately after their defeat. But Sulla, with his splendid Roman legions, easily overcame these forces, too. (See article SULLA in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.) The Greek moralist and writer of biographies, Plutarch, was born at Chæronea. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

CHALCEDON (*kal-se'e'dun*), the ancient name of a town of Bithynia in Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, now called Kadiköi. In 74 B.C., when it was a flourishing city, it fell under the Roman dominion. During the early history of the Church, a great council was held there, which decided that Christ was both divine and human by nature, and condemned as unorthodox all who disagreed with this decision (451 A.D.). The Church would never have become a powerful organization if its unity had not been kept by this and other great councils. The Turks took and destroyed Chalcedon in 1075 A.D.

When Chalcedon was founded, there was no city of Byzantium, or Constantinople. Because its founders passed by that site, Chalcedon was sometimes called "The City of the Blind."

CHALCIDICE (*kal-sid'i-see*), the ancient name of a peninsula of southeast Europe, with three smaller peninsulas projecting into the Ægean Sea. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

CHALCIS or **KHALKIS** (*kal'kis*), Greece, the chief town of the island of Eubœa, on Euripus Strait, 34 miles north of Athens; pop. 14,000. It is frequently called Negroponte in modern times. When Athens conquered it in 506 B.C., it was one of the chief cities of Greece, and had sent out colonies into all the surrounding countries. Several of the Cyclades, and Naxos, were first settled by Chalcideans, as were many cities of Italy and Sicily, including Rhegium and Cuma. The peninsula south of Macedonia, made by the Gulf of Saloniki, was called the Chalcidean peninsula because it was colonized by Chalcis. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

The city was a great trading-port and was fortified. In 411 B.C. a bridge was erected to the mainland, and the ancient citadel is at the end of this bridge. The Venetians built walls with battlements and turrets, which are still standing, around the citadel.

CHALDEA (*kal-dee'a*), the name of a part of ancient Babylonia, the tract south of the city of Babylon. It was later applied to the whole country, and the Babylonians are usually called Chaldeans. (See BABYLON.)

CHA-LONS-SUR-MARNE (*sha-lon'seur-marn'*), or **CHALONS**, France, a town on the Marne River, 107 miles east of Paris. It is an ancient town and has a cathedral dating from the 13th century. It was formerly important for the manufacture of a woolen cloth known as shallon. There has been a great deal of important fighting in and about Châlons since very ancient times. Near here, Attila the Hun and his vast army were defeated by the Romans and Goths in 451 A.D. This victory saved Europe from the domination of the Huns. (See HUNS.) Napoleon's enemies took the city in 1814, and 1815, and Napoleon III established a camp near it in 1856. The Germans occupied it during the Franco-Prussian War. During the World War it was in the region of some of the heaviest fighting during the Battle of the Marne, and suffered great damage.

CHAMONIX or **CHAMOUNI** (*shah'-moo-nee*), a picturesque valley and village of the Alps, in the department of Haute-Savoie, France. It lies about 3400 feet above sea

level, between high mountains, and is about 14 miles long, and half a mile wide. A little stream called the Arve flows through it. On the southeast it is bounded by the Mont Blanc chain with its great glaciers, including the Mer de Glace, and on the northwest by the Aiguilles Rouges and the Brévent. The valley was little known before the eighteenth century, but it is now visited yearly by thousands of travellers. Mont Blanc is usually ascended from the village of Chamonix, which lies at its base.

CHAMPAGNE (*shahm-pan'yeh* or *sham-payn'*), an old province in the northeastern part of France, just south of Belgium. The capital was Troyes. The soil is especially adapted to the growing of wine grapes, and some of the best wine in the world comes from there. Champagne was ruled by independent counts in the Middle Ages, and in 1286 was united to the crown of France by the marriage of Joanna, the heiress of Navarre and Champagne, to Philip IV, King of France. During the 12th and 13th centuries the court of Champagne was an important literary center and the language used there, called *Langue d'oïl*, became that of the court of France. (See **LANGUEDOC**.) On account of its situation on the frontier, Champagne has been the scene of many military operations, under Napoleon, during the Franco-Prussian War, and during the four years of the World War. Rheims, Châlons, and Château Thierry are in Champagne, and the course of the Marne River leads through it.

CHAMPLAIN (*sham-playn'*), a lake between the states of Vermont and New York, extending north from Whitehall, N. Y. into Canada, about eight miles. It is 125 miles long and varies in width from a quarter of a mile, at the south end, to fourteen miles. Its area is about 600 square miles, and it is navigable for the largest vessels. In it are more than fifty islands, of which the largest are Grand Island, North Hero and La Motte. Its outlet on the north is the Richelieu River, which empties into the St. Lawrence; on the south it receives the waters of Lake George, and is connected by the Champlain Canal with the Hudson River. It is noted for the beautiful scenery about it.

Lake Champlain is named from Samuel de Champlain, who discovered it in 1609. He was one of the many Frenchmen who explored the northern part of the interior of North America, including the St. Lawrence River. In 1814 a British fleet was defeated near Plattsburg by Commodore Thomas McDonough.

CHANCELLORSVILLE (*chan'sel-lor-zvil*), Virginia, a village 65 miles north by west of Richmond, noted for a battle of the

American Civil War, fought near it between the Union army under General Hooker and the Confederate army under Lee, May 2-4, 1863. Hooker's army was nearly twice as large as Lee's, but was defeated because of a skilful flank movement carried out by General "Stonewall" (Thomas) Jackson. General Jackson, however, was mortally wounded when he and his bodyguard were fired on by his own men, who mistook them for Union troops. After a terrible struggle of three days General Hooker had to retreat, with a loss of about 18,000 men. The Confederates lost about 13,000.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, a group of islands in the English Channel, off the northwest coast of France; area 75 square miles, or about a third larger than the island of Rhode Island; pop. 100,000. The principal islands of the group are Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark. The famous Alderney and Jersey cattle were originally brought from there. The Channel Islands were once part of the duchy of Normandy, of which William the Conqueror was duke when he conquered England, and they have belonged to England ever since. The people still speak the old Norman-French language. (See map of FRANCE.)

CHANTILLY (*shon-tee'yee*), France, a town about 26 miles north of Paris on a tributary of the Oise River; pop. 5000. It was once famous for the lace made there. Tourists now visit it to see the beautiful palace, or château, built in the sixteenth century, and rebuilt, after it had been partly destroyed during the Revolution, for one of the sons of Louis-Philippe. The owner, who filled it with his collections of pictures, sculpture and fine furniture, bequeathed it to the Institute of France, and it is maintained as a museum. During the World War Chantilly was for a while the headquarters of General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French armies.

CHAPULTEPEC (*cha-pool-teh-pek'*), a Mexican fort or castle, on a high rock three miles southwest of Mexico City, taken by the Americans under General Scott, Sept. 13, 1847. It guarded the principal road into the city, and being the seat of the Mexican military school, was strongly defended. General Scott and his army marched into Mexico the next day. (See **MEXICAN WAR**.)

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE, see **BALAKLAVA**.

CHARLEROI (*shar-ler-wah'*), Belgium, a town in the province of Hainault, near the border of France; pop. before the World War, 28,000. It is in a coal and iron mining district, and has flourishing manufactures of iron and glass. One of the first great

battles of the World War took place about Charleroi, from the 20th to the 24th of August, 1914. The French army assisted by the British under Field-Marshal French tried to stop the German army, which had advanced up the River Meuse, and besieged Namur, on the way to invade France. The Germans attacked the British about Mons and the French about Charleroi. Five times the French captured and lost the town, and many thousands of men were killed. Finally both the French and British retreated, and the German invasion continued unchecked until it was stopped at the Battle of the Marne in September. (See WORLD WAR.)

CHARLESTON (*charlz'tun*), South Carolina, a seaport city in the southeastern part of the state; pop. 68,000. It is the principal city in the state, and its harbor is one of the best in the United States. A large trade is carried on, especially in cotton, rice, and lumber, and there are important manufactures. Most of the houses are surrounded by fine gardens, which give the city a beautiful appearance.

Charleston was settled by the English in 1679. Among the forts defending the harbor are Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter, the latter on an artificial island in the harbor mouth. The bombardment of Fort Sumter by General Beauregard (April 12, 1861) was the beginning of the Civil War. Charleston was surrendered Feb. 17, 1865, four years after Sumter was given up.

CHARLESTON, West Virginia, the capital city, on the Great Kanawha River; pop. 39,500. It has salt-works, coal mines, iron foundries, and natural gas and oil.

CHARLOTTE (*shar'lot*), North Carolina, county-seat of Mecklenburg Co.; pop. 46,500. It is an important industrial center, with many cotton mills in the surrounding country. Near it also are gold mines, and a branch mint for coining gold used to be maintained there. Before the Revolution some North Carolina patriots met in Charlotte, May 31, 1775, and adopted resolutions renouncing their allegiance to the crown of Great Britain. This act, called the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," is commemorated by a monument. Charlotte was incorporated in 1768.

CHARLOTTESVILLE (*shar'lotz-vil*), Virginia, a city 65 miles northwest of Richmond, noted as the seat of the University of Virginia which Thomas Jefferson founded in 1819. Monticello, where Jefferson lived and where he is buried, is near Charlottesville.

CHARTER OAK, a famous tree in Hartford, Conn., no longer standing, about which a story is told of Revolutionary times. In 1685 King James II of England, who had

just succeeded to the throne, sent over Sir Edmund Andros to govern New England as a viceroy. The British wished to unite all the colonies under a single ruler, and organize them strongly to oppose the French in Canada more effectively. For this purpose Andros was directed to seize the charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island, which gave self-governing rights to the colonists. When he visited Hartford, in 1687, he could not find the charter and had to go away without it. It was supposed to have been hidden in the hollow trunk of the great oak tree, which was always afterward called the Charter Oak, and was preserved as long as possible. It was blown down in a storm in 1856, but the grounds around it are kept as a park and named for it.

CHARTISTS, see PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

CHARTRES (*shar'tr*), France, a city on the Eure River 48 miles southwest of Paris; pop. 24,000. It is in a fertile country and has a large trade in grain, and there are manufactures of hosiery and leather. In ancient times Chartres was the capital of Celtic Gaul, and was a center of the Druid religion. Later it was the capital of a duchy, and Henry IV was crowned King of France here in 1593. The city is famous for its cathedral, built in the 12th and 13th centuries, one of the most beautiful churches in the world, and, since the destruction of the cathedral of Rheims, the finest monument of French Gothic architecture. It contains 160 magnificent stained glass windows, made in the 13th century. (See picture on following page.)

CHATALJA or **CHATALDJA** (*cha-tal'-ja*), a district of Turkey, north of the Sea of Marmora, and west of Constantinople; also the capital city, 26 miles west-northwest of Constantinople. A line of Turkish fortifications defending Constantinople runs from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, and is called the Chatalja Line. The Bulgarians reached it in the first Balkan War, and forced Turkey to capitulate. The Treaty of Sèvres after the World War ordered the demolition of the forts.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, (*sha-to' tee-air-ree'*), France, a town on the right bank of the Marne River, in the department of the Aisne, about 60 miles northeast of Paris. It was the birthplace of La Fontaine, and was the scene of a battle in which Napoleon defeated the Prussians and Russians, on Feb. 12, 1814. The city is an important center of trade, and has manufactures of musical instruments, woolen yarn, etc. Its population before the World War was about 8000. Château Thierry was the scene of one of the first engagements between American and German troops in the World War.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, Battle of, a popular name given to a number of engagements during the World War, in June, 1918, in which American troops took part. Late in May the Germans made a surprise attack on the French at the Aisne River, pressed them back, and made a deep pocket in the French lines between the mountain of Rheims and the heights above Soissons. They reached the Marne at several places, one of which was Château-Thierry, and American machine gunners from the 3rd Division were sent up in automobile trucks to defend this point. These gunners were forced to retreat before the gradually increasing German forces, and

Thierry." (See *WORLD WAR*, "The Ludendorff Offensive.")

CHATELET (*shat-eh-lay'*), an ancient fortress and prison in Paris, dating from the ninth century, and destroyed in 1802. In medieval times and during the Renaissance it was used as a prison, and had a terrible reputation. Occasionally political prisoners of high rank were confined at Châtelet.

CHATHAM (*chat'am*), England, a city of Kent, on the river Medway, near its junction with the Thames; pop. 45,000. It is strongly fortified and one of the principal military stations and naval arsenals of Great Britain, containing large wet and dry docks,



THE CATHEDRAL OF CHARTRES

fell back over the stone bridge in the town. The bridge was then immediately blown up by order of the commanding French General. This was the real "Battle of Château-Thierry."

The Germans, who were exhausted by their pursuit and badly cramped in the deep pocket, made no serious attempt to cross the Marne, here or elsewhere. A few days later, on June 10th, they did try without success to take the strong points held by the French around Soissons. But in the meanwhile the American troops near Château-Thierry had increased in numbers, and the 2nd Division now carried out some attacks at Belleau Wood and Vaux which showed great dash and pluck and earned high praise from the French. (See *BELLEAU WOOD*.) Some very hard fighting was done here by the marine brigade of the 2nd Division. This also is sometimes called the "Battle of Château-

many shops, and a military and naval school.

The Chatham dock-yard was begun by Queen Elizabeth, and improved by later sovereigns.

CHAT-TA-NOO'GA, Tennessee, a city on the Tennessee River, at the base of Lookout Mountain; pop. 58,000. Several railroads meet there, and the city has a good trade. During the Civil War it was a stronghold of the Confederates, until Sept. 8, 1863, when it was taken by a Union army under General Rosecrans. After the Battle of Chickamauga General Thomas was besieged there by the Confederates under General Bragg, who were entrenched on Lookout Mountain above the city. But General Grant, who had been successful at Vicksburg, was sent for and came to the relief of Chattanooga. General Sherman also marched up from Mississippi. General Hooker with 10,000 soldiers climbed Lookout Mountain in a fog, surprised the

Confederates, captured 2000 and forced the rest to retreat (Nov. 24, 1863). This was called the Battle of Lookout Mountain and sometimes the "Battle above the Clouds." On the next day the Unionists under General Sherman fought another battle at Missionary Ridge, in which the Confederates were completely beaten and forced to give up Tennessee and retreat into Georgia. These battles together are sometimes called the Battle of Chattanooga and were directed by Grant, who was then made commander-in-chief of the army. Chattanooga followed Vicksburg as the next step in the rounding up of the Confederacy from the west while Lee was held in the east in a deadlock with the Army of the Potomac. (See also CIVIL WAR, AMERICAN.)

CHAUMONT (*sho'monh*), France, capital of the department of Haute-Marne, a town situated on a height between the Marne and Suize rivers; pop. 15,000. Great Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia signed here on March 4, 1814 the treaty of alliance against Napoleon. Chaumont was the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force in France during the World War.

CHAUTAUQUA (*shat-law'kwah*), New York, a village and summer resort on Chautauqua Lake, 8 miles from Lake Erie. It is the place of meeting of the Chautauqua Assembly and of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, a society for helping people to read and study at home, founded in 1878. Many lectures are given there in the summer.

CHELSEA (*chel'see*), England, a suburb of London, north of the Thames, famous for many noted people who have lived there. Queen Elizabeth grew up in Chelsea, and Richard Steele, Jonathan Swift, Sir Horace Walpole, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, George Eliot, and Thomas Carlyle all spent part of their lives there.

CHELTENHAM (*chelt'nam*), England, a watering-place on the river Chelt; pop. 48,000; noted for its mineral springs. Many fine hotels, club-houses, and villas have been built there. Cheltenham College, a boys' school, has more than 700 students. Cheltenham became fashionable in 1788, when King George III visited it for his health.

CHEMIN DES DAMES (*shem-ahn' day dam'*), or "the Ladies' Way," a name given originally to a road running east and west, on the heights north of the Aisne River, about 35 miles northwest of Rheims, and later applied to the heights themselves. During the World War they were bitterly fought for, and changed hands several times. In 1917, during the Battle of the Aisne, which lasted from April to November, the Chemin des Dames was attacked again and again. The French,

who had conquered it in April and lost it again, regained it inch by inch and re fortified it heavily in October and November only to lose it again the following May. It was of course finally won by the French when, during Foch's final offensive which began on July 18, 1918, the Germans were gradually driven out of France.

CHEMNITZ (*kem'nitz*), Germany, a city of Saxony; pop. 300,000. It is one of the most important manufacturing centers of Germany, and large quantities of goods are sent from there yearly to the United States. The exports include stockings, gloves, machinery, cottons, and woollens.

CHERBOURG (*shayr'boor*), France, a seaport on the English Channel; pop. 45,000. It is one of the chief naval ports of France and is strongly fortified. The harbor is protected by an immense breakwater or wall of stone, more than two miles long, and a hundred feet broad, which cost more than \$12,000,000. The sea-wall and forts were begun by Louis XIV, and finished by Napoleon III. Altogether they have cost \$100,000,000. Cherbourg was an important port in the time of William the Conqueror. During the World War it was an important base, and was full of soldiers and supplies of all the allied nations. It was often bombarded by German airplanes but no great damage was done. (See map of FRANCE.)

CHERO-KEE INDIANS, see INDIANS.

CHERSONESE (*kur'so-nee's*), or **CHERSONESUS** (*kur'so-nee'sus*), the Greek word for peninsula, applied to several different peninsulas of modern history. Chersonesus Scythica, Chersonesus Taurica, or the Russian Chersonese are names for Crimea. (See CRIMEA.) Chersonesus Thracica, or the Thracian Chersonese, is the ancient name of the Gallipoli peninsula.

CHESAPEAKE (*ches'a-peek*), The, an American frigate which was captured in 1813 in a fight with the British frigate *Shannon*, off Boston harbor. The fight was made famous by the dying words of the American commander, Captain Lawrence, who was mortally wounded and was carried below saying, "Don't give up the ship!" A few minutes later the British commander boarded the *Chesapeake* and her flag was struck.

CHESAPEAKE BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in Virginia and Maryland. It is the largest inlet on the coast, extending inland about 200 miles. Its average width is 20 miles, but in some parts it is 40 miles wide. At its entrance, between Capes Charles and Henry, it is 12 miles wide. Among the many rivers emptying into it are the Susquehanna, Patapsco, Potomac, York, Rappahannock, and James. Chesapeake Bay

is navigable for the largest vessels. It is noted for its fine oysters and for the great number of wild fowl in its waters. It was first explored in 1608 by Captain John Smith.

CHESTER, England, a city and port on the River Dee, 17 miles south-southeast of Liverpool; pop. 40,000. It is built on a high rock almost surrounded by the river. The city was a camp (Latin *castra*) or military post of the Romans when they were in Britain, and from this it gets its name. It is defended by walls and towers, built, as was

and engines, and cotton and woolen goods. Chester is the oldest town in Pennsylvania, having been settled in 1643 by Swedes, who called it Upland. Its present name was given it by William Penn, whose house is still shown there. It became a city in 1866.

CHEYENNE (*shy-en'*), Wyoming, the capital of the state, in the southeast part, on the Union Pacific Railway; pop. 13,800. It is 6000 feet above the level of the sea. It is an important cattle-shipping point and has large meat-packing plants.



THE ART INSTITUTE AND MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

the custom of the Romans, in the form of a square, with a gate in the middle of each side, and two main streets leading from them and crossing in the center. The walls are still used for a promenade. Chester has many ancient buildings, some of which are very interesting. It carries on a large trade along the coast, and fairs for the sale of cheese are held there every month. The Prince of Wales is Earl of Chester.

CHESTER, Pennsylvania, a city in Delaware Co., 14 miles southwest of Philadelphia; pop. 58,000. It is a railway center and has important industries, including shipbuilding and the manufacture of iron and steel, boilers

CHICAGO (*shic-kaw'go*), Illinois, the second city of the United States in population, on the Chicago River at the south end of Lake Michigan; pop. 2,700,000. It is built along the shores of the lake and on both sides of the river, and has a prairie stretching hundreds of miles behind it. Chicago is one of the busiest places in the world. Ships are all the time coming and going on the lake, and hundreds of trains of cars arrive every day on many railroads. Ships go from there through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River directly to Europe. More corn and wheat are sold in Chicago than in any other city in the world excepting New York. The

grain is drawn up from railway cars into great elevators, some of which will hold more than a million bushels; and from the elevators ships are loaded in half an hour. There is also a very large trade in lumber, salted meats, and many other things. More hogs, cattle, and sheep are killed and packed than in any other city in the world. The people of Chicago get their water from Lake Michigan, through a tunnel which extends two miles out to the clear water.

The name Chicago is supposed to have come from Cheecaqua, an Indian word meaning "strong." Though one of the largest, this city is one of the newest in the United States. There was an old French fort there in 1683, and in 1804 the United States built a fort in the same place. At that time almost the only people there were Indians. In 1837 Chicago became a city, and it has been growing ever since. In 1871 the finest part of it was destroyed by one of the most terrible fires ever known, in which more than 17,000 houses and stores were burned, and many thousand people were left without homes. But in a year or two the city was built up again, better than before. It is now a splendid city, with a system of magnificent public parks, boulevards, and avenues, many fine public buildings and private residences, and a large number of business buildings constructed in the modern style, from ten to more than twenty stories in height. It has splendid public libraries and picture galleries and fine educational institutions, among which the University of Chicago, founded in 1890 by John D. Rockefeller, ranks with the best colleges in the country. The Art Institute, on the lake front, has fine collections of paintings, sculpture, prints, etc., and one of the best collections of English china in the world. The great exposition to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, held in Chicago in 1893, was one of the most magnificent ever seen and did much to build up the city. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

CHICKAHOMINY (*chik-a-hom'in-ee*), a river of southeastern Virginia, flowing into the James, near which several battles of the Civil War were fought in 1862 and 1864. It is bordered in many places by swampy forests, which after the heavy rains are almost impassable. After General McClellan had taken Yorktown, his army followed the retreating Confederates, and gained another victory over them at Williamsburg on the York River, about ten miles below the mouth of the Chickahominy (May 5, 1862). The Confederates retreated across the Chickahominy, and a part of the Union army followed. Soon after a heavy rain came on,

and the river and swamps became impassable. The Union army was thus cut in two, for its only means of communication was by a bridge many miles away.

General Joseph Johnston, commanding the Confederates, attacked the division that had crossed the river in two places, at the railroad station of Fair Oaks and at Seven Pines, about a mile from Fair Oaks. At first the Unionists were driven back; but meanwhile the soldiers on the other side of the Chickahominy had succeeded in building a bridge, and several thousand men hurried over to help their friends, and the Confederates were driven back in their turn, General Johnston being severely wounded (May 31, 1862). On the next day the attack was renewed at Fair Oaks, but the Confederates were again defeated and retreated to Richmond.

General McClellan advanced slowly and cautiously, thus giving the Confederates time to receive reinforcements, and in a few weeks they had nearly as many men as the Unionists.

General Lee, who now commanded the Confederates, recrossed the Chickahominy, trying to get between the Union army and General McClellan's base of supplies (that is, the place where his provisions were landed) at West Point, on the York River, and so leave the Unionists without provisions. Instead of trying to prevent this, General McClellan resolved to change his base to City Point, on the James River. In doing this he had to fight several bloody battles, at Mechanicsville (June 26), Cold Harbor (June 27), Savage's Station (June 29), Frazier's Farm (June 30), and Malvern Hill (July 1), after which the Union army reached City Point in safety. The battles from Mechanicsville to Malvern Hill are often called the Seven Days' Battle, though they were really fought in six days. The Union loss during this time was 15,200; the Confederate loss, 19,400.

On June 3, 1864, a second battle was fought at Cold Harbor, between the Union army under General Grant and the Confederates under General Lee, in which the latter were victorious.

CHICKAMAUGA (*chik-a-maw'ga*), a creek in southeastern Tennessee, flowing into the Tennessee River about twelve miles southwest of Chattanooga, noted for a great battle fought during the Civil War between a Union army, called the Army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans and the Confederates under General Bragg. The Confederates, who had retreated from Chattanooga, made a stand there, and a battle ensued which lasted two days (Sept. 19 and 20, 1863). On

the first day neither party gained any advantage, but in the night Longstreet arrived with reinforcements for the Confederates, and on the next day attacked the Unionists so fiercely that he broke through their lines.

The Unionists, for the most part, retreated in disorder to Chattanooga. General Thomas's troops covered the retreat and stood so firmly that Thomas earned the name of "Rock of Chickamauga." But he commanded only a fragment of the Union army, and the Confederates lost a great opportunity by not pressing on in pursuit. They had a fine chance to destroy the army of Rosecrans before it could reorganize in Chattanooga and then, by moving north, cut the Northern States in two, or swing around to the east and cooperate with Lee. But, as at the first battle of Bull Run they lost their opportunity, and General Grant soon took command and defeated them.

CHIHUAHUA (*chee-wah'wah*), a state in northern Mexico, bordering New Mexico and Texas; area, 90,000 square miles; pop., 397,000; capital, Chihuahua (pop. 40,000). It is rich in minerals, especially silver.

CHILDREN'S CRUSADE, a remarkable movement to drive the Turks from Palestine, which took place in 1212, as a result of the preaching of two peasant boys. One of these, Stephen, preached the crusade in France, and the other, Nicholas, in Germany. Under their influence, about 90,000 children left their homes "to rescue the Holy Land from the infidels." The French children embarked on ships at Marseilles in August. A part of them perished in the same month by shipwreck on the island of San Pietro, and the rest were sold into slavery to Mohammedans. The German children travelled as far as Genoa, but were finally dispersed before the next spring. (See CRUSADES.)

CHILE or **CHILI** (*chil'ee*), a country of South America, on the Pacific ocean, south of Bolivia; area 290,000 square miles; pop. 3,950,000; capital, Santiago. The surface is mountainous, being mostly made up of the western side of the Andes, which are here very high. Some of the peaks are more than four miles high, and there are more than twenty volcanoes. The highest peak, Aconcagua, is the most lofty of the Andes. Earthquakes are frequent, and much damage has been done by them.

Chile is very rich in minerals, especially in silver and copper, and new mines are opened every year. One of the richest of the silver mines was found by an Indian, who built a fire against a rock one night, and found in the morning that the whole face of the rock was covered with silver which had melted out.

Until 1921, when a process of producing nitrates from the air came into use, 95% of the world's nitrates were mined in Chile. A great deal of copper comes from there, and there are large deposits of iron, gold and coal. Not much of the soil is good for farming, yet it is so rich that Chile sends to other countries considerable wheat. Cattle are raised, and hides are exported. As the country is south of the equator, the hottest months are January and February. The people, largely of Spanish or of Spanish and Indian descent, are more enterprising than most other South Americans. In the southern part, among the mountains, are many wild Indians called Araucans, a brave people who have never been conquered. Tierra del Fuego is inhabited by a savage race, called the Fuegians, who are cruel cannibals.

Chile is a republic with a strongly centralized government. It was a part of the dominions of the Inca of Peru when Pizarro conquered that country. The Spaniards tried to conquer Chile also, and built some cities in the northern part, but could not get the southern part where the Araucans lived. The country belonged to the Spaniards until 1818, when it became independent. In 1879 a war broke out between Chile and Bolivia and Peru, in which Peru was defeated. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

CHILLON (*shee-yon'*), a famous castle and fortress on Lake Geneva in Switzerland, where a Swiss patriot, Bonnavard, was confined in the 16th century. Lord Byron's poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon," was written about Bonnavard. The castle is very ancient, and contains some interesting vaulting and ceilings of the 13th century.

CHIMBORAZO (*chim'bo-rah'zo*), a mountain peak in Ecuador, South America, 20,500 feet high. (See ANDES.)

CHINA (*chy'na*), a country of eastern Asia, on the Pacific Ocean; area 4,277,000 square miles, or an eighth more than that of the United States; pop. said to be 436,000,000; capital, Peking. China has thus about one-twelfth of all the land on the globe, and about one-fourth of all the population of the world. What is called China Proper is only about one-third of all its territory, and lies in the southeast part; the rest includes Mongolia, Tibet, Manchuria, Eastern Turkestan, and some islands, which are ruled by China.

The surface is mostly made up of the valleys of the Yangtze and Hwang rivers. These valleys are divided by high mountains, and in the north and east are great sandy deserts. Besides the great rivers, China has many canals, one of which, called the Grand Canal, is the longest in the world, and many thou-

sand miles of roads; and by means of boats on the rivers and canals, and wagons and caravans of camels on the roads, a very great trade is carried on with all parts. In 1897 the first railway from Peking to Tientsin (73 miles), was opened, and now China has about

petroleum wells also are now being worked.

Most of the people are farmers, tilling the soil being thought the most honorable occupation. Their tools are crude, but they understand irrigation and the rotation of crops. Great quantities of rice and other grains are



THE MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE OF HEAVEN IN PEKING, CHINA

4000 miles in operation, and the government is planning many new lines.

There are great mineral resources which are, however, to a large extent undeveloped. China has some of the most valuable coal mines in the world, and iron, copper, tin, antimony, silver, and gold, are found. Many

raised, but not enough to feed the vast population, and much has to be brought from Siam and other countries. Much of the tea and silk used in the world comes from China, cotton is grown in the valley of the Yangtze River, and great quantities of porcelain and lacquered ware, straw hats, rattans, palm-



CHINA

leaf fans, pictures, and firecrackers and fireworks are brought from there.

The people of China belong to the Mongolian race. They are tawny yellow, with coarse black hair, and slanting eyes. They are peaceable and industrious, and though the poor can earn but a few cents apiece a day, they generally save money. Nearly all the men can read and write, but girls are not taught much. The Chinese are skilful workmen, and can make almost anything if they have a pattern to copy. They are thought to have been the first to find out the mariner's compass, gunpowder, printing, and the making of porcelain, silk, and paper, but their reverence for the past has kept them from advancing far beyond their ancient civilization. Most of the people are followers of Confucius. Much of his teaching in regard to religion and morality has been good for the Chinese, but his teaching that they should worship their ancestors and that the

past is better than the present or future has held them back.

China is the most ancient nation in the world, and had a government long before Greece was civilized, but not much is known about its early history. The Chinese themselves call China Proper *Chung-kwoh*, "Middle Kingdom," not because they think it to be the center of the world, as some say, but because in the time of Confucius it was divided into several kingdoms, of which the middle one gave the name to the whole. About 1644 China was conquered by the Manchus, a Mongolian race, who still rule it. Long before that wars had been waged with them, and more than two hundred years before Christ the great wall was built to keep them out. This wall, along the north side of China Proper, is more than 1200 miles long, and in some places is six times as high as a man and wide enough for six horsemen to ride abreast on it.

In recent years the Chinese have frequently been at war. In 1895 they were defeated in a war with Japan and had to give up Formosa. In 1897 the Germans seized Kiaochow, and in 1898 the Russians occupied Port Arthur and the British Weihaiwei. France got a port also, and in 1898 it seemed as if all China would be divided among stronger nations. Soon afterward began an uprising against foreigners by athletic societies called Boxers; missionaries were massacred, and the foreign legations were besieged in Peking. The foreign governments sent an army and a fleet, captured Taku and Tientsin, and on August 14, 1900, took Peking and released the ministers.

To agree among themselves, while forming this relief expedition, the powers promised not to take any Chinese territory, and at the end of the war they guaranteed the integrity of China. So they took no more for a time. But Russia's military power in Manchuria and her fortification of Port Arthur so alarmed Japan, that the Japanese declared war in 1904 and took from Russia Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula. Japan then intrenched herself strongly in Manchuria and kept a large army there. China saw that the only way to repel Japan and other nations was to learn modern methods of warfare, and a great campaign of education and modernization of life began. Students from China went to Japan, Europe and America. The governments and the armies of other countries were studied by Chinese delegations.

In the meantime a revolutionary party began to grow up, demanding a constitution. In 1908 the last emperor died, and his mother, the great Empress Dowager, who had really held the power, died a week later. The infant Emperor who nominally succeeded them never really ruled, and was forced to abdicate in a few years. China became a republic, with a government resembling that of the United States. There are two houses of the legislature, a cabinet of nine members and a president elected for a term of five years.

From the beginning of the republic there was civil war between the northern and southern parts of China, which continued for years. There was also trouble with Japan, who wished to have power and influence in trade in China. As the Chinese Republic was not strong enough to resist the demands of the Japanese, it yielded many important points, and let the Japanese get a firm foothold in China.

Largely because of the influence of the United States, to which China is very friendly, the Chinese entered the World War

on the side of the Entente Allies. Although not able to send any military assistance, they furnished many coolies who performed hard tasks, repairing roads and hauling loads behind the lines in France. Consequently China had a voice at the Peace Conference, and the claims she made were among the hardest problems which the Entente Allies had to settle. Among them was the ownership of Shantung, including the important seaport of Kiaochow, and many railway and mining concessions. (See SHANTUNG.)

CH'NO-JAPANESE WAR, a war between China and Japan in 1894-5, caused by a quarrel over Korea. China nominally controlled Korea, but did nothing to introduce modern education and industries, and the Japanese were very ambitious to exploit its resources. China was a much larger nation than Japan in those days, and her army was very much greater, but the soldiers still fought in ancient Asiatic style, with old-fashioned weapons, and proved to be no match for the modernized Japanese army. The world in general was greatly surprised at the prompt and efficient military operations of the Japanese, and this war marks their first appearance as a great power in the modern world. They drove the Chinese out of Korea at once, and then invaded Manchuria and seized Port Arthur and the Liaotung Peninsula. The Chinese fleet was destroyed at the battle of the Yalu, and the Japanese were preparing to march on Peking when China agreed to make peace. The Treaty of Shimonoseki ceded Formosa, the Liaotung Peninsula with Port Arthur, and the Pescadores Islands to Japan. China also agreed to the "complete independence" of Korea, which practically meant the right of Japan to establish a sphere of influence there, as the Koreans could not put up any resistance. Japan eventually annexed Korea outright. The Japanese were not allowed to keep all their gains, however, as Russia was very jealous of their new power in China, and soon induced the other nations to join her in forcing them to give back the Liaotung Peninsula to China. Shortly afterwards, Russia forced China to lease it to her, and in the Russo-Japanese War Japan got it back again.

CHIOS (*ky'os*), see SCIO.

CHOC'TAWS, see INDIANS.

CHO'SEN, see KOREA.

CHRISTIANIA (*kris-tee-ah'nee-ah*) or **OSLO**, Norway, the capital city, at the head of Christiania Fiord, about 55 miles from the sea; pop. 260,000. In the castle of Aggerhuus, which commands the harbor, are kept the records and regalia of the kingdom. The city has a university, a fine library, mu-

seums, and an observatory. It was founded in 1624 by King Christian IV. In 1925 the name was officially changed to **Oslo**. (See map of **NORWAY**.)

CHURUBUSCO (*choo-roo-boos'ko*), Mexico, a village 6 miles south of the city of Mexico, on the Churubusco River. During the war between Mexico and the United States the Mexicans under Santa Anna had a strongly fortified camp at Contreras near Churubusco. General Scott and his army drove them out of this, after a hard battle (Aug. 20, 1847). On the same day Santa Anna made a stand at Churubusco, and another bloody battle ensued, in which the Mexicans were routed with heavy loss.

CIENFUEGOS (*syen-fway'go-s*), Cuba, a seaport town on the southern coast; pop. 96,000. It has a large trade in molasses, sugar, etc. The town was named for a famous Spanish general who was captain-general of Cuba at the time it was founded.

CILICIA (*see-lish'a*), an ancient country of southeastern Asia Minor, south of Cappadocia, later a Roman province. Assyria conquered it, then Persia, Macedonia, Syria, and Rome, each in turn. During the Syrian period, many Greeks and Jews settled there, and the capital, Tarsus, became famous as a center of philosophy and scholarship. Paul the Apostle was born in Tarsus.

CINCINNATI (*sin-sin-nat'tee*), Ohio, the second largest city in Ohio, on the Ohio River; pop. 401,000. It is surrounded by beautiful hills, from which there is a splendid view of the city, the villages around it, and the winding river. Though the banks of the Ohio are high, its waters rise every spring from fifty to fifty-five feet, and sometimes even overflow the banks, and enter the streets in some places. Two fine bridges connect the city with Covington and with Newport, in Kentucky; one, a suspension bridge, cost nearly two million dollars.

Cincinnati is a very busy place, and has a large trade by railroad and by river, especially in grain and tobacco, and it contains many factories. One of the most important industries is the killing and packing of hogs, of which nearly a million are killed every year. Cincinnati is sometimes called, from its fine site, the "Queen City."

Cincinnati was named after the "Society of the Cincinnati," an association formed by the officers of the American army at the close of the Revolution. The society itself was named after the Roman Cincinnatus. The city was first settled in 1788 by emigrants from New Jersey, and it became a city in 1814. It supports a municipal university, and a fine art museum,

CINQUE (*sangk*) **PORTS** (French, "Five Ports"), the name given to the English seaport towns of Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Romney, and Hythe, which had certain rights given them by William the Conqueror. They were obliged to furnish a certain number of ships for the public service when the king wanted them.

CIRCASSIANS (*sir-kash'ans*), a group of tribes who lived in the Caucasus, but migrated in large numbers to Turkey to escape the oppression of the Russian empire. They are of the Caucasian race, but have a different language from any other people in the world. Because of their great beauty, they have become famous all over the world. They are tall, with oval faces and dark eyes and hair.

CISALPINE (*sis-al'pyn*) **REPUBLIC**, a state of northern Italy formed by Napoleon, which included Lombardy, Mantua, Verona, and several other cities. Its capital was Milan. After 1805 Napoleon was its king, and it was called the Kingdom of Italy. The fall of Napoleon brought it to an end. It is now part of Italy.

CITHÆRON (*si-thee'ron*), a mountain or chain of mountains in Attica, Greece, on the border of Bœotia. It was sacred to Zeus and Dionysus, and many of the stories of Greek mythology have their setting there.

CIVIL WAR, American, the great war waged between the northern and southern sections of the United States, 1861-1865. The southern states had always allowed negro slavery, and most of the manual labor in the South, including the work on the great plantations, was done by negro slaves. In Washington's day people in the North also kept slaves. But the conscience of the northern people soon awoke to the evil of "the institution," as it was called. And since the North had developed rapidly in manufactures it did not need slave labor as much as did the agricultural South. Gradually people in the North began to agitate more and more against slavery (see **ABOLITION**), and every time a new territory or state came into the Union there was a dispute as to whether it should be "slave" or "free." Statesmen rose or fell according to their ability to make successful compromises on this question (see **MISSOURI COMPROMISE** and **COMPROMISE OF 1850**). The South, however, soon saw that compromises were getting more and more difficult, and some thirty years before the civil war began, southern statesmen threatened that their states might withdraw from the union. They claimed that the Constitution of the United States was a bond holding the states together only if they were willing to be held, and that every state had a right to

"secede" or withdraw, if it wanted to. The northern statesmen denied this, but they were probably wrong so far as the intention of the Constitution itself goes. Where they were right was that the United States had become, since the Constitution was framed, much more than a league of free states; it had become a single nation. People thought of it as a nation, and such statesmen as Webster, though they still tried to compromise whenever the question came up, felt unmistakably that secession would be an unnatural break and that the glory and greatness of America lay in union.

Thus the question of slavery and the ques-

would no longer compromise on slavery, as before, but would take a definite stand to restrict it. The southern states therefore decided it was time for secession. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee withdrew from the union in quick succession in the spring and early summer of 1861, following the lead of South Carolina, which passed on Dec. 17, 1860, an ordinance declaring that "the union now existing between South Carolina and the other states, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved." Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky did not secede,



PRESIDENT LINCOLN READING THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION TO HIS CABINET

tion of secession were linked together, and it was impossible to solve one without solving the other. For a long time statesmen like Webster, Clay, and Douglas tried to satisfy both parties. If they saw the issue clearly, they were afraid to face it, and though they rose high in public affairs they missed the highest reward because of their timidity. It was Abraham Lincoln, an Illinois lawyer, for more than half his life unknown to the nation, who saw that a nation cannot long endure half slave and half free, and that divided against itself it cannot stand. When he, with his powerful will and "black republican" or anti-slavery views, was elected president to succeed the vacillating Buchanan, the South saw that the government at Washington

but many of their citizens joined the secessionists. They were border states. The western counties of Virginia, now the state of West Virginia, remained loyal to the United States.

The era of argument and compromise was over. The South may have been constitutionally right in its arguments justifying secession, but patriots in the North had no intention of seeing the United States go to pieces. War began on April 12, 1861, when the Confederates fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. President Lincoln immediately called for 75,000 volunteers, little thinking that the war would last four years and require millions of soldiers. The first battle was fought in the east, at Bull Run,



where both sides were so untrained that the northern soldiers fled pell mell and the southerners were too taken aback to follow them up (see *BULL RUN*). The war became a long struggle. General Lee, who commanded the southern forces and led the Army of Northern Virginia, was more than a match for McClellan and the other leaders of the Army of the Potomac, who for years on end tried to beat him back from threatening Washington and capture Richmond, the Confederate capital. The war turned into a battle on a gigantic scale in which the northern armies were just able to keep Lee from winning in the east while under able commanders, Grant and Sherman, their western forces moved down the Mississippi to New Orleans, cut the Confederacy in two, and then, moving east and ravaging Georgia and the Carolinas, came up behind Lee and forced him to surrender. The chief battles in this great "turning movement" were the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, early in 1862, the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7 (the first great battle of the war), the taking of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, the battle of Chattanooga, Nov. 23-25, 1863, Sherman's battles from Chat-

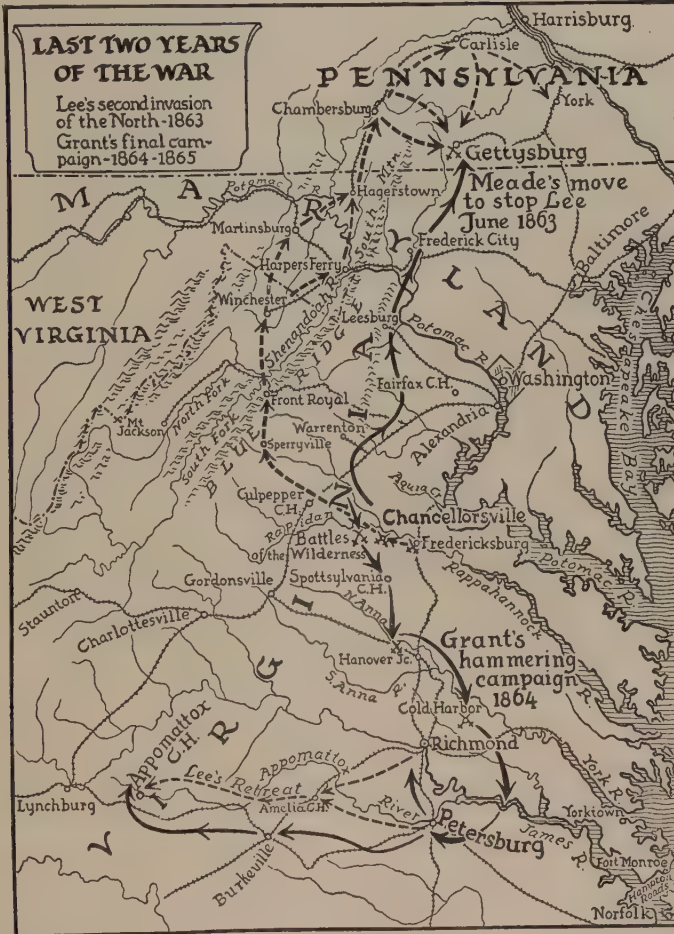
tanooga to Atlanta and march to the sea (Savannah), May-December, 1864, and his march north through the Carolinas in the spring of 1865. All this time the Confederates had done splendid fighting, but none of their victories availed them anything. Again and again General Lee won over the army of the Potomac and its ever-changing leaders (see *CHICKAHOMINY*, *BULL RUN*, *CHANCELLORSVILLE*, *FREDERICKSBURG*) but was unable to capture Washington. Whenever he came too near he was stopped (see *ANTIETAM*).

When Lee saw what success the western armies of the United States were having he made a last attempt at an offensive and invaded Pennsylvania, hoping to swing round on Washington. But General Meade beat him at Gettysburg, July 1-3, at the same time that Grant was capturing Vicksburg and cutting the Confederacy in two. Another Confederate army under Bragg in Tennessee, came near to winning the war for the South. It won a great victory at Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, and had a chance to move north and cut the Union states in two; but as at Bull Run the Confederates took no advantage of their victory (see *CHICKAMAUGA*). Grant was summoned to Chat-

tanooga and Sherman marched his army up from Vicksburg. Grant and Sherman won at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, and the great turning movement went on, Sherman moving on to Georgia and the sea. Grant was then made commander-in-chief and with overwhelming

The only remaining large Confederate Army, which, under General Johnston, was being driven north in Carolina by General Sherman, surrendered some days later.

During the war the United States Navy made a great record. Commodore Foote and Admiral Porter were of great service to Grant,

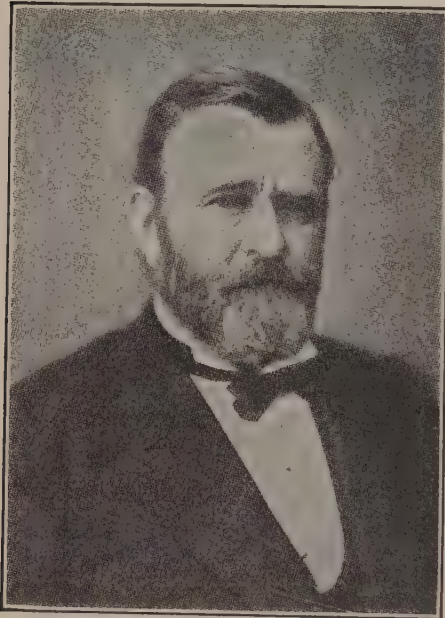


numbers and great skill and determination pushed the frontal attack home against Lee while Sherman rounded up the remaining forces of the Confederacy and moved north behind Lee's army. Grant beat Lee at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, besieged and took Petersburg, captured Richmond, and received the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865.

operating gun-boats on the western rivers, at Fort Henry and at Vicksburg. Admiral Faragut captured New Orleans (April 25, 1862), and won the battle of Mobile Bay in a daring attack, during which he sailed through a thickly sown minefield, himself lashed to the mast of his flagship and crying, "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!" The great Confederate invention of the ironclad ram

was neutralized by Ericsson's monitors (see *MONITOR* and *MERRIMAC*). A strict blockade of the whole southern coast was kept up, so that the Confederates could not sell their cotton crop in England or receive aid from abroad. Confederate commerce raiders were destroyed (see *ALABAMA*, *THE*). Without the navy the war might never have been won by the North.

The United States had its diplomatic



ULYSSES S. GRANT

From a photograph

troubles during the war. Public sentiment in England favored the South, because most of England's trade with America was at that time with the South, and because the aristocrats of England naturally sympathized with the type of gentleman which was produced in our southern states, while they did not sympathize with or understand the type of man represented by Lincoln and Grant. The cotton-spinners of Manchester and other great towns, however, because of their love of freedom, and in spite of the fact that the northern blockade almost brought them to starvation, sympathized with the North. Of course the Confederate government tried to get help from England, and once when some of their envoys were taken off an English ship by an American man-of-war, there was almost a

war between the United States and England (see *TRENT AFFAIR*). But President Lincoln let the envoys go on to England, where, as a matter of fact, they gained nothing at all. The government of England followed a policy of "watchful waiting."

The Civil War settled once for all that, however we may regard the Constitution as having been meant by its framers, it means *now* that the United States is one country and not just a league of free states any one of which may secede at any time. It also settled the slavery question. In his Emancipation Proclamation, January 1st, 1863, President Lincoln freed the slaves in law; the victory of the North freed them in fact.

CIVIL WAR, English, the war between King Charles I of England and his Parliament which began in 1640. Charles was a very despotic king, who believed that he ruled by the will of God, and was not in any way responsible to the nation. He was very fond of a great noble named George Villiers, the Duke of Buckingham, who had been his best friend while he was Prince of Wales, and though the people of England hated Buckingham, Charles gave him great offices and revenues and took his advice about all kinds of things. Charles also favored the courtiers of the Queen, who was a French princess, and allied himself with the King of France, in spite of the dislike of the English for the French. Finally, he levied taxes on the people without the consent of Parliament, and as he engaged in foreign wars, and had a very extravagant and gorgeous court, he imposed new taxes and revived old ones which had not been collected for a long time, in order to raise money. One of these old taxes, called "ship money," was a contribution, collected from seaports or trading cities, to the king, to be used for the building of warships. It had not been paid for centuries, but Charles I revived it. People who did not pay the taxes he levied were tried before a special court in which the judges were afraid not to do as he wished. Because the room in which it sat had a ceiling ornamented with stars, it was called the "Star Chamber," and to the people of England it seemed to typify the king's tyranny.

In 1629, because Parliament would not vote the money that he wanted, Charles dissolved it and ruled for 11 years without it, levying his money in various illegal ways. Brave and patriotic men became more and more anxious about the fate of the people. The Scots were the first to rebel. Charles had tried to introduce the Church of England in Scotland, where the people were strict Presbyterians. They drew up the Solemn League and Cove-

nant against him, in 1638, and civil war would have broken out then and there, except that Charles gave in, and allowed the Scots to have their own religion. Then, as he was deeply in debt, and had no way to raise any more money, and the whole nation was against him, he had to call a meeting of Parliament. It came together on November 3, 1640, and was legally in session for twenty years, one of the most important parliaments in the history of England. One of the first things it did was to impeach the King's advisers, Archbishop Laud and the

could not get them. Charles left London, gathered the nobles and his personal friends together, and raised his standard near Nottingham.

Parliament took over the government of the nation, and organized an army also. It had a great leader in Oliver Cromwell, who was not only a fine general, but a very strong and able statesman as well. The King's party was defeated in several great battles, of which the most important were Marston Moor, Naseby, and Preston. Charles fled to the Scotch in 1646, but they handed him over to



CHARLES I OF ENGLAND
From a painting by Van Dyke

Earl of Strafford, the successor in the King's affection to Buckingham, who had been assassinated. The King was very angry, and when Parliament, instead of voting him the money that he wanted, undertook to redress the grievances of the people, and to abolish the Star Chamber and other tyrannous institutions, he was very violent. Parliament then drew up and passed the Grand Remonstrance, which was a recital of all the illegal and unwise things the King had done, calling on him to remedy them. Charles started impeachment proceedings against some of the leaders in the Parliament, including John Hampden, and ordered their arrest, but the people of the nation were aroused and the leaders were hidden away where his officers

the English army, and he was put in prison. Hampden was killed at the battle of Naseby.

During the next few years there were two chief parties in England. Many of the people whom we would now call radicals wanted to have no more to do with the king, but a great many others thought that Charles had learned his lesson, and would be a constitutional monarch if put back on the throne with Parliament over him, and without his favorites. Both Laud and Strafford had been executed by order of Parliament. These people did not see any other possible form of government for England than a monarchy. While the discussions were going on in Parliament, a party of soldiers one day prevented the members who were inclined to a recon-

ciliation with the King from going into the meeting place. As this was done under the leadership of Colonel Thomas Pride, and as Parliament was "purged" of the King's friends, it is called in history "Pride's Purge." The members who met that day were the most violent, and the remnant of the original Parliament, which carried on the trial of the

After the death of the King, Parliament made Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of England, which became a kind of republic. The Parliament was supposed to be the real governing power, but Cromwell did not get along with the Rump Parliament very much better than Charles. As he had the army behind him he was able to expel it from its



OLIVER CROMWELL

From a portrait by Samuel Cooper, in Cambridge University, England

King, is called the "Rump Parliament." It declared the King guilty of treason and had him executed in 1649. He was beheaded on a platform outside Whitehall palace, in which a part of the wall was broken down to lead him to the scaffold. Colonel Pride was one of the judges, who are called the "Regicides," which means "King killers." Cromwell signed the death-warrant.

meeting place and rule without it. After his death, as his son was not a strong ruler, and resigned his office, Parliament re-convened, and recalled the son of Charles I to England from France, as King. (See articles CHARLES I (of England) and CROMWELL, OLIVER, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

CIVIL WAR, Roman, the war between Cæsar and Pompey which began in 49 B. C.

when Cæsar crossed the Rubicon, and ended with the defeat of Pompey's sons at Munda, in Spain, in 45 B.C. Cæsar was pro-consul in Gaul and had an agreement with Pompey and Crassus whereby the three men undertook to help each other in order to control the policies of Rome between them. Cæsar wanted to continue in office and had Pompey's promise to help him become consul again without coming back to Rome to canvass for the election in person, as the constitution required. But Pompey had meanwhile become very powerful at Rome, and he now was very anxious to observe the constitution. So he went back on his promise to Cæsar, and Cæsar in order to keep himself from disappearing into private life, called on his soldiers to aid him and invaded Italy. Pompey was unable to stand against this sudden invasion and fled to Greece, where he collected an army. Cæsar took possession of Rome and by using excellent judgment in pardoning his political enemies secured the support of the city and all Italy, so that he felt safe in leaving the peninsula. He knew that Pompey's popularity in the East would bring many troops to his standard. He also knew that Pompey had friends in Spain; and Massilia (Marseilles) declared for Pompey. Before going to Greece to fight his rival, he therefore proceeded to Massilia, where he left a besieging force, and then to Spain, where in a brilliant campaign of 40 days he defeated Pompey's lieutenants, one of whom was Varro, the famous scholar and writer. Cæsar pardoned all the enemy officers and enlisted many of the troops in his own army, and went back to Italy, taking Massilia on the way. Now, at last, he was ready to deal with Pompey and he set out for Greece with seven legions, though before going he found time to do many statesmanlike acts which helped secure his ascendancy over the western Roman world. Indeed his true greatness now became for the first time apparent—immense energy and quickness of thought, an iron will, combined with great intelligence, broad-mindedness and a generous, open nature, which, if perhaps a little calculating, seems also to have been genuine in the main. In Greece he met Pompey at Pharsalia. Pompey's army was nearly twice as large as his, but Cæsar and his soldiers were hardy veterans of many tough campaigns, and Pompey was routed. He fled to Egypt, where some soldiers, thinking that it would please the King, Ptolemy, if this enemy of Cæsar's were removed, killed him. Cæsar, however, had the murderers put to death. (See article POMPEY, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

Cæsar, after a stormy stay in Alexandria, where he was attacked and barricaded by the Egyptians, because he tried to establish peace between Ptolemy and his sister Cleopatra, returned to Rome. But soon the friends of Pompey, aided by King Tuba of Numidia, Labienus, Cæsar's old lieutenant, and the same lieutenants of Pompey (except Varro) whom he had beaten in Spain, raised a revolt in Africa. On April 6, 46 B.C. Cæsar completely routed them at Thapsus. The only one of the leaders who escaped was Labienus. Cato fled to Utica and committed suicide.

Cæsar then returned to Rome again, where he stayed for seven months, occupied with important affairs of state. But Labienus and the sons of Pompey raised another revolt, this time in Spain. In March, 45 B.C. Cæsar met them at Munda and defeated them in his last battle. When he returned to Rome he was the undisputed master of the Roman World.

After Munda Cæsar was practically made an emperor. The Civil War ended the long and glorious history of the Roman Republic. (See article CÆSAR, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

CIVITA VECCHIA (*chee'vee-tah vek'-kee-ah*), Italy, a city on the Mediterranean Sea, 37 miles northwest of Rome; pop. 19,000. It is the principal port for travellers going to Rome. The harbor, one of the best in Italy, is formed by two long marble piers, stretching out from the city, with a breakwater in front of them to keep out the waves. The city is defended by a strong fortress, designed by Michelangelo. Water is brought to it through a stone aqueduct, the foundations of which, as well as those of the piers and breakwater, were made by the Emperor Trajan, who founded the city. In old times it was called the Port of Trajan. Civita Vecchia means old city.

CLAIRVAUX (*klayr-vo'*), France, a village in the department of Aube. It is the site of the famous Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1115 by St. Bernard, and now used as a prison. It has important iron works.

CLERMONT (*klayr-mon'*), or **CLERMONT-FERRAND** (*klayr-mon'-fe-ran'*), France, capital city of the department of Puy-de-Dôme; pop. 83,000. A great church council was held there in 1095, which issued some decrees to free bishops and other high churchmen from certain feudal obligations. Pope Urban II preached in favor of the first Crusade to the assembled bishops and priests, and they declared it.

Clermont was an ancient Roman town, and was important in the Middle Ages. Gregory of Tours was probably born there, as was Pascal, many centuries later. The cathedral,

built in the 13th century, is full of very beautiful stained glass. The town now has manufactures of preserves, chemicals, and rubber goods.

CLEVELAND (*kleev'land*), Ohio, a city on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga River; pop. 797,000. It is the largest city in the state. The streets, which are wide and handsome, have so many shade-trees that Cleveland is often called the "Forest City." The port is one of the best on Lake Erie, and many railroads meet in the city, giving it a large trade, especially in coal, iron ore, petroleum, and grain. Cleveland is noted for its great petroleum works, and is one of the chief refining centers of the country. There are also large iron-works, and manufactures of sulphuric acid, railroad cars, farmers' tools, etc. It was founded in 1796.

CLEVES (*kleevz*), an ancient duchy of Germany lying on both sides of the Rhine, below Cologne, now a part of Prussia. It was independent during the Middle Ages, and was united to other duchies, by the dying out of its family of rulers, in the 16th century. Henry VIII of England married Anne, the daughter of a Duke of Cleves, for his fourth wife, but divorced her a few months later. The capital was Cleves, now a manufacturing city of the Rhine Province of Prussia.

CLIFF DWELLERS, a race who lived before history began in the cliffs which border the valleys of the Rio Grande and the Colorado River in the southwestern part of the United States. Their homes were in the recesses of these cliffs, often at a height of several hundred feet from the ground. Many of them were elaborately built, consisting of many rooms. In some cases they were more than three stories high and were cut into the rock. The walls were often finished with plaster or clay. One of the most famous of these cliff dwellings is in the Mesa Verde, in Arizona. Although the history of the dwellers in these cliffs is not yet clearly known, it is supposed that the Pueblo Indians, who are still found in that region, are descended from them. In recent years many interesting explorations have been made in these cliff dwellings.

CLOTH OF GOLD, Field of the, see FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

CLUNY (*clu-nee'*), France, a town in the east-central part; pop. about 5,000. It is celebrated for its Benedictine abbey dating from the 10th century. This was the seat of the Congregation of Cluny or Cluniacs, a branch of the Benedictine Order. The Cluniacs, who were noted for their rigorous discipline, spread rapidly, establishing houses throughout Europe, all connected with the house at

Cluny. The monks were expelled from Cluny in 1789, at the time of the French Revolution. The abbey church, which is now in ruins, was, before the erection of St. Peter's at Rome, the largest building of its kind in Europe.

CLYDE (*kly'd*), the most important river of Scotland, flowing into the Firth of Clyde on the west coast. It is connected with the east coast by the Forth and Clyde Canal. The Clyde has a great commerce and many ships are built on it.

CNIDUS (*ny'dus*), an ancient ruined city on Cape Krios, on the coast of Caria, Asia-Minor. It was colonized by Dorians from Greece and was long a flourishing commercial center, and a seat of worship of Aphrodite, or Venus. There are many beautiful ruins left on its site, including those of a theater with 36 tiers of seats, which are almost perfectly preserved. The Athenians defeated the Spartans near Cnidus, in a naval battle in 394 B. C. Praxiteles, the great sculptor, made one of his most famous statues for the Cnidians, called the Cnidian Venus, of which there are a number of late copies in existence, the statue itself having been lost or destroyed.

CNOSSUS or **GNOSSUS** (*noss'us*), a very ancient city of Crete on the north side of the island, three miles from the coast. It was destroyed about 1000 B. C., but its memory survived in Greek legend. Excavations show that it was the seat of a very advanced civilization, much more ancient than that of Greece.

COBH, Ireland, the name given by the Irish Free State to **Queenstown**, a seaport on an island near Cork, in southern Ireland; pop. 8,000. See **CORK**.

COBLENTZ or **KOBLENZ** (*ko'blentz*), Germany, a city in Prussia, at the junction of the rivers Rhine and Moselle; pop. 60,000. It is strongly fortified, and on the opposite side of the Rhine, connected with it by a bridge of boats, is the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. (See map of GERMANY.)

Coblentz was anciently called Confluentes, because it was at the confluence (flowing together) of the two rivers, and from this has come the present name. The American Army of Occupation on the Rhine had its headquarters in Coblentz, after the surrender of Germany in 1918. It was occupied by French troops after their invasion of the Ruhr district, in 1922.

COCHIN CHINA (*ko'chin* or *koch'in chy'nah*), a French colony lying along the coast of Indo-China, south of Anam and Cambodia; area 22,000 square miles, or about the same as West Virginia; pop. 3,500,000, capital, Saigon. It has a rich soil and a



THE CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE

warm climate, and produces all kinds of fruits and plants which grow in hot countries. Rice grows everywhere, and great quantities are sent to other countries. The people are much like those of Cambodia.

Cochin China was a part of Cambodia, but was conquered by the French in 1861. It is now one of the five states of Indo-China, and has a governor under the Governor-General. It also sends one deputy to the French Chamber of Deputies, in Paris. (See map of INDO-CHINA.)

COD, Cape, see CAPE COD.

COLCHIS (*kahl'kis*), an ancient country in Transcaucasia, between the Caucasus, Armenia, and the Black Sea, famous for the manufacture of linen. According to Greek mythology, the Golden Fleece, or fleece of the ram who carried Phrixus through the air to Colchis, was kept there, guarded by a dragon who never slept, until Jason contrived to steal it and take it back to Thessaly. Medea the sorceress lived in Colchis.

COLD HARBOR, see CHICKAHOMINY.

COLMAR (*kol'mar*), France, a town in Alsace; pop. 50,000. It is the capital of the department of Upper Alsace. Colmar belonged to France from 1678 to 1871, and became German after the Franco-Prussian War, then was returned to France after the World War. Potash and oil are found in the surrounding country and are exported. The city has thriving manufactures.

COLOGNE (*ko-lo'n*), Germany, a city in Prussia, on the Rhine; pop., 634,000. It was formerly surrounded by walls, but their site is now occupied by a series of boulevards called the Ring-Strasse, and the town is defended by strong outlying forts. The city, which is connected with the other side of the river by an iron railway bridge and a bridge of boats, is chiefly noted for the manufacture of eau de Cologne, or Cologne water, of which hundreds of thousands of bottles are made every year; but it has also a very large trade in grain, wine, and oil. The great cathedral, begun more than 600 years ago (1250), was finished in 1880, the last stone being laid in September

of that year. It is said to be the largest Gothic cathedral in Europe. It is in the form of a cross, and its two towers are higher than the Pyramids. In the church of St. Ursula are shown many bones, said to be those of St. Ursula and her troop of 11,000 virgins who were massacred at Cologne by the Huns.

Cologne was first built by the Romans (A. D. 51) and called Colonia Agrippina, after the mother of Nero, and from this comes its present name. The city was the headquarters of the British Army of Occupation following the surrender of Germany in 1918. (See map of GERMANY.)

COLOMBIA (*ko-lom'bee-a*), Republic of, a country of northwestern South America; area 461,600 square miles, or four times as large as Nevada; pop. about 6,000,000; capital, Bogotá. The western part is covered with high mountains of the Andes chain, on whose tops snow lies all the year round, while at their base it is always summer, and oranges and coconuts grow about the houses. On the north is the Isthmus of Panama, which seceded from Colombia in 1903. In the central and eastern parts are grassy plains, where vast herds of horses and cattle feed in the rainy season; but the southeastern part is covered with wild forests, where jaguars, monkeys, and other wild beasts roam, the only people being a few roving Indians. Hardly anything is known of this forest region. The great river Iça (*ee-sah*), which flows through it, was explored for the first time not very long ago. Neither this nor the rivers that flow into the Orinoco are much used for travel; but the Magdalena, which flows north into the Caribbean Sea, is navigated by steamboats. The chief trade is in cinchona bark, from which quinine is made, hides, indigo, coffee, rubber, and Panama hats. Coffee, cotton, bananas, cocoa, and tobacco are raised. Colombia has rich mines of gold, silver, platinum, and other metals, and many precious stones, among which are the finest emeralds in the world. There are great salt mines at Zapaira. The government is much like that of the United States of America.

Colombia was first visited about 1500 by the Spaniards, who soon conquered the Indians and named the country New Granada. In 1811 the people declared themselves independent of Spain, under their leader Bolívar, who established the Republic. It included the other Spanish colonies, Ecuador and Venezuela, who withdrew from the union in 1829. For a long time the country was called the Republic of New Granada, but in 1861 the name was changed to the United States of Colombia. Panama seceded from it in 1903, but the United States has paid

Colombia \$25,000,000 to compensate it for this loss. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

COLOMBO (*ko-lom'bo*), Ceylon, the capital and principal seaport, on the west coast of the island; pop. 215,000. Part of the town stands on a rocky promontory, and is defended by walls and a ditch, over which are drawbridges. The rest of the town is un-walled, but the harbor is defended by several forts. Colombo has a large trade, especially in tea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, by the Dutch in 1603, and since 1796 it has belonged to the English.

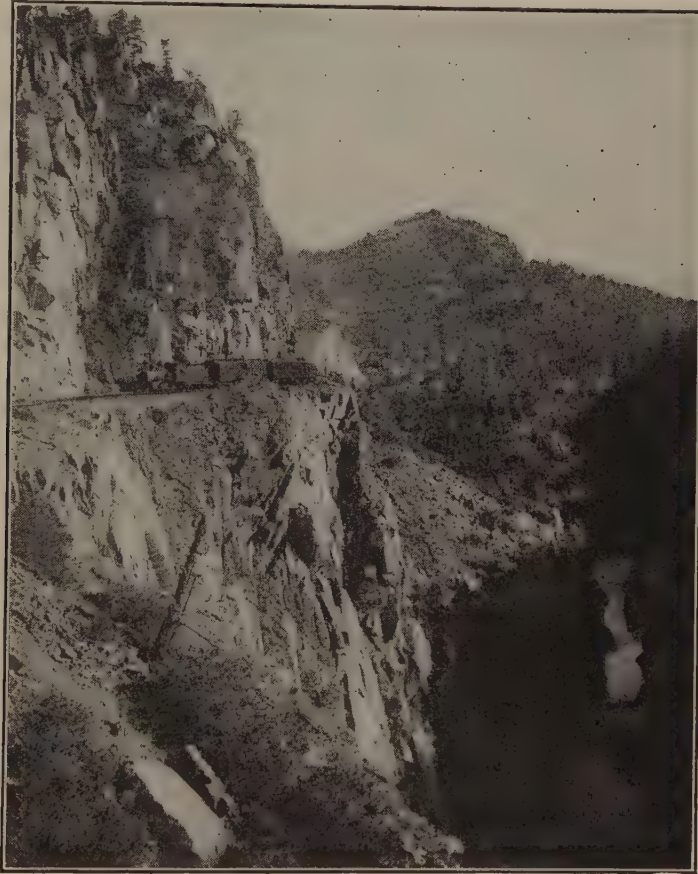
COLON (*ko-lo'n*), or **ASPINWALL**, Panama, a city on Manzanillo Island, at the Atlantic terminus of the Panama railroad, and near the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal; pop. 32,000. It is in the Panama Canal Zone, but not governed by the United States. It was founded in 1855 by W. H. Aspinwall, an American merchant who promoted the Panama railroad, and it bore his name for many years. It is practically always given its native name now. Even before the canal was completed, Colon had an important trade, but it was one of the most unhealthy towns of the world on account of its climate and its wretched sanitary conditions. By the terms of the treaty with Panama, the United States obtained control of sanitary conditions in Colon, and within a few years the city was entirely transformed, and became one of the most healthful cities in the tropics. New streets were built, sewers were put in, and the harbor was extensively enlarged and improved. When the canal was completed Colon became more important than ever as a port. (See map of CENTRAL AMERICA.)

COLORADO (*kahl-o-rah'do*), one of the western states of the United States, lying between Kansas and Utah; area 103,948 square miles, or not quite as large as Great Britain and Ireland; pop. about 940,000, capital, Denver. The Rocky Mountains pass through the middle of the state, so that some of the rivers flow westward into the Pacific, and some eastward into the Mississippi. The mountain region is very rich in gold, silver, iron, copper, zinc, lead, manganese, gypsum, and coal. Colorado is the second state in the production of gold. Radium and tungsten are also found. On each side of the mountains are plains, which are sometimes so dry as to be like deserts; but in other places the land is good and some of the finest wheat farms in the world are in this state. There is a great deal of irrigation, which has reclaimed much of the dry country, and made agriculture the chief interest of the state. Hay is produced in quantities and oats and corn are extensively grown. There is an

abundance of apples and other fruits and also of vegetables, especially sugar beets. Cattle-raising and meat-packing are also important industries.

The climate of Colorado is very fine, and invalids often go there for their health. It is often hot during the summer, and ex-

the rocks of Colorado are full of red, and many other colors are seen in the cliffs and mesas. The country was visited by the Spaniards as early as 1540. It was made a territory of the United States in 1861, out of parts of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah, and in 1876 became a state.



A CANYON IN SOUTHERN COLORADO

tremely cold in winter, but is so dry that the sky is said to be absolutely cloudless in Denver on 300 days of the year. There are mineral springs, and much picturesque scenery, and many tourists visit the state in all seasons.

The name Colorado is the Spanish for colored or ruddy, and was first given to the Colorado River on account of the reddish tint of its waters. In many places the soil and

COLORADO RIVER, a river of the western United States which forms in Utah by the union of the Grand and Green rivers, flows through Arizona, separating it from Nevada and California, and empties into the Gulf of California; length 2000 miles. Its Grand Canyon is in Arizona. (See **GRAND CANYON**.) The Gila River, which flows into it at Yuma, is 650 miles long.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, a city 65 miles south of Denver; pop. about 30,000. Its situation near the foot of Pikes Peak and the celebrated mineral springs in the vicinity have made it one of the most popular health resorts in the country. It is the seat of Colorado College. The chief industries are ore-refining, coal-mining, and the manufacture of tile and pottery. The city was settled in 1871 and incorporated in 1872.

COLUMBIA, South Carolina, the capital of the state, on the Congaree River; pop. 37,500. It was made the capital in 1790, and was mostly burned in the Civil War (Feb. 17, 1865). It is the seat of the University of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA RIVER, a river of North America, the largest (excepting the Yukon) on the Pacific coast. It rises in the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia, and after a course of 1400 miles flows into the Pacific. It is sometimes called the Oregon. It is navigable 190 miles, and has important salmon fisheries.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, a co-educational institution in New York City. It was originally called King's College, a charter for its foundation having been obtained from George II in 1754. The name Columbia College was adopted in 1784, after the American Revolution. The university consists of the undergraduate colleges, Columbia College for men and Barnard College for women; graduate schools of political science, philosophy and pure science; professional schools of medicine (the College of Physicians and Surgeons), law, dentistry, pharmacy, engineering and chemistry, mines, journalism, architecture, business, and a college for teachers.

CO-LUMBUS, Ohio, the capital of the state, on the Scioto River; pop. 237,000. It is an important railway and manufacturing center, and is noted for its fine public buildings. The state capitol is a fine building. The city was begun in 1812 and was made the capital in 1816.

CO-MAN'CHES, a tribe of Indians of the Shoshone family. See INDIANS.

COMMONWEALTH (*kah'mun-welth*), in English history, the English state as it was organized by Oliver Cromwell after the execution of King Charles I (see ENGLAND). In form it was a republic, but Cromwell governed most of the time with as much power as the king had held, and the Commonwealth came to an end after his death because his son, Richard Cromwell, was not strong enough to carry it on.

"Commonwealth" in general means a state or community under a popular form of government. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania,

Virginia, and Kentucky are each called commonwealths in official documents.

COM'MONS, House of, see PARLIAMENT.

COMMUNE (*kah'm'yewn*), **THE**, the government established in France by a rising of the people of Paris, after the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. The insurrection began on March 18, 1871, and continued for ten weeks, during which there was much fighting between the forces of the Commune and the army of the central government. Nearly 7000 Communists were killed and about 40,000 taken prisoners. In May, the Commune was suppressed.

The word "Commune" means a small district in France, like a parish in England, governed by a mayor and a council. During the French Revolution, the Reign of Terror was the period during which representatives of the communes held supreme power. This time is often called the Commune of Paris.

CO'MO, Italy, a city at the south end of the Lake of Como; pop. 50,000. It has manufactures of silk, wool, and cotton, and is noted for its splendid marble cathedral, begun in 1396. Como is a very ancient town, and was the birthplace of Pliny, Volta, and other distinguished men. It was called Comum by the Romans. The district of which it is the capital, about the size of the state of Rhode Island, is also called Como.

COMO, Lake, or Lago di, a lake in northern Italy, 30 miles long and one to three miles wide. It is one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, the waters being wonderfully clear and reflecting the high mountains around it. Along the shores are many handsome villas. (See map of ITALY.)

COM'O-RO ISLANDS, a group belonging to France in the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and the coast of Africa; area, about 790 square miles; pop. 98,000. The largest are Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mohilla, and Mayotte. They are governed with Madagascar, by a governor-general at Tananarivo, and are very prosperous.

COMPIEGNE (*kon-pyen'*), France, Department of Oise, a town on the River Oise, pop. 18,000. It is noted for its celebrated palace, built originally by Louis IX, rebuilt by Louis XIV, and improved by Louis XV and Louis XVI and by Napoleon I and Napoleon III. Napoleon's first meeting with Maria Louisa took place there. Napoleon III used to give hunting parties at Compiègne in its beautiful forest, which covered about 30,000 acres. Joan of Arc was captured at the siege of the town in 1430. During the World War Compiègne was a strategic military point and suffered greatly from bombardments. The

German offensive of June, 1918 was stopped very near there. For some time it was the headquarters of the General Staff of the French army. The armistice was signed in the private car of Marshal Foch in the forest of Compiègne.

COMPROMISE OF 1850, a series of laws passed by Congress in 1850, to settle the quarrels between the North and South on the sub-

put into the bill. United States Commissioners were to be available in the North to help slave-holders find their runaway slaves, and anyone who helped a slave to escape was liable to a heavy fine or a term of imprisonment. The negro was not allowed to testify in his own behalf, but the word of his former owner was to be enough to prove that he belonged to him. Another provision concerned



LAKE COMO, IN NORTHERN ITALY

ject of slavery, which were becoming very acute. Free Soilers in the North were very active, and feeling against slavery was growing. Just at this time California, the first of the new states made from the territory taken in the Mexican War, applied to be admitted to the Union as a free state. The people of the South were alarmed, because this would give the anti-slavery party so much power in Congress, and they felt so bitterly that they threatened to secede. Henry Clay framed the compromise in an effort to placate everyone, and was called in consequence "The Great Pacificator." California was admitted as a free state, but as a concession to the South, a very strict Fugitive Slave Law was

the rest of the territory won from Mexico which was organized into two territories, in which the slavery question was not settled. This was to please the South, as a former bill had excluded slavery from the Mexican territory. In the district of Columbia, the slave trade was abolished.

John C. Calhoun, who was ill at the time, made his last speech against the Compromise, declaring that the North must agree to open up all the new territory to slavery, or else the South would be forced to secede. Daniel Webster made one of his most famous speeches, in its favor. He dreaded the secession of the South and felt that anything must be done to avoid it. The measure, which was called the

"Omnibus Bill," from its many provisions, was finally passed after nine months of heated discussion. But it only solved the questions temporarily and the Fugitive Slave Law made the feeling in the North more bitter than it had ever been before. The "Underground Railway," an organization by which Northern people helped slaves to get across their territory into Canada, grew up, and several states did all they could by law to put obstacles in the way of slave-holders who came north in pursuit of runaways. These things inflamed the hatred of the Southerners and hastened the Civil War.

CONCEPCION (*kon-sep-see-ohn'*), Chile, a city on the Biobio River, seven miles from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean; pop. 55,000. It is better built than most South American cities, and carries on a considerable trade through its port, Talcahuana, on Concepcion Bay, one of the best harbors in Chile. When Concepcion was founded (1550) it was built on the shore of this bay but having been destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, it was rebuilt on its present site.

CONCEPCION, Paraguay, a city on the Paraguay River, 150 miles north of Asunción; pop. 15,000. It is in an agricultural region, chiefly noted for the production of *yerba maté* or Paraguay tea, the leaves of a South American shrub used like ordinary tea. Great quantities are exported from there. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

CONCORD (*kong'kurd*), Massachusetts, a town 18 miles northwest of Boston; pop. about 6,500. It was the first inland settlement in Massachusetts, having been founded in 1635, and its name was given to it on account of the unity and concord among the first settlers. During the early part of the Revolution the Americans had a large stock of arms and military stores there. General Gage, the British commander in Boston, sent a body of soldiers to destroy these stores, and on their way they fought the battle of Lexington, the first of the war. When they reached Concord they destroyed what stores they could find, but were soon driven off by the Americans (April 19, 1775). Concord is chiefly celebrated as the home of many famous writers; among them Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and Miss Alcott. The cemetery in which these four authors are buried is on the outskirts of the town. Concord is a beautiful town with wide shady streets, and old fashioned houses.

CONCORD, New Hampshire, the capital of the state, on the Merrimack River; pop. 22,500. The capitol, a handsome granite building, stands in a beautiful park among

shade trees. Concord has a large trade and important manufactures, especially of carriages, cotton and woollen goods, and leather. Near the city are large granite quarries. Concord is built on the site of an old Indian village. An island near the city is still shown as the place where Hannah Dustin, with another woman and a boy, who had been taken captive by Indians at Haverhill, Mass., killed ten sleeping Indians with hatchets and so escaped. Concord was settled in 1725, but until 1765 it was called Rumford. It became a city in 1853.

CON-COR'DAT OF WORMS, see WORMS.

CONFEDERATE (*kun-fed'er-et*) **STATES OF AMERICA**, the name chosen by the Southern States when they seceded from the Union and formed a government at Montgomery, Ala., on Feb. 4, 1861, after the election of Lincoln to the presidency of the United States. South Carolina led the way in issuing the ordinance of secession, and was followed in order by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana. Delegates from these six states met a little later, and adopted a constitution within a few days. They elected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, president, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice-president. The states of Texas, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia afterward joined the Confederacy. Missouri and Kentucky were always in dispute. A part of Virginia refused to join and was constituted a separate state under the name of West Virginia.

After the defeat of the Confederacy, the states came back one by one into the Union, as they complied with the conditions for their re-instatement which were imposed on them by the North.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE (*kun-fed'er-ay'shun of the ryn'*), a confederation of states of southern and western Germany, formed by Napoleon in 1806. It included Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Westphalia and some other states, with a population of nearly 15,000,000. Napoleon either forced the states into the combination, or bribed them with hopes of great increases of territory, and he took the Confederation under his Protectorate. As Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Westphalia had been important members of the body of states under the Holy Roman Emperor, their new organization broke up the Empire, and the Emperor Francis dissolved it by a proclamation, making himself Emperor of Austria.

The Confederation of the Rhine lasted only

a few years. When Napoleon's fortunes began to fail Bavaria joined the combination of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, against him, and the Confederation broke up.

CONGO or **KONGO** (*kahn'go*), Belgian, formerly the Congo Free State, a state in central Africa, belonging to Belgium; area about 910,000 square miles; pop. 10,000,000. Much of it is vast tropical forest, stifling in its heat although the sun never penetrates it, and almost impossible to explore. Rubber, palm-oil, copal, and ivory are exported, as well as coffee, cocoa, rice, cotton

was ceded to the Belgian government in 1907.

CONGO, French, see **FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA**.

CONGO RIVER, a river of Africa, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean near the center of the west coast; length between 2500 and 3000 miles. It is thus one of the largest rivers in the world. It separates the French Congo from the Belgian Congo. Much of its course is through tropical forests, which are rich in timber but which are so thick and full of immense brambles and creepers, and



S OF BERLIN

so unhealthful, that they have scarcely been explored. (See map of AFRICA.)

CONGRESS, Continental, see **CONTINENTAL CONGRESS**.

CONGRESS OF BERLIN, a great meeting of the powers of Europe, particularly Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Austria, in Berlin in 1878, to revise the peace terms imposed on Turkey by Russia, who had just defeated Turkey in a war, 1877-78. The Treaty of San Stefano, which ended that war, left Turkey practically no territory in Europe except a narrow strip across the peninsula from Constantinople west to the Adriatic. Bulgaria, whose insurrection against Turkey had started the war, received a very large portion of the Balkan country, which had belonged to Turkey. The powers would

not consent to this arrangement, chiefly because Bismarck, who was then Chancellor of Germany, wanted to be friendly to Austria and was afraid of Russia. England also was afraid of Russia's expanding toward the Mediterranean, and believed that Bulgaria would be only her tool. So Germany and England re-arranged matters at the Congress of Berlin, which was presided over by Bismarck, and at which England was represented by the Prime Minister himself, who was then Disraeli. Bulgaria, as defined by the Treaty of San Stefano, was divided into three parts, one of which, Macedonia, was returned outright to Turkey. Another part, Eastern Rumelia, was left half independent, still subject to the Sultan, but with a Christian governor. The third part, Bulgaria proper, was to be self-governing, though still nominally Turkish. Austria was given control or "protection" of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the understanding that she would not annex them (See BOSNIA.) England was given the right to occupy Cyprus.

This meeting made Russia the inveterate enemy of Germany, and laid the foundation for the Triple Alliance formed by Germany, Austria, and Italy. The answer to the Entente between England and France, who drew in Russia, and thus for a powerful combination against Germany and Austria. The arrangements made in 1878 brought, instead of peace, race and confusion, which laid the fuse to the great conflagration of the World War.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, the legislative branch of the Federal Government, consisting of the Senate and a House of Representatives. (See SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.)

CONGRESS OF VIENNA (v), a meeting of representatives of the European nations held at Vienna, from September 1814 to June 1815, to settle the affairs of Europe after the fall of Napoleon, who had annexed so many states and changed the thrones of so many others, as well as the kings and princes and put his own favorites in their places, that nearly everything had been upset in one way or another. The greatest monarchs of the time were all present, including the Czar of Russia, the Emperor, the kings of Prussia, I Bavaria, and smaller German statesmen from all over Europe, among them were Wellington, Talleyrand, and Metternich. The meetings went on for about eight months. Austria and Prussia, whom Napoleon had spoiled of at least half their territory, were re-instated, and given back most of what they had lost. The Netherlands, or Holland

Belgium, which Napoleon had annexed, were made a kingdom. Great Britain received a good deal of territory conquered from Napoleon in the last war, and Denmark, Switzerland, and Sweden, who had been allied against him, received additions to their dominions. The Bourbons, whom Napoleon had driven away from Naples, were restored, and one of them was made King of France. Rome, which had belonged to France, was made a republic.

The diplomats at Vienna had many quarrels during these meetings, and many of the arrangements they made pleased nobody. Everyone was out to get what he could, and there were much discontent and many intrigues. Napoleon, who was at Elba, knew about all this, and



THE COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE

edra, more than 800 years old. Cotton
th, yarn, silk, musical instruments, and
ches are made there.

CONSTANCE, Council of, a famous
church council or congress which met
the city of Constance from November,
14 to April, 1418. The purpose of the
meeting was to reform the Church and settle
disputes within it concerning doctrine, es-
pecially by suppressing the teachings of Wyc-
cliffe and John Huss, who were encouraging
people to read the Bible and think for them-
selves. Huss and his disciple, Jerome of
Prague, were convicted of heresy and burned
at the stake near the town. The site is
marked by a large boulder with an inscrip-
tion. The Council then elected a new Pope,
Martin V, to take the place of three popes
who were disputing the position, and thus
ended the great schism in the Church.

CONSTANCE, Lake, a lake between
Germany and Switzerland, about forty-five
miles long. The Rhine enters it at the south-

east end, and flows out below, and many smaller streams empty into it. It is very deep and clear, and famous for its beauty. The shores are low, but very beautiful, with many fine villages and mansions and ruins of old castles. Lake Constance gets its name from a castle built on its banks by Constantine the Great.

CONSTANTINOPLE (*kahn-stan-ti-no'-p'l*), Turkey, capital of the Ottoman Empire until 1922, on the European side of the Bosphorus; pop. 1,000,000. The old city, which is called by the Turks Stambul or Istambul,

phana has a foundry where cannon are made, and at Kasim Pasha is the great government arsenal and navy-yard. Skutari has a large trade in silk and cotton goods and leather. Hundreds of small boats, called *kaiks*, ply between these suburbs and Stambul.

Seen from a distance, Constantinople is very beautiful, with its background of hills, and the domes and needle-like towers of many mosques rising above the other buildings. But on landing, one finds the streets narrow, crooked, and dirty, and full of vile smells. The old city, or Stambul, is shut in on the



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is on a peninsula between the harbor of the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmara on the south. Opposite, on the Asiatic side, is a city called Skutari, and on the other side of the Golden Horn, across which is a bridge of boats, are suburbs called Pera, Galata, Phanaria, and Kasim Pasha. The Golden Horn harbor is a large bay forming one of the finest harbors in the world, and is always full of ships, for Constantinople has a very large trade.

Pera is the residence of most foreigners living in Constantinople, and the foreign ambassadors had their palaces there. Galata has many large stores and warehouses. To

covered streets lined with small shops open to the sidewalks. The most interesting buildings are the mosques, of which there are five hundred in the city. The most splendid of all is the mosque of Saint Sophia, which was founded by the Emperor Justinian (525) and was a Christian church until the city was taken by the Turks, in 1453. It is built of brick lined with colored marbles, and has a very large and beautiful dome. A gallery around it is held up by sixty-seven columns, some of which, of green jasper, are said to have been brought from the great temple of Diana at Ephesus.

In ancient times a city called Byzantium stood on the site of Constantinople. Its situation made it the key to the commerce of eastern Europe and Asia, and it had a large trade with Egypt and Greece. So rich did it become that its harbor, which is shaped like a horn, was called the Golden Horn. This old city used to stamp a crescent on its coins, and when the Turks took Constantinople they took this crescent for their national symbol. Constantine I, the Great, who made Byzantium his capital, changed its name to New Rome, but it was generally known as Constantinopolis (City of Constantine), which we call Constantinople. It was the capital of the Roman Empire until it was divided, and afterward the capital of the Eastern Empire. The Turks took it on May 29, 1453, and have held it ever since.

The great strategic and commercial importance of Constantinople made Turkey a very powerful ally of Germany in the World War. Many supplies needed for the countries allied against Germany were cut off from the Dardanelles route, and largely for this reason, the British government made an effort to break through the strongly fortified channel. They lost many men in the attacks, but gained nothing and finally withdrew their forces.

After Turkey surrendered in 1918, Constantinople was taken over by the Allied forces, and although it was still in name the capital of the Turkish Empire, it was really ruled by the Allied governments, especially Great Britain. A commission of the Straits, including British, French, Italian, Japanese, Turkish and Greek delegates, was given temporary control. In the years after the close of the war, the city was a refuge for hundreds of thousands of people from different countries of Europe and Asia who had been driven from their own homes by revolution or misery. Large numbers especially came from Russia when the Bolsheviks obtained power.

Many delegates to the Conference in Paris in 1919, which framed the treaty of peace, believed that the Turks should be driven from

Constantinople, and that the city should cease to be a part of the Ottoman Empire. For reasons of policy, however, the idea was not carried out, largely because millions of Mohammedans all over the world would resent it bitterly. In 1922 the Grand National Assembly at Angora asserted its power over Turkey, deposed the Sultan, and sent a representative to govern Constantinople. (See ANGORA.)

CON-STIT'U-ENT AS-SEM'BLY, the name given to the first convention of the delegates of the French nation held from 1787 to 1791, to distinguish it from the Legislative Assembly of 1791. It was formed by the common people, or the Third Estate, who withdrew from the old-style assembly, called the Estates General, and took the government into its own hands, supported by a great rising of the French people. It drew up and secured the acceptance of the first of the several constitutions of the French Revolution. The title was afterwards given to a similar assembly held in 1848, in the second revolutionary period, which established the Second Republic.

CONSTITUTION, The, or OLD IRONSIDES, an American frigate which figured in several exciting episodes during the War of 1812 between England and the United States. The day of the declaration of war she was near Annapolis, and met a squadron of five British ships, from which she escaped in a chase which lasted three days. This successful flight was a great feat of seamanship. A month later she encountered one of these five ships, the *Guerrière*, fought her, and burned her. In the same year, off the coast of Brazil, she fought and captured the frigate *Java*. Later she fought and captured two smaller frigates together. Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote a famous poem about the *Constitution* called "Old Ironsides." She is now a training ship.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, in American history, the name given to the convention which met in 1787 in Philadelphia, and formulated the Constitution of the United States. The states had been loosely held together by the Articles of Confederation, but had found that they needed a more effective organization, and the delegates were called together from all thirteen states to consider the situation. Rhode Island alone did not join the others, up to the very end of the sittings of the convention, being afraid that in a closer union of the states, her citizens would have too little influence on account of their small number. Among the men who took part in the deliberations of the convention were George Washington, Alexander

Hamilton, James Madison, Robert Morris, Edmund Randolph, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Franklin, and Gouverneur Morris, all influential figures in early American history, and men of great ability. A large proportion of the delegates were men of exceptional intellect. The convention lasted four months, ending on September 17th, 1787, having completed the Constitution. The debates were guarded with great secrecy, and what we know of them comes mostly from notes made by James Madison, which were published after his death. Virginia and New Jersey presented different plans, and the Constitution as it was formulated is a compromise between them. The most original feature in the system of government which it established is the Supreme Court, a feature which has been much admired by other nations.

All the states except North Carolina and Rhode Island ratified the Constitution at once, and they eventually adopted it also. Amendments have been made to it from time to time since.

CON-TIN-EN-TAL ARMY, the army which under Washington fought for and secured the independence of the United States, in the Revolutionary War. It was raised at first through voluntary enlistment, and later by payment of bounties and by other means. The Continental Congress nominally controlled the raising of the army, but really had very little power and each of the thirteen states was able to contribute as many or as few men as it wished. There were seldom more than 10,000 soldiers in it, and at times it was reduced to much below this. Only through the heroic efforts of George Washington and his chief supporters was the strength maintained to an effective point. In the winter of 1776, Washington and other generals pledged their own private fortunes to keep the men supplied and fed, and a merchant of Philadelphia, named Robert Morris, raised a subscription of fifty thousand dollars, which he handed over to Washington, for the army. The small numbers and the poor equipment were made up for by the loyalty and courage of many of the soldiers, and the fine strategy of Washington and his best generals.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, an assembly of deputies from the thirteen colonies which later became the United States, who carried on the government during the Revolutionary period. It first met in 1774, at a call from Massachusetts, to devise common action after the British government had oppressed the colonies with the Five Intolerable Acts. There was no talk of revolution in the early days of the Congress, but it established a

boycott of British goods. The second Continental Congress, which sat from May, 1775, to December, 1776, assumed the direction of the American forces fighting in New England, called for recruits from the other colonies, later declared the independence of the colonies, appointed George Washington commander-in-chief, and carried on the revolutionary government under the Articles of Confederation. It continued to be in session throughout the Revolution. Its powers were general and the most important one, that of taxation, was withheld from it for fear that too much power might be concentrated in Congress. It depended on voluntary contributions from the states. As soon as the Revolution was over, it began to lose the respect of everyone, and its meetings became irregular and ineffective. The Constitutional Convention established the present form of Congress in its place, in 1787.

CONTRERAS (*kon-tray'ras*), Mexico, a strongly fortified camp in the Mexican War. (See CEURUBUSCO.)

COOK or **HERVEY ISLANDS**, an archipelago in the South Pacific, northeast of New Zealand, named after Captain James Cook, who discovered the group in 1773. It consists of nine principal islands, the chief of which, Rarotonga, has a population of about 7000. The group belongs to New Zealand.

COPENHAGEN (*ko-pen-hay'ghen*), Denmark, the capital city, on the Baltic Sea; pop. 560,000. It is built partly on the island of Zealand and partly on the island of Amager, the channel between the two forming the harbor, which is very fine and always full of ships. Copenhagen is noted for its palaces, museums, and libraries. The palace or castle of Christiansborg, on a little island, is used as a meeting-place for the Danish Parliament. It is ornamented by four splendid bronze statues by Thorwaldsen. The Thorwaldsen Museum contains copies of all the sculptures made by him. In the Ethnographic Museum are arranged figures of different races of people, all dressed in their proper costumes and with the weapons used by them. The Museum of Antiquities is a collection of the things used by the northern nations in early times. In Rosenborg Castle is a collection showing the history of the Danish kings.

Another of the curiosities of Copenhagen is the Round Tower, which is so built that a spiral road winds round between its inner and outer wall from the bottom to the top. In 1719, when Peter the Great and Catharine were in Copenhagen, she drove a four-horse coach to the top while Peter led the way on horseback.

The University of Copenhagen, with about 3200 students, has a botanical garden and a large library. Copenhagen is the greatest commercial city of Denmark, and has a large trade. Among the manufactures are porcelain and some of the finest watches and chronometers in the world. The city is defended by a strong castle.

The name, Copenhagen, in Danish Kjöbenhavn, means "Merchant's Port." The city

Nevada, the Rocky Mountains, and the Andes. The name *Cordillera*, which means a chain or ridge of mountains, was originally applied to the Andes.

CORDOBA (*kor'do-bah*), called in English *Cordova* (*kor-do'vah*), Argentina, capital city of the province of Cordoba, on the Rio Primero; pop. 156,000. It has an important geographical position, and has considerable trade in cattle, hides, and wool.



INTERIOR OF THE GREAT MOSQUE AT CORDOBA, SPAIN

was founded in the 11th century, and has been the capital of Denmark since 1443. In 1801 a victory was gained near Copenhagen by the British fleet under Nelson over the Danish fleet. (See map of DENMARK.)

COPPERHEADS (*cop'per-heds*), the name given in the north to northern sympathizers with the Confederates, during the Civil War.

CORDILLERAS (*kor-dil-yay'rahz* or *kawr-dil'er-as*), name given to the great mountainous mass in western North America and South America, including the Sierra

The town was begun in 1573, and has a university, founded by the Jesuits in 1613. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

CORDOBA or CORDOVA, Spain, a city on the Guadalquivir River; pop. 75,000. It is beautifully situated, and is surrounded by a high wall with round, square, and eight-sided towers, built by the Moors. Its great cathedral, one of the most splendid buildings in the world, was built by the Moors for a mosque in 786. The roof is supported by many arches, which were once held up by 1200 columns, but 400 of them have been

taken out so as to make space for Christian services. (See map of SPAIN.)

The Romans called the city Corduba. It was built about 125 B. C., and was a flourishing city in the time of Julius Cæsar. But it was most famous under the Moors, in the Middle Ages, who made it the capital of their empire in Spain. In the 10th century it is said to have had 1,000,000 inhabitants and 900 baths. It was also a great center of Arabian learning, and had fine schools and libraries. For this reason, it was often called the "Athens of the West."

COREA, see KOREA.

CORFU (*kor-foo'* or *kor'few*), an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Greece; area 278 square miles; pop. 125,000. It used to be called Corcyra. The capital city, Corfu, is a fortified seaport, with a population of about 28,000. (See IONIAN ISLANDS).

CORINTH, a city of ancient Greece, on the Isthmus of Corinth, 48 miles west of Athens. It was one of the largest and most populous cities of Greece, being especially famous for its commerce, the splendor of its buildings, and its works of art. It stood in the middle of the isthmus at the foot of a steep rocky hill, called Acrocorinthus, on which was its citadel. Its walls were five miles around, and it was connected with its seaports by walled roads. When at the height of its glory it was taken by a Roman army under Mummius (146 B. C.), and entirely destroyed. The Romans carried away a vast spoil, and the people were sold as slaves. Another city, hardly less splendid, was built in the same place (B. C. 46) by Julius Cæsar. St. Paul preached there and founded a Christian church, to which he wrote his Epistle to the Corinthians. The Corinthian order of architecture, noted for its beautiful columns, is said to have been first used at Corinth, but it was probably known to the Assyrians much earlier. The Corinthians claimed to have discovered the art of painting. The famous Isthmian games, so called from the Isthmus of Corinth, were held in Corinth. They were much like the Olympic games held at Olympia. The town of New Corinth, about three miles northeast of the site of the ancient city, has a population of about 5000.

CORK, Ireland, a city near the mouth of the River Lee; pop. about 100,000. It is the third city of Ireland in population, only Dublin and Belfast being larger. It has a fine harbor, divided into an upper and a lower part. In the lower harbor, on an island, is Cobh, or Queenstown. It was formerly called the Cove of Cork, but the name

was changed in honor of Queen Victoria when she visited it in 1849. The Irish Free State revived the old name, with the spelling "Cobh." Many ships and steamers go from there to all parts of the world, and Irish emigrants for America often embark there.

Cork gets its name from the Irish word *corcach*, a swamp, and the place was so called because the ground near it is marshy. It is supposed to have been first built in the 6th century.

CORN LAWS, laws regulating the export and import of grain, enacted at various times by the British Parliament, as far back as 1436, and repealed in 1846. Their purpose, after the beginning of the 19th century, was to help the farmers, by forbidding or taxing with a heavy duty the importation of grain for use in England, except when the price rose above a certain rate. As they made bread unnecessarily expensive, there was a great deal of agitation against them, and Richard Cobden, with other leaders, formed an Anti-Corn Law League to work for their repeal.

CORN'WALL, the southwestern county of England, forming a great promontory into the Atlantic, with Devon on the east. It has an area of about 1350 square miles. It is picturesque country, with miles of moors or flat, waste places, and in the west many small hills called tors. It contains many curious antiquities, such as the cromlechs, piles of stones whose origin is unknown, and there are cliff castles, monoliths and other relics of pre-historic people. Cornwall is the legendary scene of many of the exploits of King Arthur and other early English heroes. It has important mines of tin, copper, and granite, and pitchblende, from which radium is obtained. The principal ports are Falmouth, Penzance and Hayle. There are important fisheries and an extensive coasting trade.

CORSICA (*kor'sik-ah*), an island of France in the Mediterranean, west of Italy; area 3368 square miles, or about a third larger than Delaware; pop. 289,000; capital, Ajaccio. The island is mountainous, and has many hills covered with forests, with beautiful plains and valleys. The people, who are much like the Italians, are principally engaged in raising cattle and mules. Corsica means "woody," and the island was named from its forests. It has belonged to many different nations. Since 1814 it has been a part of France. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte. In recent times, it has been famous as one of the last places where the vendetta, or blood-feud, survived. If a man was killed or injured, his nearest relatives were bound by a sacred

obligation to avenge him. (See map of ITALY.)

COSTA RICA (*co'stah ree'ka*), a country of Central America, between Panama and Nicaragua; area about 23,000 square miles, or a little more than twice as large as New Hampshire; pop. about 577,000; capital, San José (pop. 38,000). The coasts are low, but the central part forms a high tableland, from which rises a chain of mountains with several volcanoes. Earthquakes are frequent.

Costa Rica has rich gold-mines and splendid forests, in which mahogany and other fine woods abound; but coffee, which is cultivated on most of the plantations, is the wealth of the country. So many bananas are raised that in 1920 nearly 9,000,000 bunches were exported. Limón is the chief city from which they are sent. The people are mostly whites, of Spanish descent, though there are many negroes, Indians, and mixed breeds. The government is a republic, in form much like that of the United States.

Costa Rica is Spanish for rich coast, and the country is said to have been so called on account of its gold-mines. It was discovered by Columbus in 1502. It remained a colony of Spain until 1821, and was afterward one of the states of Central America. In 1840 it became an independent government. The boundary between Costa Rica and Panama was in dispute and was submitted to arbitration. President Loubet of France decided on it in 1900, and his decision was interpreted in 1914 by the chief-justice of the United States Supreme Court. Panama objected to the decision, and started to send troops into the disputed area, but was persuaded by the United States to accept the loss. (See map of CENTRAL AMERICA.)

COTOPAXI (*ko-to-pak'see*), a volcanic peak in Ecuador. (See ANDES.)

COURLAND or **KURLAND** (*koor land*), a former Russian province on the Baltic Sea, now part of the Republic of Latvia; area 10,435 square miles; pop. 749,000; capital, Mitau. It belonged in the Middle Ages to the Teutonic Knights, and later to Poland. Russia and Poland for many years contended for its possession, and it was finally united to Russia in 1795. During the World War, a great deal of fighting went on in Courland, and the Germans occupied it. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ceded it to Germany. At the end of the war, the people joined those of Livonia and Vitebsk to form the independent state of Latvia.

COURTRAI (*koor'treh*), Belgium, a fortified city in the province of West Flanders, on the Lys River, near the French border; pop. 36,000. The town dates from before the

Roman occupation of Gaul, and in the Middle Ages was a flourishing manufacturing city, famous for its linen and lace. The fine Renaissance church and town hall were damaged during the World War.

COVENT (*kuv'ent*) **GARDEN**, London, a space between the Strand and Longacre, where there used to be a garden belonging to the monks of the convent of St. Paul's. In the 18th century the coffee houses of the district were the meeting place for the authors and noted characters of the day, frequented by Dryden, Steele, Peg Woffington, Booth, Garrick, etc. There has been a Covent Garden Theater ever since their time, where Garrick played, and Goldsmith's plays were produced.

COVENTRY (*kuv'en-tree*), England, a city on the Sherburne River, 10 miles north-northeast of Warwick; pop. 119,000. The oldest part of the town has narrow crooked streets, lined with curious old buildings; but the modern streets are wide and handsome. Coventry is noted for its manufactures of watches, silks, bicycles, motorcycles, and automobiles.

Coventry was first called Coventre or Convent Town, from a large convent built there (1044) by a nobleman named Leofric and his wife Godiva. The legend is that Leofric, who was Earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry, laid an oppressive tax on the people. Godiva begged him not to collect it, and he promised to repeal it if she would ride naked all through the town. She did so, first asking all the people to stay in their houses with the blinds closed. Everyone obeyed her wish except Peeping Tom, a tailor, whose curiosity made him look out, and he was immediately struck blind. We still call a prying person a Peeping Tom.

There is another household phrase connected with the town, as people often speak of sending some one to Coventry, when they mean treating him with neglect or contempt because of something he has done. This phrase goes back to the English Civil War in the seventeenth century when Coventry was used as a place of imprisonment for supporters of the king.

COWPENS, South Carolina, a village in Spartanburg Co. On Jan. 17, 1781, a small body of American soldiers defeated a body of British at Cowpens. The Americans lost 72 men, the British over 800.

CRACOW (*kray'ko*), or **KRAKOW** (Polish *krak'oo*), Poland, a city in Galicia, on the River Vistula; pop. 180,000. It has a large trade in Hungarian wines, wax, and salt. Near it are the celebrated salt-mines of Wieliczka, where more than five hundred

miles of streets and galleries are cut through solid salt. Cracow was once a large and important city, and for a long time the capital of Poland. The royal castle is now a barrack for soldiers. Near it is a beautiful Gothic cathedral, in which are buried many of the kings, queens, and great men of Poland, among them Casimir the Great, John Sobieski, Copernicus, and Kosciusko. The university was long famous in Europe.

Cracow is said to have been founded in the 7th century, by a Slavic chief called Krakus, from whom it got its name. It belonged to Austria for many years, between the fall of Napoleon and the end of the World War. A great deal of hard fighting took place

French under King Philip VI. The French had three or four times as many men as the English, but were soon driven back by the English bowmen. Part of the English army made a charge, headed by the Prince of Wales (afterwards called the Black Prince), a youth only fifteen years old, and completely routed the French (Aug. 26, 1346). The blind King John of Bohemia, who was fighting on the French side, was killed as he rode between two cavaliers, with his horse tied to theirs so that they could guide him. As the custom was, his crest of three ostrich-feathers and his motto, "Ich dien" ("I serve"), were given to the young prince who had conquered him, and ever since these have been the crest and



CRATER LAKE, OREGON

around it during the World War. When Poland was given its freedom and became a republic, in 1919, Cracow again became a part of it. (See map of POLAND.)

CRATER (*kra'y'ter*) **LAKE**, a lake in southwestern Oregon, in the Cascade Mountains; area about 20 square miles. It lies in the crater of an extinct volcano, and is 2000 feet deep near the center, the deepest body of fresh water on the North American continent. It is included in Crater Lake National Park, a tract of 249 square miles reserved by the government for public use.

CRECY (*kres'ee* or *kra'y'see*), France, sometimes spelled *Cressy*, a village on the river Maye, a branch of the Somme; celebrated for a battle fought there between the English under King Edward III and the

motto of the Prince of Wales. It is said that cannon were first used at the battle of Crécy by the English.

CREEKS, an Indian tribe of the Choctaw-Muskogee group. See **INDIANS**.

CREFELD or **KREFELD** (*kra'y'felt*), Germany, a city in Prussia, 12 miles northwest of Düsseldorf; pop. 150,000. It is the chief place in Germany for the manufacture of silks and velvets, which were first made there in the 17th century by a colony of French Huguenots, or Protestants, who had to leave their country on account of persecution.

CREMONA (*kree-mo'na* or *kra'y-mo'na*), Italy, a city on the River Po; pop. about 43,000. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, and porcelain. In former times it was famous for its violins, which were considered the

best in the world. Stradivari, whose violins are especially famous, lived at Cremona and died there at the age of 93, in 1737. Some of his instruments have been sold for thousands of dollars apiece. (See STRADIVARI, ANTONIO, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

Cremona was first built (219 B.C.) by the Romans, who called the place *Cremonensis Ager* (Field of the Cremonensians) after a tribe of people living there.

CREOLES (*kree' o-lz*), the name originally given in the United States to the people of French or Spanish blood, descended from the first settlers of Louisiana and the Gulf States. The Creoles kept a good deal of the language and culture of their ancestors. The name is now used in connection with the negroes of the Gulf States, to distinguish negroes with Creole blood, who speak a dialect of French or Spanish, from others. In Spanish America a Creole is a person born and brought up in America, but of European descent. (See LOUISIANA.)

CRETE (*kreet*), or **CANDIA** (*kan'dee-ah*), a Greek island in the Mediterranean Sea, southeast of Greece; area 3326 square miles, or one and a third times as large as Delaware; pop. 350,000. It is long and narrow, with a chain of mountains from end to end. The mountains and valleys are very beautiful, and have many caves and other natural curiosities. The ancients used to get from its hills much chalk, which was therefore called *Creta terra* (Cretan earth). Crete is fertile and has an important trade in olives, raisins, almonds, oranges, and lemons. Large numbers of silkworms are bred, and the silk, sent to France and Austria, is noted for its fineness. Large flocks of goats and sheep are raised among the hills. The people are much like the Greeks. Turkey ruled Crete for many years, and about a fifth of the inhabitants are Mohammedans. They do not live peaceably with the Christians, and there have been many insurrections and massacres in Crete. In 1897, after a massacre, the Cretans appealed to Greece for help, and this brought about war between Greece and Turkey. Greece was so badly defeated that Great Britain and the other great powers had to send large fleets to keep the peace. (See GRECO-TURKISH WAR.) In 1898 Turkey was forced to withdraw her troops from the island, and Prince George of Greece was made its ruler. In 1913, after the defeat of Turkey by the Balkan States, Greece annexed Crete, largely through the efforts of the Greek prime minister, Eleutherios Venizelos, who was born there.

In ancient times Crete, which got its name probably from the Curetes who lived there, was populous and had many fine cities. The

Cretans were noted archers, and used to serve in the Greek and other armies. In later times, after belonging to the Romans, Byzantines, and Saracens, Crete was sold to the Venetians (1204), and ruled by them until conquered by the Turks (1669).

For a long time historians believed, without actual proof, that a great empire once existed in Crete, and in the early part of the twentieth century excavations were made which uncovered the ruins of great palaces, built in pre-historic times. Among them, there was one that corresponds very closely to the descriptions in Greek stories of the labyrinth of King Minos, and many scholars believe that this really was the famous labyrinth. Many other wonderful discoveries were made in various parts of the island, including beautiful jewels, ornaments of various kinds, pottery, and household utensils, which give a vivid picture of the life in Crete many, many centuries ago. The condition of the ruins shows that they were all destroyed at one time by fire, and it is believed that the great empire perished almost in a single day. Many inscriptions have been found on tablets and elsewhere but up to the present time scholars have not been able to read them. When this is finally accomplished, a great light will be shown on this ancient civilization. (See map of GREECE.)

CRIMEA (*krim-ee'a* or *cry-mee'a*), a peninsula of southern Russia between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, now a republic under the Russian Soviet government; area 15,060 square miles, or about the same as that of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island all together; pop. about 760,000, capital, Simferopol. Sebastopol is the seaport and chief city. The Crimea is joined to the mainland by an isthmus about four miles broad. The northern part is a dreary plain, where the people, mostly Tartars, live in tents; but in the southern part are wooded mountains and fertile valleys.

The name Crimea is supposed to come from the Cimmerians, the ancient inhabitants. The Greeks called it the Tauric Chersonesus, from a tribe of Scythians called Tauri, who lived in the mountains, Chersonesus being the ancient name for peninsula. The Crimea had several rich cities in ancient times. In the 13th century the Tartars conquered it and called it Krim Tartary. Afterward the Turks got it, and in 1784 the Russians took it from them. It is noted in modern times for giving its name to the Crimean War (1853-56), carried on by Great Britain, France, Sardinia, and Turkey against Russia, in order to check her growing power and to prevent her from crushing Turkey.

The Crimea, with the rest of Russia, came

under the government of the Bolsheviks in 1917. Many of the inhabitants who would not join them were killed and others were obliged to flee. In November, 1920, General Wrangel, who had formed an army to fight against the Bolsheviks, was defeated in the Crimea and his soldiers were obliged to disperse. (See map of RUSSIA.)

CRIMEAN WAR, a war between Eng-

took place during the siege of Sebastopol by the allied forces. At Balaklava occurred the famous charge of the Light Brigade, the subject of Tennyson's poem (see BALAKLAVA). The allies finally secured practical possession of the Crimea and the Russians made overtures of peace. A treaty was concluded in Paris on April 27, 1856, which guaranteed the independence of Turkey.



STORMING OF THE MALAKOFF, SEBASTOPOL, IN THE CRIMEAN WAR

land, France, and Turkey on one side, and Russia on the other, waged from 1853 to 1856. Russia attempted to establish a protectorate over the "Holy Places" in Palestine, and Turkey declared war in October, 1853. France and England, who were jealous of Russia's growing power, declared war in the following year. The Crimea, or southern part of Russia, became the seat of the fighting. Among the great battles were Alma, won by the allies on Sept. 20, 1854, and Balaklava, in the following month, which

CROATIA-SLAVONIA (*kro-ay'sha-slav-o'nee-a*), part of the kingdom of Jugoslavia, formerly a kingdom of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, on the Adriatic Sea; area 15,000 square miles. Most of the inhabitants are Croats and Serbs. Croatia is the western and Slavonia the eastern part of the province. The capital is Zagreb, or Agram.

CROTON (*kro'tun*) **RIVER**, a river in New York State which joins the Hudson 32 miles north of New York City. It supplies some of New York City's water, through the

Croton aqueduct, completed in 1906, which delivers to the city about 336,000,000 gallons daily. The Catskill aqueduct, completed in 1917, supplies the rest of the city water.

CRO-TONA or **CRO-TON**, an ancient city of Italy, on the Ionian Sea. It was founded by the Greeks about 700 B.C., and became very populous and powerful. In a war with Sybaris (510 B.C.) Crotona is said to have sent out an army of 100,000 men, and conquered a Sybarite army three times as large. But it lost its power, and in the second Punic War (about 250 B.C.) it had not soldiers enough to guard its walls. The school of philosophy of Pythagoras was at Crotona. Its site is now occupied by the modern port Cotrone.

CROWN POINT, New York, a town on Lake Champlain 90 miles north of Albany.

and greatest beginning in 1096, and the last in 1291. For years Christians had been in the habit of making journeys to the tomb of Our Lord at Jerusalem. When the Saracens took that city Christian pilgrims were so badly treated that Peter the Hermit, a monk, went about in 1096 from place to place begging Christians to arm themselves for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre. Multitudes of all ranks and conditions, peasants and kings, monks and beggars, even women and children, gathered at his bidding. The pope urged the holy war in 1095 at the Council of Clermont, which issued the decree. (See CLERMONT.) The First Crusade ended in the capture of Jerusalem and the setting up of a Christian kingdom, of which Godfrey of Bouillon was elected king. This kingdom lasted about fifty years, when it was taken by its infidel neigh-



THE ROUTES FOLLOWED BY THE CRUSADERS

It was formerly a strong fortress. The Americans stormed it and took it from the British in May, 1775. (See TICONDEROGA.)

CROYDON, England, a town 10 miles south of London; pop. 184,000. It is the home of many people who do business in London, and has many fine dwellings. In old times it was called Cruiedune; that is, Chalk Hill. It contained a royal palace which William the Conqueror gave to Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, and he and his successors resided there.

CRUSADES (*kroo-say'dz*), wars waged by the Christian powers of Europe to take the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. They were called crusades from the Latin word *crux* (cross), a cross being worn on the right shoulder of all who took part in them as a sign of their mission. The Crusades are usually reckoned as eight in number, the first

bors, and a Second Crusade for its redemption was preached by the famed St. Bernard. The religious fervor and enthusiasm which marked the time is illustrated by the tragic Children's Crusade, in 1212, when 90,000 children set out to rescue the Holy Sepulchre, and were practically all lost or sold as slaves before they reached Palestine. (See CHILDREN'S CRUSADE.)

Although the Crusaders were often successful, they were not able to do any lasting good, and at the end of the two hundred years during which these wars went on, things were pretty much as they were in the beginning. The chief result of the Crusades was that the nations of Western Europe became better acquainted with the Greeks and Saracens and learned many useful things from them.

CTESIPHON (*tess'ee-fun*), a ruined city of Mesopotamia, on the Tigris River, near

Bagdad, which was one of the chief strongholds of the Parthians, and of the later Persians, in the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. Khusru or Chosroes II, who conquered Arabia, Syria, and other territory from the Eastern Empire, built a splendid palace there, of which nothing but the façade now exists.

In November, 1915, during the British campaign in Mesopotamia, a battle was fought at Ctesiphon between the British and Turks. The British under General Townshend held the city of Kut-el-Amara, further down the

low, but a chain of mountains runs through the center of the island, some of the peaks of which are a mile and a half high. Magnificent forests cover the uplands, and the scenery is very wild and picturesque. Among the trees are mahogany, rose-wood, and the cedar from which cigar boxes are made. Nearer the coast, coconut, lime, and wild orange trees grow so thick that the island seems a grove of them. Gold, silver, copper, iron, marble, jasper, and asphalt are mined, and much iron-ore is exported to the United



A COURTYARD IN THE POORER DISTRICT OF HAVANA, CUBA

Tigris, and were advancing to take Bagdad. They were met by a division of Turks, and though they utterly routed the Turks and took 1600 prisoners, they lost so many men themselves that they had to retreat to Kut-el-Amara. There the Turks besieged them for several months, and they were finally obliged to surrender.

CUBA (*kew'ba*), the largest and most westerly of the West Indian Islands; area 44,200 square miles, or about as large as New York State; pop. about 2,900,000; capital, Havana. Near the coast the land is generally

States. Sugar has been the chief crop for many years, and rum, molasses, and alcohol, by-products of refined sugar, are also important. The principal things, besides these, exported from Cuba, are mahogany, cigars, tobacco, and coffee. Cuban cigars, commonly called Havana cigars, are the best in the world. The climate of Cuba is warm, but not unpleasant. (See map of WEST INDIES.)

When Columbus discovered Cuba (Oct. 28, 1492) he named it Juana in honor of Prince Juan, the heir of Ferdinand and Isabella. After the death of Ferdinand it was called

Fernandina, and later Santiago and Ave. Maria, but the name Cuba, by which it was known to the natives, outlived all the others. The Spaniards treated the natives so cruelly that fifty years after Spanish rule began only a few were left, and slaves were brought from Africa to take their places. Cuba was long governed by a captain-general chosen by the king of Spain. It became Spain's richest colony, but the government was so bad that the people became dissatisfied and often tried to free themselves from the rule of Spain. From 1868 to 1878 Cuba was in a state of insurrection called the "Ten Years' War." In 1896 another insurrection broke out, and in 1897 Spain promised to give the island self-government. But as Spain did not keep her promises, the people declined to accept anything but independence; and in 1898 the United States, which had long suffered from the misgovernment of the island, aided the Cubans and took possession of it by winning the Spanish-American War. A republic was established, on the condition that the Cuban government would carry out American plans for sanitation, and never give up Cuban independence to any foreign power, but allow the United States to intervene if necessary to protect the island. Two coaling stations, Guantanamo Bay and Bahia Honda, were leased to the United States. American soldiers were landed in 1909, because Cuba seemed in danger of a revolution, and in 1922 an American general was sent as special representative to make some reforms in Cuba.

CULEBRA (*koo-lay'bra*), the name formerly given to a great cut in the Panama Canal, through a hill, about 10 miles from Panama City, which was one of the greatest tasks in its construction. The name was changed to Gaillard Cut in honor of D. D. Gaillard, the chief engineer. (See PANAMA.)

CULLODEN (*kul-lo'den*) **MOOR**, a plain in Scotland, four miles east-northeast of Inverness. It is famous as the site of the battle of Culloden, fought April 16, 1746, in which Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, was defeated by the English under the Duke of Cumberland, who earned for himself here the name of "the Butcher of Culloden." This battle put an end to the "Rising of the '45," the attempt of "Prince Charlie" to regain the throne of his fathers.

CUMÆ (*kew'mee*), an ancient city of Italy, on the west coast near Naples. It was said to have been founded in 1030 B.C., by Greeks from Eubœa, and was one of the chief Greek cities in Italy. It contained the cavern of the famous Cumæan Sibyl, or prophetess, whom the Greeks consulted, and who sold the

Sibylline Books to the Roman King Tarquin the Proud. It came under the rule of Rome in 345 B.C. and was destroyed in 1207 A.D. Excavations have revealed many interesting remains, including a Roman theater.

CUMBER-LAND, The, a United States sloop of war, carrying 30 guns, which was sunk by the Confederate ironclad *Merrimac*, off Newport News in the spring of 1862. The *Merrimac*, the first ironclad seen in naval warfare, rammed the *Cumberland*, whose guns kept firing at her until the water covered them, without any effect. Finally the *Cumberland* went down with all on board, and her colors flying. As the water was not very deep, several feet of the topmast stuck out above the waves, flying the Union flag. Numbers of the crew reached shore in safety, as it was not too far for a good swimmer and they had some boats, but the wounded of course were all lost. After the men had reached safety, some of them volunteered under the leadership of an officer, to go back to rescue the flag, and, taking a small boat, they rowed to the spot. The *Merrimac's* guns fired at them, but they got the flag and prevented its being captured. The next day the Union ironclad *Monitor*, whose construction had been kept a great secret, arrived and fought the *Merrimac*, which had to retire.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS or **PLATEAU**, the westernmost division of the southern Appalachian Mountains, extending through eastern Kentucky and Tennessee and northern Georgia and Alabama. The region contains valuable coal mines. A gorge through the mountains where Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia meet is known as the **Cumberland Gap**. It was through this gap that Daniel Boone and other early settlers passed on their way to Kentucky and Tennessee, and it also became noted as a strategic point in the Civil War.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, a tributary of the Ohio, rising in the Cumberland Mountains in Kentucky, and flowing through Kentucky and Tennessee. It is navigable up to Nashville, 200 miles from its junction with the Ohio. It gave its name to the department of the Cumberland, a military district during the American Civil War, and thus to the famous Army of the Cumberland which, under General Rosecrans, of the Northern side, was defeated by General Bragg at Chickamauga.

CUMBERLAND ROAD, a road 800 miles long built by the federal government from Cumberland, Maryland, to Vandalia, Illinois. It was begun about 1806 and finished about 1840. For many years this road was under federal control and was called the

Great National Pike, but later it was turned over to the various states through which it passed. It was for a long time the chief route for western emigration.

CUMBRIAN (*cum'bre-an*) **MOUNTAINS**, a range of mountains, in England, which occupies a part of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland and North Lancashire. Although not high, the mountains are steep and enclose narrow but well cultivated valleys, and many picturesque lakes. The region is known as the lake country, much visited by tourists, and famous as the home of the great English poets Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey.

CURAÇAO (*koo-rah-sah'o* or *kew-ra-so'*), an island of the Dutch West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea north of Venezuela; area 210 square miles; pop. 34,000. The name is given to the whole group of the Dutch West Indies, six islands, whose capital is Willemstad, on Curaçao island. The chief products are salt, maize, pulse, cattle and phosphates. A great deal of oil is refined there. Curaçao was settled by the Spaniards in 1527, and taken by the Dutch in 1634.

CUSTOZZA (*kus-tod'za*), Italy, a village 11 miles southwest of Verona, where two battles have been fought between Italy and Austria. The first occurred on July 23 and 25, 1848, when Charles Albert of Italy was routed after severe fighting, by the Austrian general Radetzky, and forced to retreat. On June 24, 1866, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who was allied with Napoleon III against Austria, was defeated by the Archduke Albert.

CUZCO (*koos'ko*), Peru, a city in a valley among the Andes in southern Peru; pop. about 30,000. It is one of the highest cities in the world, being more than two miles above the sea. Before the Spaniards conquered Peru, Cuzco had two or three hundred thousand inhabitants and contained a magnificent temple of the sun, which the Peruvians worshipped as a god. Cuzco was defended by a fortress so large and strong that 20,000 men are said to have been employed fifty years in building it.

CYCLADES (*sik'la-dees*), a group of small islands in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Greece; area 923 square miles; pop. 130,400. The principal ones are called Syra, Delos, Andros, Tenos, Mykonos, Naxos, Paros, Antiparos, Siphnos, Seriphos, Kythnos, and Keos, but there are also many smaller ones. They were called Cyclades from the Greek word *kuklos*, a circle, because they form nearly a circle around the sacred island of Delos. Syra, or Hermopolis, on the island of Syra, is a seaport and an important station for steamers. Naxos is very fertile, and produces

fine wine, honey, wax, and emery. (See map of GREECE.)

CYNOSCEPHALÆ (*sin-os-sef'a-lee*), Greece, two hills in Thessaly, about 15 miles southeast of Larissa, famous for two battles which were fought near by. The first one, in 364 B. C., between the Thebans and the people of the neighboring city of Pheræ, is remembered chiefly because the Theban hero Pelopidas was killed, although his army won the day. In 197 B. C. the Romans defeated Philip V of Macedon at Cynoscephalæ. Philip had become alarmed at the growing power of Rome, and had allied himself with Carthage in the Punic Wars. The Romans undertook to punish him, and Macedonia carried on three wars against them, which ended in Macedonia becoming a Roman province. This was the decisive battle of the second war. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

CYPRUS (*sy'prus*), an island of Asia, in the eastern end of the Mediterranean 40 miles from Asia Minor; area 3584 square miles, or nearly three times as large as the state of Rhode Island; pop. 311,000; capital, Nicosia (pop. 18,000). Copper, lead, and other metals are found among the hills, but few mines are worked. The soil is fertile, but water is so scarce that sometimes all the crops dry up. The people, most of whom are Greeks, raise cotton, tobacco, silk, grapes, wheat, and olives, and make wine.

The name of Cyprus is changed from its old Greek name Kupros, from which comes our word copper. The island was the principal place in ancient times of the worship of Venus, who was said to have risen from the sea near it, and she had a splendid temple there at Paphos. Cyprus has belonged to many nations, among them the Phœnicians, the Greeks, the Egyptians, the Persians, and the Romans. King Richard I of England took it from the Saracens (1191), and it had kings of its own for nearly three hundred years, when it was taken (1489) by the Venetians, from whom the Turks conquered it in 1571. In 1878 Turkey gave it to Great Britain, on condition of the payment of an annual sum.

Many curiosities have been found in Cyprus. General di Cesnola, while American consul there, dug up many old ruins and cemeteries, and found a great number of valuable statues, vases, glass vessels, and gold and silver ornaments, which are now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

During the World War Cyprus was an important naval station for the British fleet.

CYRENAICA (*sir-ee-nay'ee-kah*), an ancient country of northern Africa, on the Mediterranean, subject for a time to Egypt and later to Rome. (See CYRENE.) The name is

kept alive by the Italians, who have given it to one of the two provinces of their colony of Libya, or Tripoli. Cyrenaica was formerly called Barce, and corresponds roughly to the ancient Cyrenaica.

CYRENE (*sy-ree'nee*), Tripoli, an ancient city, once the capital of the country of Cyrenaica. The country was noted for its fertility, and Cyrene was a magnificent city, at one time a seat of Greek learning and culture. Its ruins still exist, in a beautiful and fertile plain about 11 miles from the Mediterranean. It was the birthplace of many famous men, including Callimachus and Aristippus. It was destroyed during invasions of Persians and Saracens, after the breaking up of the Roman power in the West.

Czech, or Bohemian, which is most numerous and most advanced in culture and industry. The Slovaks are less highly developed, and are chiefly farmers. After the fifth century the Czecho-Slovaks were independent, until the Hapsburgs became kings of Bohemia in 1526, and brought them into the Austrian dominions.

They wished to be independent for many years before the World War. When it broke out, Austria forced them to fight in her army against the Russians, who were of their own race and spoke a language not unlike theirs. Their feeling then became very strong and began to show itself openly. They organized a National Council in Paris, to try to get recognition from the Allies and the United States



CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (*chek'o-slo-vak'-ee-a*), a republic of Central Europe, formed after the World War, from the former Austro-Hungarian states of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia, with part of Silesia, and Ruthenia, which had belonged to Russia. It is bounded on the south by Rumania, Hungary and Austria; on the west by Germany; on the north by Poland; and on the east by Poland and Hungary. The total area is about 54,000 square miles, and the population about 13,500,000. Agriculturally, it is very rich, and farming is scientifically done. Sugar and beer are made, and there are many rich mines. Glass is an important product. Most of the people belong to the Slavic race, but there are many Germans in Bohemia. The most important element in the population is the

as a separate nation. In the meantime they continued to fight against their will in the Austrian army. On the eastern front so many of them deserted to their friends the Russians that several of the Austrian defeats in the early part of the war were due to this cause alone. Finally Austria sent them all to the Italian front and gave them the most dangerous positions. After the Russian Revolution, the Czecho-Slovaks who had deserted to Russia formed an army of nearly 100,000 men, and they went on fighting against the Central Powers as long as the Russians were in the War. After the treaty of Brest-Litovsk this army was stranded in eastern Russia and could not get back to join the Allied forces in Europe without going through the territory of the Soviets. The Bolsheviks attacked them,

and the Czecho-Slovaks defeated the Bolsheviks, drove them out of Siberia, and helped to establish the temporary government which followed there. The bravery and skill of this army attracted attention all over the world. The Allies sent an expedition to help it to escape from Russia, and its brilliant exploits had much influence in the recognition of Czecho-Slovakia by the Allied nations.

On Oct. 21, 1918, the National Council proclaimed the independence of the Czecho-Slovakian people. In Prague, the capital of Bohemia, there was a general uprising against Austria, who made almost no resistance and gave up the city at once. A provisional government was organized, a system of laws drafted, and a provisional assembly met at Prague in November. It elected the first president of the new Republic, Thomas G.

Masaryk, who was at that time in the United States, but went back and became president in December.

The World War left things very unsettled and very difficult for the new state, but the people showed great endurance and gradually established their government on a firm foundation. The capital and chief city is Prague.

CZERNOWITZ (*cher'no-vitz*), Rumania, the capital city of Bukowina, formerly belonging to Austria-Hungary, on the River Pruth, 450 miles east of Vienna; pop. 90,000. It has manufactures and a flourishing trade, and is the seat of a university. During the World War Czernowitz was several times captured by opposing forces. The Treaty of Versailles gave Bukowina, with Czernowitz, to Rumania. The Rumanian name of the city is Cernauti. (See map of RUMANIA.)

D

DAC'CA, India, capital city of the district of Dacca, 150 miles northeast of Calcutta on the river Buriganga; pop. 125,000. In 1610 it was chosen as the seat of the Mohammedan government of Bengal, and retained its rank for nearly a hundred years. Dacca was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of fine muslins, but, owing to English competition, it declined. Of late, however, its trade has revived. (See map of INDIA.)

DACIA (*day'shak*), a province of the Roman Empire, between the Carpathian Mountains, the Dniester and the Danube, extending west to the Theiss, including most of modern Rumania and Transylvania, and parts of Hungary and Bukowina. Alexander the Great conquered the Daci in 335 B.C., and after the dissolution of his empire, the Romans sent several expeditions against them before Trajan finally subdued them. Dacia was the last province to be won by Rome, and the first to be given up. Roman troops withdrew in the reign of Aurelian (270-275 A.D.). A large part of Dacia kept the Roman language, however, in spite of centuries of barbarian occupation, and Rumania got its name from the Romans. (See map of the ROMAN EMPIRE.)

DAHOMEY (*dah-ho'may*), a former negro kingdom of west Africa, now a French colony included in French West Africa; area, with Togoland, about 65,000 square miles; pop. 1,000,000; capital Porto Novo. It is on the Gulf of Guinea, west of Nigeria. The country has a large trade in palm oil, Indian corn, cattle, ivory, and India rubber. The natives are an intelligent and competent race, who carried on their government before French occupation, in a very orderly way. Every man was subject to military service, and the army was well organized.

France had for many years intimate trade relations with the country, but in 1889 trouble broke out between the king and the French merchants and officers, which led to a war in which the Dahomans fought desperately and with much success. After three years, the French captured the city of Abomey, and the country is now under a French protectorate.

During the World War, forces of the Entente Allies captured the German colony of Togoland, over half of which was given to France and attached to Dahomey. (See map of AFRICA.)

DAIREN (*dy-ren'*), called by the Chinese *Talien* (*tal'yen*), capital city of the territory

of Kwantung in southern Manchuria, leased by the Japanese; pop. 108,200. (See also KWANTUNG.)

DAKAR (*dah-kar'*), French West Africa, the capital city, a seaport in Senegal; pop. 25,000. (See also FRENCH WEST AFRICA.)

DAKOTAS (*dah-ko'tahs*), a tribe of Indians. See INDIANS.

DAL'LAS, Texas, a city in the northern part of the state; pop. 159,000. It is situated in a rich agricultural region and is noted as a cotton market. It is the leading railroad center of Texas and has extensive manufactures of leather goods, cotton-gin machinery, and agricultural implements. Dallas was founded in 1856. It has had a rapid growth, its population in 1920 being 15 times that of 1880.

DALMATIA (*dal-may'sha*), a province of Jugo-Slavia, formerly a crown-land of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, between Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro on the east, and the Adriatic on the west; and including a number of large islands along the northeast coast of the Adriatic; area about 5000 square miles, almost the same as that of Connecticut; pop. about 650,000. It consists of a long and narrow strip of mountainous territory, nowhere more than forty miles broad, most of which is unproductive, but the inland parts have some rich and fertile valleys. There are no important rivers. On the coast there are extensive fisheries. The commerce of the country is mostly carried on in the coast towns, of which the largest are Cattaro, Spalato, and Kagusa. Some of the many islands produce timber, wine, cheese, honey, salt, etc. Most of the peasants are Slavs, but there are many Italians along the coast.

Dalmatia belonged to Hungary or to Venice from the 11th to the 19th century, then Napoleon held it for a time, and in 1814 it came under Austrian rule. After the revolution in Austria-Hungary in 1918, it declared its independence, but afterwards joined the movement which resulted in the formation of Jugo-Slavia. At the Peace Conference Italy claimed Dalmatia, and disputed it with Jugo-Slavia until 1920, when the latter country obtained it by treaty.

DALNY (*dal'nee*), the former name of *Dairen*, the capital of the territory of Kwantung. (See KWANTUNG.)

DAMASCUS (*dah-mas'kus*), Syria, formerly the capital city, about 45 miles east of the Mediterranean; pop. about 250,000.

It stands in a beautiful plain, and is surrounded by a wall, outside of which are well-cultivated fields and gardens. Because of its beautiful situation, the fertile plains about it, and its fine supply of fresh water, Damascus was called by the Arabs "The Pearl of the Orient." It is the great center of trade for Syria, and is also the meeting-place of pilgrims going to Mecca from the north. The bazaars are said to be finer than those of Constantinople, and each business or trade

Saracens (A.D. 634), and was finally taken (1516) by the Turks, who held it until the end of the World War, when a French protectorate was established over Syria. It is one of the sacred cities of the Mohammedans, and the Christians living there have suffered much from their persecutions.

Damascus was occupied by British troops under General Allenby on August 1, 1918, after the British conquest of Palestine and Syria. (See SYRIA.)



A STREET IN DAMASCUS, SYRIA, SHOWING A SECTION OF THE OLD ROMAN WALL

has its own separate place. Damascus was once noted for the manufacture of swords which could be bent double without breaking, and with edges so sharp as to cut through bars of iron or divide a gauze veil.

Damascus is one of the most ancient cities in the world, and some think it is the oldest. It is often mentioned in the Bible and its name occurs as early as the story of Abraham. It is associated particularly with St. Paul. It has suffered a great many sieges, and has been at different times in the power of the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Macedonians (333 B. C.), Romans (64 B. C.), and

DAMIETTA (*dam-ee-et'tah*), Egypt, a city of Lower or northern Egypt, on the eastern branch of the Nile, six miles from its mouth; pop. 30,000. Most of the dwelling-houses are poorly built, but the mosques, bazaars, and marble baths are large and fine. Formerly the town was noted for its manufacture of leather and striped cloth, and it is supposed that the name Damietta cloth was changed in time to the English word dimity.

In ancient times Damietta was close to the river mouth. During the Crusades it was taken by Louis IX of France (1249), but the king was soon afterward captured by the

Saracens, and was obliged to give up the place as the price of his freedom. The old city was then destroyed, and a new one was built on the present site.

DAN, a city of Palestine, in the extreme northern part, famous chiefly because of the phrase "from Dan to Beersheba," meaning from one end of the country to the other, and hence often used in the sense of "everywhere," or "all over." Beersheba was the southernmost city of Israel. Dan was called Laish by the Canaanites before the Hebrews conquered Palestine, but was renamed after it was taken by the tribe of Dan.

DANUBE (*dan'yewb*), the largest river in Europe excepting the Volga. It is about 1800 miles long, rising in the Black Forest, in Germany, and emptying, by seven mouths, into the Black Sea. It has always been of importance as the only great European river that flows east; and in early times its valley was the highway of the barbarians of the East in their expeditions into Europe. Great difficulties have been met in navigating it on account of its reefs, shallows, and rapids, but the worst part, a narrow place called the Iron Gate, is now passed by steamers in a channel cut through the ledge, and it carries a vast amount of traffic. Steamboats go from Vienna down the Danube to Constantinople in about a week. It is an internationalized water route, controlled by a special commission, and open to the vessels of every country on equal terms. (See map of EUROPE.)

DANVILLE (*dan'vil*), Virginia, a city in Pittsylvania Co., on the Dan River, 135 miles southwest of Richmond; pop. 21,500. It is in an agricultural country amid picturesque mountain scenery, near the head of navigation. A canal around the falls of the river furnishes good water power for cotton-mills, furniture factories, etc. Danville has also tobacco warehouses and factories, and a large tobacco trade. At the close of the Civil War, after the abandonment of Richmond, it was for a few days the seat of government of the Confederacy, and Jefferson Davis issued from there his last proclamation, April 5, 1865.

DANZIG (*dant'sik*), a free city of northern Europe on the River Vistula, three miles from the Baltic Sea; pop. 200,000. The free territory included in its jurisdiction has an area of 709 square miles and a population of over 350,000. The city is surrounded by walls, and defended by a citadel and outer forts, so that it is one of the strongest places in Europe. On three sides the land is so low that it may be flooded with water in time of war. The harbor is becoming more and more important, and thousands of vessels stop there every year. The principal trade is in grain.

Danzig means Danish fort, and the place was so called because a fort was built there by the Danes in the 10th century. It became in time a Polish city, and when Poland was divided (1793) it was given to Prussia. In 1807 the French Marshal Lefebvre took it after a bombardment of fifty-one days, and was made duke of Danzig for the skill with which he carried on the siege over frozen land and water, with the trenches often filled with snow. Seven years later (1814) it was retaken by the Prussians after a twelve months' defense by the French General Rapp, who yielded only when the town was half battered down and the people nearly starved. The Germans kept it from this time until 1919. When the new republic of Poland was created after the World War, Danzig was its only available port. Since most of the citizens were Germans, however, the Allied Council did not wish to give the city to Poland outright. It was made a free city, under the protection of the League of Nations, but its customs frontiers are included within Poland, and the Poles are responsible for its foreign relations and the protection of its citizens abroad. They also have more influence than anyone else in the control of the waterways, docks, railways, telephones, etc. (See map of GERMANY.)

DARDANELLES (*dar-dan-elz'*), the strait between Europe and Asiatic Turkey, called by the ancients the Hellespont. The name *Dardanelles* was originally given to four castles or forts in Turkey, two on each side of the Hellespont, built to keep hostile ships from passing from the Mediterranean to the Sea of Marmora, and so to Constantinople. They took the name from the ancient city of Dardanus, in Turkey. At one place the strait is less than half a mile wide, and chains can be stretched across. Two of the castles were built there. The other two castles were at the western end of the strait, where it is nearly two miles wide. In modern times the castles have been superseded by new fortifications. Until 1870 the Turkish government would not allow warships, even those of friendly nations, to pass the Dardanelles. (See map of GREECE.)

When Turkey entered the World War on the side of Germany and her allies, the Dardanelles were greatly strengthened by German engineers, and were considered almost impassable for an attacking fleet. In addition to the fortifications on the shore, there were great numbers of mines in the straits, and war vessels were subject to great danger. But in February and March, 1915, French and British war vessels bombarded the forts, and silenced some of them at the mouth of the straits. They then proceeded up to the nar-

rows, but failed to get through. In April they landed an expeditionary force on the shores of the Gallipoli peninsula. The Turks, however, had erected fortifications of great strength and fought so bravely that the Entente forces could not advance. They suffered terrible losses, and in January, 1916, finally withdrew and abandoned the attack on the Dardanelles. Many British and French war vessels were lost by mines during the campaign, and over 200,000 British and French troops were killed or died of disease. This failure was the greatest single disaster of the war on the Entente side. (See also **WORLD WAR**, "The Dardanelles.")

DARIEN (*dah-ree-en'* or *day'ree-en*), Gulf of, a part of the Caribbean Sea, between Panama and Columbia. The River Atrato, the eastern boundary of Panama, empties into it on the south. The name was formerly given to the whole Isthmus of Panama as well as to the part now called Panama.

DARMSTADT (*darm'stadt*), Germany, the capital city of Hesse, on the River Darm, 16 miles south of Frankfurt; pop. about 90,000. The old part of the town is dirty and crooked, but the new part is laid out in handsome streets and squares. The grand ducal palace is a beautiful building, and has a library of about 400,000 volumes and a fine gallery containing paintings by the most noted artists.

Darmstadt means City on the Darm, *stadt* being the German word for city.

DARTMOOR, a dreary, barren tract of land in Devonshire, England, noted for its great prison built in 1809 for French prisoners of war, 10,000 of whom were kept there at one time. The prison grounds occupy thirty acres, and are surrounded by two high walls. During the War of 1812 between England and the United States many American sailors, who refused to serve in the British navy against their country, were imprisoned there. The prison is now used for convicts.

DAWSON, or **DAWSON CITY**, Canada, capital city of Yukon Territory, on the Yukon River at its junction with the Klondike; pop. 1000. In the center of the Klondike mining region, it is 1400 feet above the sea and 1600 miles from the mouth of the Yukon. The Klondike gold region is about one hundred miles long by twenty wide, extending on both sides of the river into Alaska, about one-fourth of it being beyond the Arctic Circle. The ground around Dawson is perpetually frozen, thawing in summer only a little on the surface, and the river is open only from June to October. The river is navigable by steamboats to Dawson and by flat-bottomed stern-wheel boats a long way above, to the Pelley River. Dawson was

named after Dr. Dawson, geologist, who reported gold there in 1887, and it was settled soon after. (See map of ALASKA.)

DEAD (ded) SEA, a salt lake of southeastern Palestine, about 18 miles southeast of Jerusalem, in the ancient Vale of Siddim. It is about 47 miles long and nearly 10 miles broad at its greatest width, covering an area of 360 square miles. Its principal tributary is the river Jordan, which enters it on the north, and it has no outlet. The Dead Sea lies in the deepest chasm on the surface of the earth, its surface being 1312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea. Its waters are intensely salt; there is scarcely any vegetation and but little animal life around it, and no fish in it. (See map of PALESTINE.)

The ancients called the Dead Sea *Asphaltites Lacus* (Asphalt Lake), from the asphalt or bitumen found near it, but in later times *Mare Mortuum* (Dead Sea). In the Bible it is called the Salt Sea and Sea of the Plain.

DEATH (deth) VALLEY, a desert region in Inyo Co., California, near the borders of Nevada, between the Panamint Mountains on the west, and the Telescope and Black ranges on the east. Including its northwest arm, sometimes called Lost Valley, it is about 135 miles long, and varies from 10 to 20 miles in width. It was formerly the bed of a salt lake, and most of it is 160 feet, and the lowest part 450 feet below the level of the sea. Much of it is covered with a white salt deposit. There is very little vegetation, and of animal life only snakes, lizards, and horned toads. Water springs are rare and people crossing the valley have suffered much, the temperature in summer being very high, sometimes more than 120° in the shade, while sand-storms are frequent.

DEAUVILLE (*do-veel'*), France, a fashionable watering-place at the mouth of the Touques in the Bay of the Seine, nine miles south of Havre. There is a fine sandy beach much frequented by royalty and the rich aristocracy of Europe. Trouville is across the Touques from Deauville.

DECCAN or **DEKHAN** (*dek'han*), a name generally given to the part of the Indian peninsula south of the river Nerbudda; sometimes restricted to the country between the Nerbudda and the Krishna.

DECEMVIRATE (*dee-sem'vir-ayt*), a commission of ten men who were elected to rule Rome for a year, about 450 B. C., and at the same time to study the laws and make a written code. As they did not finish compiling the code in one year, they were re-elected and under their leader, Appius Claudius, they appear to have tried to establish their power and continue to rule illegally. They were overthrown by a popular

insurrection in 449. The story of Virginia, which Macaulay has told in poetical form, belongs to this time. The Decemvirate drew up the Twelve Tables, short statements of the chief Roman laws, which were the foundation of Roman jurisprudence. (See also article *APPIUS CLAUDIUS CRASSUS*, in *Champlin's Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, the name given to the resolution proclaiming the American colonies free from England, written in 1776 chiefly by Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, assisted by John Adams of Massachusetts; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; Robert R. Livingston, of New York; and Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania. These men, members of the Continental Congress, were appointed a committee to draw up a statement declaring the attitude of the colonies toward England. On July 2, 1776, a resolution was adopted declaring the colonies to be free and independent states, and on July 4, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, written out, and signed by John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress. It was afterwards written on parchment and signed by the 56 representatives of the Colonies in the Congress. The original paper is preserved in Washington.

DECLARATION OF RIGHT, see **BILL OF RIGHTS**.

DEE, the name of three rivers in Great Britain, the most famous of which (70 miles long) flows through North Wales and Chester, into the Irish Sea. The name means the "Water of the Goddess." Its ancient name, and that of Chester, was *Deva*. The other two rivers are in Scotland, one (90 miles long) flowing into the North Sea at Aberdeen, and the other (50 miles long) into the Solway Firth. There are several famous references to the Dee in English literature, including the song in Isaac Bickerstaff's "Love in a Village":

There was a jolly miller once,
Lived on the river Dee;
He worked and sung from morn to night:
No lark more blithe than he.
And this the burden of his song
Forever used to be,—
I care for nobody, no, not I,
And no one cares for me.

Charles Kingsley wrote a well-known poem called "The Sands of Dee."

DEERFIELD, Massachusetts, a town on the Connecticut River where the Deerfield River joins it, settled in 1670. It suffered much from the Indians. In 1675 a company of eighty-four men, under Captain Thomas Lathrop, fell into an ambush at Bloody Brook, about a mile from the village, and nearly all were killed. One night in the

winter of 1704 the French and Indians attacked Deerfield, burning nearly all the houses, killing many of the people, and carrying more than a hundred away as captives. Among these was the minister Rev. John Williams and his family. On the second day's march his wife became so tired that she fell and the Indians killed her. Mr. Williams and his children were taken to Canada, and after two years were released. One of the daughters stayed with the Indians and married one of them. Mr. Williams published a book giving an interesting account of his captivity. The door of the old blockhouse in which the people of Deerfield defended themselves against the Indians still shows many bullet-holes and marks of tomahawks.

DELAGOA (*del-a-go'ah*) **BAY**, a bay of southeast Africa, opening into the Indian Ocean, the terminus of a railway running from the Transvaal to the coast. Portuguese East Africa, or Mozambique, borders on it.

DEL'A-WARE, a state of the United States, on the Atlantic Coast, between New Jersey and Maryland; area 2390 square miles, or about one-fourth as large as New Jersey; pop. 223,000; capital, Dover. Delaware is the smallest state in the Union except Rhode Island. In the northern part are low hills, but the southern part is flat and has many swamps. Delaware Bay, through which the Delaware River empties into the Atlantic, extends along most of its east side, but its shore is low and marshy and has scarcely any harbors. At Lewes, near where it opens into the Atlantic, a good harbor has been made by building into the sea a great stone wall called the Delaware Breakwater.

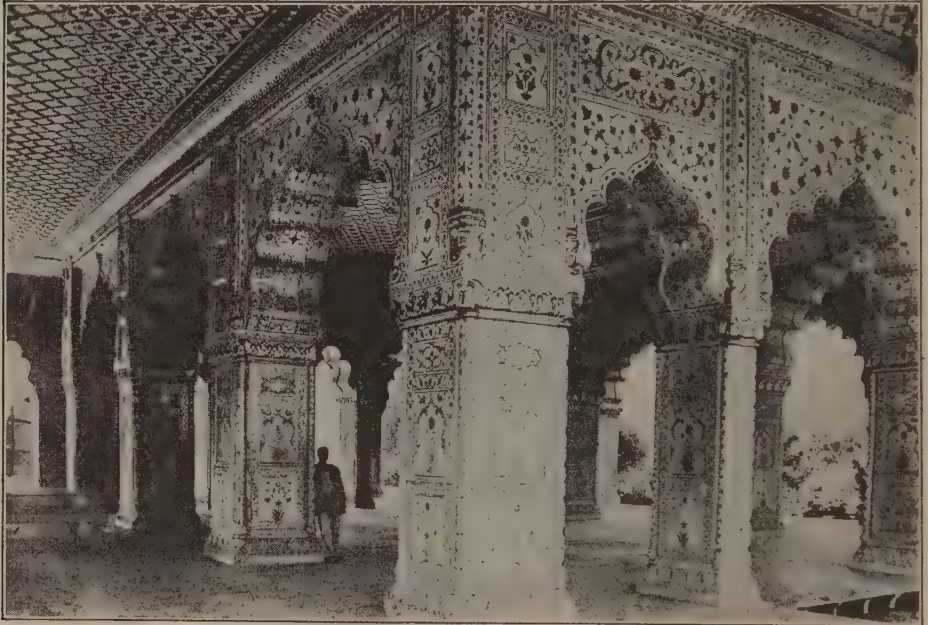
The state has flourishing factories, especially iron and steel works, powder factories, knitting mills, and leather works. Most of the people of Delaware, however, are farmers. Much corn and wheat are raised, and many tomatoes. Fruits, especially peaches, are grown for market. Some of the peach orchards have thousands of trees. The chief city is Wilmington. Delaware gets its name from the bay, which was named after Lord De la Warr, governor of Virginia, who went there in 1610; but Henry Hudson had been there the year before. The state was first settled by the Dutch and then by the Swedes. In 1655 the Dutch drove away the Swedes, and in 1664 the English took it from the Dutch. Delaware was one of the thirteen original states, and was the first one to agree to the Union.

DELAWARE BAY, an arm of the Atlantic between Delaware and New Jersey, into which the Delaware River empties. It is about 55 miles long, and about 25 miles broad at the widest point.

DELAWARE RIVER, a river of the eastern United States, which rises in New York State, and flows between New York and New Jersey on the east, and Pennsylvania and Delaware on the west. It broadens out into Delaware Bay about 40 miles below Philadelphia, and flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Its total length is about 350 miles. It is navigable for the largest steamers as far as Philadelphia. Other important cities on its banks are Trenton, Easton, Camden, and Wilmington.

ing to America. It was united to Rotterdam in 1886.

DELHI (*del'lee*), India, a city on the River Jumna, a branch of the Ganges, since 1912 capital of British India; pop. 300,000. It is a walled city with eleven gates, four of which open on the river. The seven on the land side are very large and are defended by strong towers. The walls and forts were built by Shah Jehan, when Delhi was the capital of the Mogul empire, at which time it is said to have had



PALACE OF THE PEACOCK THRONE AT DELHI, INDIA

DELFT, Netherlands, a town between Rotterdam and the Hague; pop. 35,000. It is divided by many canals, crossed by more than seventy bridges. Delft was once noted for its glazed earthenware, which took from it the name of Delft-ware, but little is now made there. The best is now made in England, where it is called "delf." On the roofs of many of the old houses in Delft may be seen boxes for storks, and it is considered a very fortunate thing for a family when one of these birds builds its nest and raises its young on the roof.

About six miles from Delft is Delft Haven, from which the Pilgrim Fathers sailed for Southampton (July 22, 1620) before com-

2,000,000 inhabitants. The palace of Shah Jehan was once the most magnificent one in India, but is now falling to ruin. In its great hall stood the famous Peacock Throne, made of gold and jewels, which cost \$30,000,000. The frame of this throne is in the Delhi museum, but the jewels were all carried off by the Persians. The chief mosque, called the Jumma Musjid, built of white marble, is one of the most splendid buildings in the world. In the country around Delhi are many ruins which show it to have once been a magnificent city. (See map of INDIA.)

Delhi was a great city as early as the 10th century. In the time of Shah Jehan it was called *Shahjehanabad* (City of the King of

the World). The British took it in 1803. There are a division of the Punjab, and a district of this division, called Delhi, the city being the capital of both.

DELOS (*dee'los*), the smallest island of the Cyclades; area, two square miles. The ancient Greeks believed that it was originally a floating island, and that Apollo and his sister Artemis were born there. The temple of Apollo at Delos was one of the most famous of ancient times. Many interesting architectural and sculptural remains have been excavated there by the French. (See also CYCLADES.)

DELPHI (*del'fy*), a city of ancient Greece, famous as the seat of the oracle of Apollo. It was situated at the base of Mount Parnassus, amid wild peaks, huge rocks, and high cliffs, and was noted for the number, value, and splendor of its treasures, especially the temple of Apollo. Whoever wanted to consult this oracle had to bring rich presents and offerings, and to go through a great many ceremonies, before he could receive his answer, which was given by a priestess called the *Pythia*. The spot where the oracle was uttered, called the *Pythium*, was believed to be the center of the earth. Vapor rose from a chasm in the earth there. The *Pythia* sat upon a tripod, in the midst of this vapor, which threw her into spasms, and the words she spoke when in this state were taken as the answer of Apollo.

In the ancient world there were many such shrines where oracles were uttered (see also DODONA). But Delphi was by far the most famous. Kings and governments sent from far distant countries to consult the Delphic oracle, and many important historical decisions were taken on its authority. Though many of the more advanced thinkers, such as Socrates, did not believe in oracles, the mass of the people continued to trust them blindly until Christianity came in.

DEMERARA (*dem-er-ah'rah*), the name of a river and a county of British Guiana. (See GUIANA.)

DENMARK, a country of Europe, between the North Sea and the Baltic; area 16,600 square miles, or about the same as that of New Hampshire and New Jersey together; pop. 3,300,000; capital, Copenhagen. Part of it is a peninsula, called Jutland, and the rest islands, of which the largest are called Zealand, Laaland, and Fünen. It is a low country, with no large rivers, but it has many fiords, or long bays, which reach far into the land. The climate is much like that of New York or Pennsylvania, though Denmark is so far north that in the middle of the winter the days are only six and a half hours

long. Nearly half of the people are farmers, Denmark having great dairy-farms where cattle are kept and butter and cheese are made. Danish butter put up in cans is sent even to Asia and South America.

By industry and scientific methods, the people raise enormous crops of wheat, other grains, and potatoes. Sugar beets are grown, and a good deal of sugar made. There are also rich fisheries.



DENMARK

Denmark is a kingdom; besides the king, there is a congress (called Rigsdag) much like that of the United States. Most of the people are Protestants, belonging to the Lutheran Church.

Denmark, called by the Danes Danmark, means the *mark* or land of the Danes. In early times, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were settled by a people called Scandinavians, or Northmen. The Northmen of Denmark became noted sailors, and about a thousand years ago they conquered Normandy, in France, and invaded England and Scotland, and at last (1017) Canute, a Danish king, ruled over England and later conquered Norway also. About the same time Denmark, which had before been pagan, became a Christian country. In 1397 Queen Margaret of Denmark conquered all of Sweden; and Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were united. But later Denmark lost one country after another, until it became a very small kingdom. As a result of a war with Germany

in 1864, she lost the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which Prussia took. After the World War Denmark demanded that the people of Schleswig should be allowed to vote whether they wished to stay with Germany or return to Denmark. The vote was taken in the spring of 1920, and those in the northern zone voted for Denmark, while those in the south voted for Germany. Denmark took possession of the regained territory amid great rejoicing of the people, who had always remained faithful to their mother country.

Besides the country properly called Denmark, the Danes own Greenland and the Farøe Islands. Iceland, though an independent state, is united to Denmark in that both countries have the same king.

DEN'VER, Colorado, the capital city, on the South Platte River, 65 miles north of Pikes Peak; pop. 256,500. It is situated on the borders of the Rocky Mountains, in a plain more than 5000 feet above the sea, and has a dry and healthful climate. It is an important railway and business center, in a great agricultural and mining district, and has a large trade in cotton, hides, and wool. Denver was founded in 1858, but has grown chiefly since 1878, when the silver and lead mines were opened in the Leadville hills.

DER'BY (English *dar'bee*), England, a town about 30 miles north of Birmingham; pop. 130,000. It manufactures silk, lace, and hosiery, and has been famous for its porcelain since about 1750. The first silk-mill in England was built there in 1718. Marble found near the city is used for making ornaments. Derby is noted for its many beautiful churches and public buildings.

Derby is the capital of the county of Derbyshire, which contains some very beautiful hilly scenery.

DER'WENT, a river in England, in the lake district of Cumberland, flowing into the Irish Sea. One of the chief lakes of the region, an expansion of the river, is called Derwentwater. The poet Wordsworth was born at Cockermouth in Cumberland, on the Derwent, and all his life he kept a passionate love for its scenery, which his poems have made famous.

There is a river in Derbyshire, England, flowing into the Trent, also called Derwent, and also famous for its scenery. It is about 50 miles long.

DES MOINES (*deh-moy'n'*), Iowa, the capital city, near the central part of the state, on the Des Moines River; pop. 126,500. It contains a fine capitol and other buildings, and has many large factories. Near the city are important coal mines. Des Moines was

founded in 1846, and became the state capital in 1857.

DE-TROIT', Michigan, the chief commercial city of the state, on the west side of the Detroit River; pop. 994,000. The Detroit River, which flows from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, separates Michigan from Canada. It is very deep at Detroit, and makes the best harbor on the Great Lakes. Many steamboats and other vessels are always to be seen there, and Detroit has a very large trade, much of which is with Canada. It has also large manufactures, and is the meeting-place of many railroads. It is called "the automobile capital of the world," for it manufactures more automobiles than any other city.

Detroit means the "Strait," and was named by the French, who first settled there in 1701. The Detroit River is really a strait and not a river. The English got Detroit in 1763, and held it until the end of the Revolution, when it became American territory. It was captured and held for a year by the British in the War of 1812. Detroit was the capital of Michigan until 1847.

DETTINGEN (*det'ing-en*), Bavaria, a village on the Main River, 16 miles southeast of Frankfurt, where one of the chief battles of the War of the Austrian Succession took place in 1743. Soon after the English came into the war, their army under King George II, with Austrian support, defeated the French there. (See also AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION, WAR OF.)

DEV'IL'S ISLAND, a small island off the coast of French Guiana; area about 16 square miles. It is sandy, dry, and hot, and is used by France as a prison for serious offenders. Among the famous prisoners confined there was Captain Alfred Dreyfus.

DEV'ON-PORT, England, a seaport of Devonshire; pop. 82,000. It is only two miles from Plymouth, and used to be called "Plymouth Dock." (See PLYMOUTH.)

DEVONSHIRE (*dev'on-sheer*), England, a county in the southwestern part, between the Bristol Channel and the English Channel, lying east of Cornwall; area 2612 square miles, larger than Delaware; pop. about 700,000. The coast is bold and rugged, with much fine scenery, and the interior is hilly and uneven. In the southern part is the famous moorland of Dartmoor, the scene of many well-known stories, including "Lorna Doone." Devonshire is one of the chief cattle and sheep-raising counties of England, and its dairy products, especially a kind of clotted milk called Devonshire cream, are famous everywhere. Its cider also is especially good. Devonshire contains many his-

toric and beautiful towns and cities, including Exeter, the capital; Plymouth and Devonport, famous seaports from which many of the hero explorers of England sailed in the sixteenth century; Barnstable, and Dartmouth.

DIARBEKR (*dee-ar-bek'r*), Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Diarbekr, a town on the upper Tigris; pop. about 40,000. It is on a rocky eminence in a well cultivated plain, and is surrounded by high walls flanked by towers and pierced by four gates. Its streets are dirty, but it contains many fine mosques, bazaars, baths, etc., and is said to have had 400,000 inhabitants in the eighteenth century. The chief manufactures are of red and yellow morocco. Diarbekr is the ancient *Amida*, which was enlarged and fortified by Constantine, and was sacked by Timur in the 14th century. The Turks captured it in 1515.

DIEPPE (*dee-ep'*), France, a seaport town in Normandy, on the English Channel; pop. 25,000. It is celebrated for its fisheries, especially of oysters, for its ship-building, and for its manufactures of ivory and paper. In the summer Dieppe is one of the principal watering-places in France, and is visited by great numbers of people, who go there to bathe and enjoy the fine scenery and pure air.

Dieppe was founded in the 10th century. It gets its name from a Norman word meaning deep water.

DIET (*dy'et*), the name given to the legislative assemblies of various countries, including Denmark, Sweden, different states of the former German Empire, and Japan. The great formal assembly of Councilors of the Holy Roman Empire was called the Diet. Of the Imperial Diets the most famous are the one held at Worms in 1521, which condemned Martin Luther as a heretic, and the one held at Augsburg in 1530, at which the Augsburg Confession was presented. (See *WORMS* and *AUGSBURG*.) The Assembly or Reichstag of Germany is often called a Diet.

DIJON (*dee'zhon*), France, a city in the department of Côte-d'Or, 160 miles southeast of Paris; pop 77,000. It is a handsome town, with many fine old buildings, and is the chief place where Burgundy wine is sold. It has a large trade in grain, flour, and wool.

Dijon was called by the Romans *Dibiodunum*, or the fort on the two waters, meaning the rivers Ouche and Suzon, which meet there; and its present name has grown out of that. It was once the capital of Burgundy.

DINANT (*dee'nahn*), Belgium, a town in the province of Namur, on the Meuse River; pop. 8000. Before the World War it had

many notable buildings, including the Church of Notre Dame and the Town Hall, which was once the palace of the princes of Liège. There were manufactures of paper, carpets, beer, leather, etc., and the city was noted for its copper and brass ware. It was captured by the Germans during the invasion of Belgium in 1914 and suffered severely.

DI-REC'TO-RY, The, a body of five men to whom the executive power in France was committed in 1795 by the new constitution of the Republic. Two legislative bodies, called the Council, elected its members. Although the individual Directors were changed, the Directory continued to hold the chief power until 1799, when it was overthrown by Napoleon. In French the Directory is called *la Directoire* (*dee-rek-twar'*). Its most famous members were Barras and Sieyès. (See articles *BARRAS*, *SIEYÈS*, and *NAPOLEON*, in *Champlin's Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

DISMAL (*diz'mal*) **SWAMP**, a large area of marshy land in Virginia and northern North Carolina, about 30 miles long, and 10 miles broad, containing 150,000 acres. At one time it was entirely covered by trees and brushwood, which made it almost impossible to penetrate. It has now been partly cleared and drained. In the central part of the swamp is Drummond's Lake, seven miles long, which was the scene of Thomas Moore's poem, "Lake of the Dismal Swamp." A canal passes through the swamp, connecting Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound, which forms a link in a chain of waterways extending along the coast from New York to Florida.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (*ko-lum'-bee-ah*), the federal district which contains the capital of the United States. It lies on the northeastern side of the Potomac River, surrounded on three sides by Maryland; area 60 square miles; pop. 437,500 (having the same boundaries as the city of Washington). It was chosen in 1790 as a seat for the capital of the United States. At first it was ten miles square, or 100 square miles in all, part in Maryland and part in Virginia; but in 1846 the part in Virginia was given back to that state. Up to 1871 the District was governed by Congress; since then it has had a governor, and in 1878 it was placed in charge of three commissioners appointed by the president. It was named in honor of Columbus.

DIXMUDE (*dees-muhd'*), Belgium, a town on the Yser River, about 10 miles south of Ostend, which became famous during the World War. It was the center of a strip of territory along the western edge of Belgium which was held by the Belgian army

after the German invasion in 1914. There were many attacks upon it, throughout the war, but it remained in the possession of the Allies.

DNIEPER (*nee'per*), a river of Russia, after the Volga and Danube the largest in Europe; total length, about 1400 miles. It rises in the government of Smolensk, and flows into the Black Sea. It is navigable for nearly its entire length. The ancients called it Boristhenes. (See map of RUSSIA.)

DNIESTER (*nees'ter*), a river of eastern Europe, which rises in the Carpathian Mountains and flows into the Black Sea; total length about 850 miles. Its navigation was once interrupted at the Yampol rapids, but they have been much improved by the Russian government.

DOBRUJA (*do-broo'jah*), or **DOBROGEA** (*do-bro'zhah*), a Rumanian territory between the Danube River and the Black Sea; area approximately 9000 square miles; pop. 400,000. Most of the land is marshy and unhealthy, but there are some fertile spots. The chief industry is the raising of sheep and cattle. Among the people are Rumanians, Bulgars, Greeks, Turks and Jews. During the World War Dobruja was invaded in turn by the Rumanian, Austrian and German armies. The Treaty of Versailles awarded it to Rumania.

DO-DO'NA, an ancient city of Epirus, Greece, seat of the most ancient oracle of Greece, dedicated to Zeus, or Jupiter. The temple stood in a grove of lofty oak trees, and the answers of the god to the questions asked him were supposed to be given by the wind rustling through the branches, on which brazen vessels were hung so as to clang together. The temple was destroyed in 219 B. C. and no remains of it are now to be seen. (See also DELPHI.)

DOGGER BANK, a submerged sand bank in the central part of the North Sea, beginning about 36 miles east of Flamborough Head, and extending east-northeast to within 60 miles of Jutland. It is a great fishing ground. On the night of Oct. 21, 1904, the Russian Baltic Fleet, which was on its way to Japan, attacked several English fishing boats there, having mistaken them for Japanese ships. One boat was sunk and two men were killed. An international commission held that the Russian Admiral Rojestvensky was guilty of carelessness, and the owners of the boat and the relatives of the dead and wounded were compensated by the Russian government.

DOLOMITES (*dol'o-mytz*), a division of the Alps mountains in the Tyrol district of northwestern Italy. The name comes from

the mineral dolomite, a kind of white marble, of which some whole peaks consist. The mountains are famous for their beautiful and picturesque scenery and are a favorite resort for tourists. The highest peak is Marmolata, about 11,000 feet high.

DOMESDAY or **DOOMSDAY** (*doomz'-day*) **BOOK**, a register of the lands owned by every man in England, with their value, begun by William the Conqueror about 1080 and finished in 1086. The purpose of the survey as recorded in the Domesday Book was to determine the amount of military aid each subject, under the feudal system, was bound to give to the sovereign. The northern counties were not included in it. The taxes were levied by it until 1522, and it is still extremely valuable as a record of the time. The name came from the fact that its decision was final, and every man was doomed to pay his feudal dues as it assessed him.

DOMINICA (*dom-ee-nee'ka*), a British island of the West Indies, in the Leeward group, north of Martinique; area 291 square miles; pop. 34,000; capital, Roseau. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was owned for many years by France, but became a British possession in 1763. Sugar is the principal product.

DOMINICAN (*do-min'i-kan*) **REPUBLIC** or **SANTO DOMINGO** (*san'to do-min'go*), a republic on the east end of the island of Haiti; area 18,750 square miles, or about as large as New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island put together; pop. about 897,000, mostly mixed Indians, Spaniards, and negroes; capital, Santo Domingo. The Republic of Haiti occupies the other end of the island, and the boundary between the two countries is about 193 miles long. The island is one of the largest and most beautiful of the West Indies, and is very fertile. The Dominican Republic has mines of gold, copper, and other minerals, as well as great plantations of sugar-cane and tobacco. The people are Roman Catholics and speak Spanish. (See map of WEST INDIES.)

Santo Domingo belonged to Spain, but became independent in 1844. For forty years after 1863, there was a series of revolutions and civil wars, which left the republic with a huge debt and no industries, and it seemed as if the European nations would step in to collect the money which was owed to them, unless the United States did something about it. So in 1905 the United States took charge of the customs receipts of the republic and adjusted the debt, and in 1908 a formal treaty was signed, which practically stated that the republic was in bankruptcy



IN THE DOLOMITES, LOOKING DOWN ON A SEA OF CLOUDS

and that the United States was the receiver. After a few years the affairs of the country began to go better, and the debt was greatly reduced. The treaty runs till 1958. In 1916 there was an insurrection against the United States, but it was immediately suppressed, and military occupation of the country by United States troops followed. The people wanted their liberty back, and the United States agreed to evacuate the country eventually, when certain conditions had been carried out.

DOMREMY (*don-ray-mee'*), or **Domremy-la-Pucelle** (*pu-sel'*), France, a village in the department of Vosges, the birthplace of Joan of Arc. The house in which she was born and the church in which she worshipped are there and are places of pilgrimage for many thousands every year. During the World War Domrémy was near the military operations in the Vosges and in Lorraine and was visited by thousands of American soldiers.

DON, a river in southeastern Russia, flowing into the Sea of Azov; length about 1100

miles, navigable for 700 miles. The ancients called it the **Tanais** (*tan'ay-is*).

DONA UWORTH (*do-naw-vurt'*), Bavaria, a small town on the Danube, 25 miles north of Augsburg, which was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632 and retaken by Ferdinand II in 1634, during the Thirty Years' War. In 1805 Marshal Soult with a French army defeated the Austrians there. Donauwörth is not far from Blenheim, the scene of the Duke of Marlborough's most famous victory.

DONEGAL (*don-ee-gahl'*), a county of Ulster, Ireland, north of Donegal Bay and south and east of the Atlantic; area 1870 square miles; pop. 168,000.

DOOMSDAY BOOK, see **DOMESDAY BOOK**.

DORDRECHT (*dor'drecht*), or **DORT**, Netherlands, a town on an island of the Maas, 11 miles southeast of Rotterdam; pop. 54,000. It is a seaport, and has ship-building yards, and a considerable trade. In the Middle Ages it was the most important

commercial city of the Netherlands. In 1618-19 a meeting of delegates from the Dutch church, which was attended by representatives of the English and Scotch churches, met at Dordrecht to settle questions of doctrine. This conference is known as the Synod of Dort.

The town was on the mainland until 1421, when a terrible flood overran a district about 40 square miles in extent, destroying 72 towns and villages, and killing 100,000 people. A hundred islands, on one of which Dordrecht is situated, were formed by this flood. Many quaint old houses, a beautiful Gothic church, and other buildings remain as monuments of the former prosperity of the place. (See map of NETHERLANDS.)

DO'RIS, an ancient country of northern Greece, from which came the people called Dorians, the great colonizers of early Greek times. They settled themselves in Argolis and other parts of Greece, in Crete, and in various parts of Asia Minor.

DORTMUND (*dor't'moondt*), Germany, a city of Prussia; pop. 295,000. It is the center of a mining region, and has important manufactures of iron and steel, porcelain, and cotton, linen, and woolen goods. It is an old city, being mentioned in the 9th century.

DOUAI or **DOUAY** (*doo-ay'*), France, a town on the Scarpe, 18 miles south of Lille, and not far from Arras; pop. 36,000.

Douai was a Roman town called Duacum in the time of Caesar. It has belonged at different times to France, Flanders, and Spain. In 1568 a Roman Catholic college and theological seminary was set up there for the education of young Englishmen, and the translation of the Bible called the Douai was made by Englishmen connected with it.

Some of the bitterest fighting of the World War went on in this industrial region of northeast France, and Douai was one of the towns which suffered most severely from the Germans. It was occupied, pillaged, and many of its inhabitants deported.

DOUAUMONT (*doo-o-mon'h*'), one of the forts of Verdun, which was successively captured and recaptured by French and German forces during the attacks on Verdun in 1916. (See VERDUN.)

DOULLENS (*doo-lon'h*'), France, a town in the department of the Somme, 19 miles north of Amiens; pop. 6000. It is a very old place and in the Middle Ages was strongly fortified. In 1595 it was besieged and taken by the Spaniards, but in 1598 was restored to France. On the 25th of March, 1918, during one of the last great German drives of the World War, a famous conference was held at Doullens, at which Field-Marshal Haig

and General Pétain, Lord Milner and Clémenceau were present, as well as Marshal (then General) Foch. At this conference it was decided that Foch should be made commander-in-chief of the French and British armies in France.

DO'VER, Delaware, the capital city of the state, 9 miles west of Delaware Bay; pop. 4000. It is the center of a fruit-growing district, and has fruit-packing factories and flour mills.

DOVER, England, a city on that part of the English Channel called the Straits of Dover; pop. 40,000. It is the principal English seaport for vessels crossing the channel. On a high chalk hill near Dover is a very old castle, part of which was built by the Romans, not long after the time of Christ. Within the walls are a Roman light-house and the ruins of a church which is probably the oldest in England and one of the oldest in the world, having been built when many of the people of Britain were savages and idolaters. Dover Castle has a large magazine and barracks for soldiers. In 1670 King Charles II of England and Louis XIV signed a secret treaty at Dover, by which the French king, in return for aid against Holland, was to furnish ships and a great deal of money to Charles.

The Romans had a fortified town there called Dubris, from which Dover gets its name. It was burned by the Normans in 1066. Later it became an important naval station, and was strongly fortified. During the World War, it was the scene of great activity. It was one of the chief naval bases of England and practically all the forces sent to France and elsewhere sailed from there. (See map of ENGLAND.)

DOVER, Straits of (French, *Pas de Calais*), the straits connecting the English Channel with the North Sea, and separating England from France. They extend from Dungeness and Cape Gris Nez to the South Foreland and Calais; length, 24 miles; breadth at Dover, the narrowest place, 21 miles. Many plans for tunneling under the straits have been made. These straits are probably the most frequented sea route in the world. One of the first famous airplane flights was the crossing of the Straits of Dover by the French aeronaut Louis Blériot, in 1909. During the World War the straits were crossed thousands of times by the British in transporting troops to and from France, and in sending ammunition and other supplies to the army. That this was done with almost no loss of life, in spite of the German submarines, was due to the famous English naval force known as "the Dover Patrol." (See map of ENGLAND.)

DOW'NING STREET, a famous but very narrow and short street in London, leading into Whitehall, in which are the treasury building and various important offices of the government. The British Prime Minister lives at Number 10, Downing Street. The name "Downing Street" is consequently often used, as we use "the White House," to mean the

souri. In 1834 he was taken by his master to Illinois, which was a free state, and later into the territory of Minnesota, where slavery was forbidden by the Missouri Compromise. After a time the slave and his master returned to Missouri, where Dred Scott was sold to a citizen of another state. He claimed to be a free negro, on the ground



NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, RESIDENCE OF THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

executive power of the government; as "Downing Street thinks," or "Downing Street has decided," etc.

DRED SCOTT DECISION, a famous judicial decision made by Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court, in 1857, bearing on the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise. Dred Scott was the slave of an army surgeon whose home was in Mis-

souri. In 1834 he was taken by his master to Illinois, which was a free state, and later into the territory of Minnesota, where slavery was forbidden by the Missouri Compromise. The case was taken through successive courts and finally by appeal, reached the Supreme Court of the United States. Its decision put Dred Scott out of court, on the ground that a slave, or the descendant of a slave, could not be a citizen of the United States, and so

could have no standing in the Federal Courts. Moreover, as slaves were property, and Congress was obliged to protect property, Congress should protect the owners of slaves in the territories, and should allow them to move from one part of the Union to another, taking their negroes with them. This part of the decision as given by Chief Justice Taney practically annulled the Missouri Compromise. It was received with dismay and indignation in the North, and increased the hard feeling which led to the break between the Northern and Southern States. Taney, a very able man who was Chief Justice for many years, has been bitterly assailed because of it.

DREP'A-NUM, the ancient name of Trapani, a seaport in Sicily. Near it the Carthaginian fleet defeated the Roman fleet in 249 B. C., during the Punic Wars.

DRESDEN (*drez'den*), Germany, capital of Saxony, a city on the River Elbe, 100 miles south of Berlin; pop. 550,000. It is divided into the old and the new town by the river, which is crossed by fine bridges. The city has many beautiful squares and streets, and abounds in handsome buildings and palaces. The Hohenzollerns had a fine palace there. Dresden is noted for its picture-gallery, one of the finest in Europe. Among its celebrated paintings are the "Sistine Madonna" of Raphael, "The Night of the Birth of Christ" by Correggio, and pictures by Titian, Paul Veronese, Leonardo da Vinci, and other famous artists. In the royal palace is one of the finest collections of jewels, carvings, and other art treasures in the world. The library is one of the largest in Germany. Dresden has many celebrated schools and art academies.

Dresden gets its name from an old Slav word (*drezany*), meaning the haven. It was founded by Slavs about 1206. On Aug. 26, 1813, the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies attacked the French in Dresden, but Napoleon arrived with reinforcements, and on the next day won a great victory. A garrison of 30,000 men which he left in Dresden was surrounded by the Russians and compelled to surrender (Nov. 11, 1813). (See map of GERMANY.)

DREYFUS (*dry'fus*) **CASE**, a famous legal case in France, what the French call a *cause célèbre*, which ended with the entire exoneration of the accused man by the Court of Cassation, or Supreme Court of France, in 1906, twelve years after his arrest. On Oct. 15, 1894, a French army captain, named Alfred Dreyfus, was arrested, charged with selling military secrets to the enemy. He was tried by court martial in secret, convicted, publicly disgraced, and sent to solitary con-

finement on Devil's Island. But it soon was noised about that he was really innocent, that others were guilty, and that the fact that he was a Jew was a reason for his persecution. A strong campaign was waged in the press against the army and the government, and a sad state of corruption in high circles was exposed. The great novelist, Zola, came out strongly for Dreyfus. Everybody in France took sides, for or against. Finally Dreyfus was brought back to France, tried once more, declared guilty "under extenuating circumstances," pardoned, Sept. 1899, and finally declared entirely innocent (July 12, 1906). The case still went on in the press, however, and up to the very time of the World War any mention of it was bound to arouse the most heated controversy. It had done too much political damage and aroused too many private hatreds to be forgotten easily. An entire ministry had been driven from office; Zola had been forced into exile; a Colonel Henry, of the War Intelligence Department, had confessed to forgery and committed suicide, and nearly everybody in office had been convicted or suspected of some villainy. (See also article DREYFUS, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

DROGHEDA (*dro'hee-dah*), Ireland, a seaport in Leinster, on the Boyne, 26 miles north of Dublin; pop. 12,000. Cromwell took it and massacred the garrison in 1649. It surrendered to William III in 1690 after the Battle of the Boyne.

DRUIDS (*droo'idz*), the priests and wise men of the ancient Celtic tribes in Britain and Gaul, chiefly in Wales and Brittany. They lived in oak forests, where they attended to their religious duties, and taught young men, who went to them in great numbers. They were the priests, philosophers, teachers, physicians, and judges of the people, and if anyone refused to submit to their sentence he was made an outlaw and cut off from all human sympathy. They were governed by an Arch-Druid, who held his office for life. Their worship was dark, cruel, and bloody, and they sacrificed human beings on their altars, as well as beasts. The oak and many plants, among them the mistletoe, were held sacred by them. The Druids were gradually driven out of their strongholds by the Roman troops, their last resting-place being the island of Anglesea.

DRURY (*droo'ree*) **LANE**, a street in London, England, near the Strand, which was one of the chief thoroughfares of that section of the city in the 17th century. The name came from a house built there in the reign of King Henry VIII by Sir William Drury, while the neighborhood was very

fashionable. One of the most famous theaters of London, associated with David Garrick, who was part owner of it, Mrs. Siddons, and many other great actors, stands near Drury Lane and is called by its name. It was first opened in 1663.

DRUSES (*droo'sez*), a body of people of Syria, who live chiefly in the Lebanon Mountains. They were originally a sect of fanatical Mohammedans who fled from Egypt to Palestine in the 10th century to escape persecution, and settled in the mountains. They believe that there have been ten incarnations of God on the earth, the last one having been

DU'AL MON'AR-CHY, the name given to the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, composed of the two kingdoms of Austria and Hungary, the two enjoying, in theory, equal rights. (See **AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY**.)

DUB'LIN, Ireland, the capital city, on the eastern coast, at the mouth of the River Liffey in Dublin Bay; pop. 400,000. Part of the city is well built and handsome, but many streets are filthy and the houses little better than huts. The river, which divides it into two nearly equal parts, is crossed by several fine bridges. Many of the public buildings and churches are handsome, and Dublin has



THE RIVER LIFFY, DUBLIN

one of the Caliphs. The name comes from their first Syrian leader, Ismail Darazi, or Durzi. They have gradually given up many peculiar religious customs which they used to observe, but they remain warlike and hostile to the Christian inhabitants of Lebanon, known as Maronites. In 1860 the Druses fell upon the Maronites and massacred them, and stirred up the neighboring Mohammedans to such religious frenzy that they also massacred the Christians in many communities. The Druses were put down by Turkish and French troops.

DRY TORTUGAS (*tor-too'gaz*), a group of ten coral islands in the Gulf of Mexico, southwest of Florida, and included in Monroe County, Florida. On Garden Key, one of the islands, are a lighthouse and Fort Jefferson, where during the Civil War Confederate prisoners were kept.

many squares and gardens. Phoenix Park is one of the finest in Europe. Trinity College has 1300 students and a very fine library. Queens University and the Roman Catholic University are modern. Dublin has few manufactures, the most important being porter and silk-poplin. The harbor, though good, is not deep enough for very large ships, and most of the trade is with England. (See map with article **ENGLAND**.)

Dublin (Irish *dubh-linn*) means "black pool." The city is very old, having been known to the Romans not long after the time of Christ. It was first taken by the English in 1170.

In the Irish Rebellion which broke out on Easter Monday, 1916, Dublin was the center of the fighting which went on for several days. The post office and other public buildings, as well as many business houses, were

wrecked, and a number of people were killed. It was the seat of the Sinn Fein government, which was organized after this rebellion. (See IRELAND.) In 1922 the Irish Free State was formally set up at Dublin, and the Dail Eireann, or Chamber of Deputies, meets there.

DULUTH (*du-looth'*), Minnesota, a city and port at the west end of Lake Superior; pop. 99,000. It has a fine harbor, is the meeting-place of several railroads, and has a large trade, especially in wheat. Many ships are built there.

discussions in the Duma. However, the working men and soldiers were not satisfied with this government, because the Duma was made up of educated men, many of them rich and well-to-do, and quite conservative, and the working people wanted more radical measures than the Duma would carry through. Kerensky became dictator, but could not control the movement which had swept the Czar from the throne, and soon the heads of the Soviets, or Councils of Workingmen and Soldiers, took possession of



CAERLAVEROCK CASTLE, DUMFRIES, SCOTLAND

DUMA (*doo'mah*), the name given to the former Russian legislative assembly, established in 1905 by the revolution in Russia after the Russo-Japanese war. In 1917, with discontent seething all over Russia, defeat adding to the sufferings of the people, and famine in Petrograd, the Duma attempted some reforms and the Czar issued a proclamation dissolving it. It refused to dissolve, and was supported by the workingmen and soldiers. The Czar was forced to abdicate, and a new government was set up, headed by Prince Lvof, who had been a leader of the

the government. These men, Lenin and Trotsky, and their party, dissolved the Duma. (See also BOLSHIEVIST REVOLUTION.)

DUM-BARTON, Scotland, a seaport on the Leven, 13 miles northwest of Glasgow; pop. 22,000. Ship-building is the chief industry. About a mile below the town is Dumbarton Castle, on a very high steep rock which is almost an island at high water. This castle, which is sometimes called the Gibraltar of Scotland, was a fortified place more than a thousand years ago, and is very famous in Scottish history. William Wallace was im-

prisoned there before he was taken to London to be executed, and his great two-handed sword is still kept there. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

DUMFRIES (*dum-frees'*), Scotland, a town on the river Nith; pop. 19,000. It is near the borders of England, and was often plundered and burned in the early wars. It has manufactures of tweeds, and carries on a flourishing trade in live stock. Robert Burns lived there the last years of his life, and was buried there. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

DU'NA, sometimes called the **Southern Dvina**, a river in Russia, Poland, and Latvia, flowing into the Gulf of Riga, near Riga; length about 650 miles. In 1916 a great battle was fought on its banks, in which the Russians were defeated by the Germans with a loss of 140,000 men.

DUNBAR (*dun-bar'*), Scotland, a seaport near the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 27 miles east of Edinburgh; pop. 3000. There is a famous castle, now in ruins, where Mary Queen of Scots was held a prisoner by Bothwell in 1568. In 1296 the Scots under John Baliol, who was king of Scotland, were defeated there by the English, and Baliol resigned the crown. In 1650 another battle took place at Dunbar, in which Oliver Cromwell defeated the Scotch royalists and got control of Scotland. (See CIVIL WAR, ENGLISH, in this volume; also article BOTHWELL in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

DUN-DEE', Scotland, a town on the Firth of Tay; pop. 182,000. It has fine docks and quays, which are always crowded with ships, and many are built there. More coarse linen cloth and jute are made than in any other city of Great Britain. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

DUNEDIN (*dun-ee'din*), New Zealand, capital of Otago province, on the southeast coast of South Island; pop. 70,000. It has a considerable trade, especially in wool and woollen goods and grain. Otago University was established there in 1871. Dunedin was founded in 1848, but its prosperity dates from 1861, when important gold fields were discovered near it.

DUNFERMLINE (*dun-ferm'-lin*), Scotland, a town 13 miles northwest of Edinburgh; pop. 41,000. It was once a noted place, Dunfermline Abbey being long the place of burial of the Scottish kings. The body of Robert Bruce was found in 1818 in a lead coffin under the pulpit. King Charles I of England was born in Dunfermline. The town is now principally noted for its manufactures of linen damask.

Dunfermline means the "fort of the winding pool."

DUN'KIRK, France, the most northern city of France, called **Dunkerque** (*dun-kerk'*), by the French, on the Strait of Dover; pop. 40,000. Being nearer to England than almost any other French town, Dunkirk was always an important place in the wars between England and France. It was taken several times by the English and also by the Spaniards, who in the 16th century had possession of Belgium and were often at war with the French. In 1662 the English sold it to France, and though they afterward bombarded it twice, they could never get it back. It was bombarded during the World War both by sea and land, and in the fall of 1917 a great deal of damage with considerable loss of life was caused. It was also often visited by German airplanes, which dropped bombs on the city.

Dunkirk means the kirk or "church on the dunes." It got its name from a chapel built there in the 7th century on the dunes, or sand-hills.

DUNSINANE (*dun-sin-ayn'*), or **DUN-SIN'NAN**, a height in Perthshire, Scotland, 9 miles northeast of Perth, on which are the remains of the so-called "Macbeth's castle." Siward, Earl of Northumberland, defeated Macbeth there in 1054. (See also article MACBETH, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

DUQUESNE (*doo-kayn'*), a French fort erected in 1754 on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, and taken by the English in 1758, during the French and Indian War. (See PITTSBURGH.)

DURAZZO (*doo-rat'so*), Albania, a seaport on the Adriatic, 50 miles south of Scutari; pop. 5000. It is a very ancient city, having been founded about 625 B.C., when it was known as Epidamnos. Under Roman rule, it was called Dyrrachium, and was prosperous and populous. It was the terminus of a great military road. In 48 B.C. Pompey and Cæsar met there in a battle, which Pompey won. The Turks conquered Durazzo in 1501, and it nominally belonged to them until the World War, although Italian influence was very strong in its commercial and political affairs. On Feb. 28, 1916, it was taken by the Austrians, and taken from them by the Italians in the following year. The Italians set up a provisional government and remained in control until 1920, when the independence of Albania was recognized by the great powers. (See also ALBANIA.)

DURHAM (*dur'am*), England, capital city of the county of Durham, on the River Wear; pop. 15,000. It is a very old town, supposed to have been a Roman station. Its beautiful cathedral, on a steep hill above the river, was built during the first half of the 12th

century, and is one of the finest Norman churches in existence. The buildings of the old monastery still stand, in good condition. The castle, founded by William the Conqueror in 1072, is now occupied by Durham University.

DÜSSELDORF (*dee'sel-dorf*), Germany, a city in Prussia, at the junction of the river Düssel with the Rhine, 20 miles from Cologne; pop. 365,000. It has a large trade by railroads and steamboats, and important manufactures, but is best known for its school of painting, led by Peter von Cornelius in the early 19th century and later by Wilhelm von Schadow. Many great artists were educated there, who had much influence on modernizing painting in Germany. Düsseldorf means the town on the Düssel. (See map of **GERMANY**.)

DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY, a trading company organized in Holland in 1602, which received from the government of the Netherlands the exclusive right to trade on the further side of the Strait of Magellan and the Cape of Good Hope, that is, in India and the Orient. It was allowed to establish and fortify colonies, make treaties, and employ soldiers and fleets, like the government itself. It founded the colony of Batavia, Java,

and in the 17th century controlled the chief ports of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java and Borneo, doing an immense business in those islands and in South Africa. It was dissolved in 1795. The development of the rich Dutch colonies in the East Indies, among the most densely populated and most productive countries in the world, was due to it.

DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY, a rich and prosperous trading association in the Netherlands in the 17th century, which received from the government the exclusive right to trade on the American and African coasts, and built colonies, fortified them, employed soldiers and ships of war, as if the company were a sovereign power. It made war on Spanish and Portuguese colonies, captured many of their ships, and took much valuable booty. The colony of New Netherlands, now New York, was made by this company; also the Dutch colonies in Brazil, the West Indies, New Guinea, and on the Gold Coast. It spent so much money on its wars, and lost so much in the colonies like New Netherlands which were captured by foreign nations, that it was dissolved in 1674.

DVINA (*dvee-nah'*) or **DWINA** (*dwee'-nah*), a river of northern Russia, flowing into the White Sea; length about 1,000 miles.

E

EAST AF'RI-CA, British, a territory belonging to Great Britain, on the Indian Ocean, between Abyssinia and Somaliland on the north, and Portuguese East Africa on the south. It includes the colonies and protectorates of Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland, and Tanganyika (which was part of German East Africa until the World War). (See map of AFRICA; also articles on separate colonies.)

EAST AFRICA, German, a former German possession on the Indian Ocean, south of British East Africa and north of Portuguese East Africa; area about 380,000 square miles. It was conquered by British, Belgian and Portuguese troops from the neighboring colonies during the World War, and was divided among them as follows: Great Britain took Tanganyika, much the largest part, and added it to British East Africa; Belgium took the Urundi and Ruanda districts on the west and added them to the Congo; Portugal took the southwest corner and added it to Mozambique, or Portuguese East Africa. The people are very crude and uncivilized, and very few Europeans have settled among them. The chief resource is the forests, which may yield harvests of fine timber when developed.

EAST AFRICA, Portuguese, see **MOZAMBIQUE**.

EASTER (*ees'ter*) **ISLAND**, an island in the South Pacific, about 2300 miles west of the coast of Chile, so called because it was discovered by the Dutch navigator Roggeveen on Easter Day, 1772. It is about eleven miles long by six broad, and is of volcanic origin, rising 1200 feet above the sea. Its natives, of the Polynesian race, are now reduced to a few hundred. The island is noted for several hundred gigantic stone statues, some of them forty feet high. They are made of the stone found on the island and are fairly well chiseled. Their origin is unknown. Since 1888 the island has belonged to Chile.

EASTERN EM'PIRE, called also the **Byzantine Empire**. A quarter of a century after the death of Constantine the Great, the Roman Empire was divided into two parts: the eastern portion, with Constantinople for its capital, taking the name of Eastern or Byzantine Empire, and the western, with Rome as its chief city, that of the Western Empire. These two parts were united under the Emperor Theodosius the Great, but after him, A.D. 395, they were

again separated, his son Arcadius taking the East, and a younger son, Honorius, the West. From this time the empire remained divided. The early Byzantine emperors were mostly weak monarchs and their court presented a sad picture of depravity. The first of these rulers worthy of being remembered was Justinian. His great generals, Belisarius and Narses, conquered the Vandals and the Ostrogoths. Under his orders the code of Roman law, known as the Justinian Code, was compiled. His successors were very corrupt and the people were sunk in wickedness, but Constantinople was through the Middle Ages the seat of learning and refinement. Ancient traditions of art, architecture and learning never entirely died out there, and the Byzantine style influenced all of eastern Europe until the Renaissance. When Italian students in the thirteenth century began to read Greek, and copy and translate Greek manuscripts, it was from Constantinople that they got most of their books and their teachers.

In 1057 Isaac Angelus, having been deprived of the throne by his brother Alexius, presented himself in Venice before the leaders of the Fourth Crusade and begged their aid. The Western knights went to Constantinople and took it, but when they demanded a great reward for this, the people excited an insurrection, during which the emperor and his son died. The Franks then made themselves masters of Constantinople and the neighboring country, parcelling the land out among their chiefs, the imperial family making the seat of their empire at Nicæa. In 1260 one of these emperors, Michael Palæologus, succeeded in getting back Constantinople. He was an able prince, but he lost the favor of the people by attempting to bring the Greek Church under the rule of the pope. During the reign of his successors the Ottoman Turks took many parts of the empire, and pressed close up to Constantinople, which at last fell into their power in 1453. Thus ended the Eastern Empire, its ancient seat becoming the residence of the sultan.

EASTERN RUMELIA (*roo-mee'lee-ah*), the southern part of Bulgaria, lying between the Balkan Mountains and Bulgaria proper; area about 13,500 square miles. The treaty of Berlin freed it from Turkey, to whom it had belonged for centuries, and made it autonomous, with a governor appointed by Turkey. In 1885 the people overthrew this government and joined Bulgaria.



THE EAST INDIES

EAST INDIA COMPANY, the name given in various countries to organizations for trade with the East, formed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The most famous are the English, French, and Dutch East India Companies, all of which had a great deal of influence in building up the colonial empire of the nations they represented. (See **DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY**.) The English company was organized in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, soon after regular trade routes were established to India, and was granted the right to make settlements, build forts, employ soldiers, and rule the territory around the trading post like a sovereign nation. The chief officials of the company thus had great power, and often became very rich, living like princes. In India they had practically no interference from home, as the voyage to England took six months, and there was no telegraph. Their only rivals were the members of the French East India Company, who, with their capital at Pondichery, began to think of using the power of the company to build up a great French

Empire. They began to try to get control of the English trade, and to stir up the natives against the Englishmen. The English and French companies then had a war, of which the hero was the famous English soldier Lord Robert Clive. He had come to India at the age of 18, as a poor clerk in the company offices, but when the war began, he proved to be a military genius and was given command of all the English troops. By the time he was twenty-seven years old he had conquered all the disputed territory for the English, and completely broken up the French power. Some years later he won the battle of Plassey against the natives, bringing the great province of Bengal under English rule, and his later negotiations established England supreme in all India. (See **CLIVE, ROBERT**, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.) After this the East India Company ruled India for nearly a century. It became fabulously rich, and rather corrupt, and in 1857-8 the Indian Mutinies took place. After they were suppressed, the English government took over the authority the company had held, and

in 1858 India was proclaimed part of the British empire.

EAST INDIES (*in'deez*), a name given to the group of islands lying between Australia and Asia; also called the **Malay Archipelago** and the **Indian Archipelago**. The name was once given to India and south-eastern Asia, together with these islands.

In the 15th century this region was called simply India, or the Indies, and Columbus supposed that he had reached it when he discovered America. When it was found that America was really a separate continent, it was called the West Indies to distinguish it, and the name East Indies was given to Asiatic India, especially to the islands, the largest and richest of which belong to Holland. These islands furnish coal, tin, and petroleum, are heavily forested with valuable timber, and produce sugar, coffee, tea, spices, rubber, and other tropical plants, in great profusion. (See also BORNEO, JAVA, SUMATRA, and NEW GUINEA.)

EAST LONDON, Union of South Africa, a seaport of the province of Cape of Good Hope (formerly Cape Colony), at the mouth of Buffalo River, 150 miles northeast of Port Elizabeth; pop. about 25,000. It is one of the most important ports of the Union of South Africa, and has a large trade, its chief export being wool.

EAST PRUSSIA, Germany, the north-east province of the former Kingdom of Prussia; area 14,266 square miles, as large as Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts together; pop. 2,100,000. It is a low country, full of lakes, including the famous Mazurian Lakes where Hindenburg defeated the Russians in 1914 (see WORLD WAR, "Tannenberg"). Along the coast there are large lagoons. The chief rivers are the Vistula, the Memel, and the Prugel. Königsberg is the capital city. The country has been a great battle-ground throughout all modern history, since it lies on the border between the Slavic and the Teuton worlds. Here Napoleon won his great battles of Eylau and Friedland against the Russians. On an island in the Memel River near Tilsit he signed a peace and made an alliance with the Russian Czar. East Prussia is now separated from the rest of Germany by a strip of territory that was ceded to Poland after the World War. (See map of GERMANY.)

EAST RIVER, a strait connecting New York Bay with Long Island Sound, and separating the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx from those of Brooklyn and Queens on Long Island, in New York. It is about sixteen miles long and from half a mile to three and a half miles wide. On the north of Man-

hattan Island it is connected with the Hudson River by the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The East River is navigable for the largest vessels, and is crossed by many steam ferries. Five bridges connect Long Island with Manhattan—the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Manhattan, Queensboro, and Hell Gate; and several tunnels have been built under the river. The principal islands in the East River are Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's, occupied chiefly by prisons, hospitals, and other city institutions. Between Ward's Island and Long Island is the pass called Hell Gate, once dangerous, but now improved by blasting.

EBRO (*ee'bro*; Spanish, *ay'bro*), a river of northeastern Spain, flowing into the Mediterranean. The ancients called it *Iberus*. It is 470 miles long. Saragossa is on its banks. (See map of SPAIN.)

ECBATANA (*ek-bat'a-nah*), the ancient capital of Media, said to have been founded by Semiramis. It was built on a hill, and had seven walls, each inner one higher than the next outer one, and all of different colors: the inmost one, which surrounded the royal palace, being gilded, the next silvered, and the others in order painted orange, blue, purple, black, and white. Ecbatana was the favorite summer home of the kings of Persia. The modern city of Hamadan is on its site. The tomb of Avicenna is there and the traditional tombs of Queen Esther and her kinsman, Mordecai.

ECNOMUS (*ek'no-mus*), a hill in Sicily, on the south coast. Near it a Roman fleet defeated the Carthaginians in a great naval battle in 256 B.C., during the First Punic War.

ECUADOR (*ek'wa-dor*), a republic of South America, on the Pacific Ocean, between the republics of Colombia and Peru; area about 276,000 square miles, or about as large as Texas; pop. 2,000,000; capital, Quito. The eastern boundary is in dispute, Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia all claiming a large tract of country on that side. Part of this territory is the upper valley of the Amazon, which abounds in rubber. A large part of Ecuador is covered by the Andes. Many of the peaks are volcanoes, and some are so high that they have snow on them all the year. Among the highest are Cotopaxi and Chimborazo. The climate is healthful, excepting on the seacoast, where it is very hot. Guayaquil, the chief seaport and largest city, has a large foreign trade. The chief exports are cocoa, nuts, coffee, Panama hats, hides, and rubber. The people are mostly Indians and mixed races, only a very small fraction being whites, and education is very backward.

Ecuador was conquered from the Indians by the Spaniards, and held by them from 1533 to 1822, when the people declared themselves independent. It was first part of Colombia, but in 1831 was made into a republic named Ecuador, which in Spanish means "equator." (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

EDEN (*ee'den*), Garden of, in the Bible, the home of Adam and Eve, and the birthplace of the human race. It was represented as a very beautiful and fertile region, and many traditions have grown up concerning it. Its location has been a subject of much speculation, but Lower Mesopotamia is generally thought to correspond most clearly to the description given in the second chapter of Genesis. (See articles ADAM and EVE, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

E-DESSA, an ancient city of northern Mesopotamia, which was the capital of an independent kingdom until, in 216 A.D., it became subject to Rome and was made a Roman military colony. Near this place the Emperor Caracalla was murdered in 217. It became a seat of Christianity and of Syrian learning in the 4th and 5th centuries, and had many schools and monasteries. The Moslems, who captured it about 640, believed it was the home of Abraham and held it sacred. For a short time the Crusaders held it, and it was the capital of a Latin principality, but from 1637 to the end of the World War the city belonged to the Turkish Empire. It is now included in the kingdom of Irak, which corresponds practically to the former territory of Mesopotamia. The modern town is called Urfa. Before the World War the inhabitants were chiefly Christian Armenians, and numbered about 50,000.

EDGEHILL (*ej'hil*), a hill in Warwickshire, England, 12 miles south of Warwick, where was fought, Oct. 23, 1642, the first important battle in the English Civil War, between King Charles I, and the forces of the Parliament. It was a drawn battle, but the royalists suffered most.

EDINBURGH (*ed'n-bur-o*), Scotland, a city near the Firth of Forth, 400 miles north of London; pop. 334,000. It is built on three ridges. On a high rock at the west end of the middle ridge stands Edinburgh Castle, once a strong fortress. In one of its rooms are kept the ancient crown, sceptre, and sword of state of Scotland. At the other end of the same ridge is the palace of Holyrood (Holy Cross), where the Scottish kings once lived, and where the bed-chamber of Mary Queen of Scots is shown, almost the same as when she used it. Edinburgh is noted for its splendid buildings and monuments to great men. The most beautiful monument is that to Sir Walter Scott, 200

feet high, with his marble statue in the center. There are many schools and colleges, including the University of Edinburgh, which was founded in 1582 by James VI, and great numbers of books are printed there. The Edinburgh Review, a literary and political magazine founded in 1802, had a great reputation during the first quarter of the 19th century.

The city, which was called in Gaelic Dunedin, was named Edwin's Burgh, from Edwin, king of Northumbria, who lived there in the 7th century. It was made a walled town and the capital of Scotland in the 15th century. People sometimes called it the "Athens of the North." The port of Edinburgh is Leith. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

EDOM (*ee'dom*), or **IDUMEA** (*id-umee'ah*), in the Bible, a rugged and barren land south of the Dead Sea, inhabited by the descendants of Esau, the brother of Jacob. In the time of Saul the Edomites were great enemies of Israel and were conquered by him. They became subject to the Kingdom of Judah but revolted constantly. Tiglath-Pileser III subjected them in the 8th century B.C. Antipater and the Herodian Kings of the Jews were Edomites, who thus ruled their old enemies until the last king of the race, Herod Agrippa II, died about 100 A.D. The name disappears from history after the fall of Judea. (See also article ESAU in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

EGER (*ay'gher*), Bohemia, a fortified city on the Eger river, once a free imperial city; pop. 27,000. It contains the ruins of a fine castle built by Frederick Barbarossa in 1180. Wallenstein was murdered there in 1634.

EGINA, see **ÆGINA**.

EGYPT (*ee'jipt*), a country of northeastern Africa, on the Mediterranean Sea; area without the Sudan, 360,000 square miles; pop. 13,750,000; capital, Cairo. Most of Egypt is a desert, the only fertile portion being the valley of the River Nile, which flows through the country from south to north. There are about 12,200 square miles of it, a narrow strip beside the river, except around Cairo where the fields spread out over the delta, forming the richest soil of all Egypt. Every year in June the Nile rises and overflows its banks for a long way on each side. As the waters go down, grain and other seeds are scattered over the mud, and sheep and goats turned loose to trample them in. When the waters are lowest, cotton and sugar are raised; the plantations are then moistened by water brought from the river in canals, for it seldom rains in Egypt. At Assuan in Upper Egypt the British have built a great dam over a mile long, which

stores up the surplus water of the Nile and releases it later, so that the valley may be watered all the year round. Oranges, lemons, figs, grapes, and other fruits are raised in many places, and groves of date palms are seen in almost all parts of the country. Camels, horses, asses, and oxen are used as beasts of burden, and cows and sheep are common. The principal trade of the country is in cotton, wheat, and sugar.

Most of the Egyptians are a dark race, much like the Arabs. They are Mohammedans, and dress in long robes and turbans.

from outside and conquered them. The most ancient rulers were called Pharaohs, a term which means much the same as king. The Pharaohs built the Pyramids and many other of the oldest monuments, and dug a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea. Under the Theban 18th dynasty, and the 19th, Egypt reached its greatest extent. The great kings Seti I and Rameses II, belonged to this period. The Pharaohs ruled until about 525 B.C., when the Persians conquered Egypt. Alexander the Great took it from them (332), and built Alexandria, the capital. After his death, Ptol-



IRRIGATING IN EGYPT BY THE "ROCKER" PROCESS

About one-tenth of the people are Christians, chiefly Copts and foreigners. The Copts, who are said to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians, have a language of their own. They live mostly in the cities. In the desert are many Arabs called Bedouins, who live in tents and wander from place to place. There are also Nubians, Abyssinians, Levantines, Turks, Negroes, Armenians, Jews, and Europeans among the population.

History

Egypt was once the most powerful kingdom in the world, and in many parts are still to be seen wonderful ruins of temples and other great buildings which show that the country was rich and far advanced in the arts at an early period. The people were governed by several sets of foreign kings, who came in turn

emy (Soter), one of his generals, became its ruler, and he and his successors, thirteen in all, are known in history as the Ptolemies. Egypt was very prosperous under them, especially under the first three, who did much for learning and founded schools and a great library and museum at Alexandria, making it the rival of Athens and of Rome.

Egypt became a Roman province in 30 B.C. Under the Empire it was a center of Christianity, and Alexandria was next to Rome in importance. The Arabs conquered it in A.D. 640, and after being held by them as a province for more than two centuries, it became an independent Mohammedan kingdom, of which Saladin was at one time the ruler. He and his successors had a body of soldiers called Mamelukes, made up of slaves brought

from the countries near the Caspian Sea, who in time became so powerful that they chose the rulers of the country themselves. In 1517 the Turks conquered the country, and it continued to belong to them in name until 1914, when Great Britain, who had really governed it for a long time, established a protectorate which continued until 1922. In 1884 an insurrection broke out in the southern part of Egypt, the Sudan, under a leader calling himself the Mahdi (the well-guided one), who captured Khartum and killed General Gordon, the governor. The Egyptian power was overthrown and the country held by the

missioner of Egypt from 1919 to 1922, took a prominent part in the investigation. Finally, in 1922, the British abolished the Protectorate, reserving the right to defend the interests of foreign nations in Egypt and to keep the communications of the Empire intact.

During the World War there was some important fighting in Egypt. The Suez Canal, which was the most important strategic point, was strongly fortified by the English at the beginning of the War, but was attacked by Turks and Germans in January, 1915. This army was defeated with great loss by British forces and withdrew to Palestine, but it took



LADIES OF ANCIENT EGYPT AT A FEAST

Wall picture from a Theban tomb in the British Museum

Mahdi and his successor until 1898, when it was reconquered by a British and Egyptian army under Sir Herbert Kitchener (see MAHDISTS). For forty-two years, including the eight years of the Protectorate, the British controlled Egyptian affairs, and during this time the population doubled, and land trebled its value. Irrigation and transportation were greatly improved. The people, however, in the restless time after the World War, made many requests for their independence, and there were many disturbances. The British sent a commission under Lord Milner in 1919 to see what reforms were needed and to consider giving the Egyptians their freedom. General Lord Allenby, who was High Com-

missioner of Egypt from 1919 to 1922, took a prominent part in the investigation. Finally, in 1922, the British abolished the Protectorate, reserving the right to defend the interests of foreign nations in Egypt and to keep the communications of the Empire intact.

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Ehrenbreitstein is a German word meaning "broad stone of honor."

EIFFEL (*eye'fel*) **TOWER**, a tower in Paris, used as a wireless telegraph and telephone station, built for the exhibition of 1889. It is a pyramid of iron work, 984 feet high, with three platforms at various heights. On top is a lantern fitted for scientific observations. The engineer who built it and for whom it was named became famous on account of it.

EISENACH (*eye'zen-ahkh*), Germany, a town of Saxe-Weimar, pop. 40,000. Outside the town on a lofty height is the famous castle of Wartburg, where in old times the minnesingers, or minstrels, used to contend for the prize of poetry. It was there that Martin Luther was hidden, after the Diet of Worms condemned his teaching, when he was carried to Wartburg for safety by the elector of Saxony. He lived there many months, during which he translated the Bible into German. The chapel in which he preached and the chamber in which he lived are still shown there. On the wall of the chamber are some ink-stains, said to have been made by Luther's throwing his inkstand at the devil, whom he thought he saw.

Eisenach means iron-water, being made from two German words (*eisen*, iron, and *ach*, water).

EKATERINBURG (*ay-ka-tay-reen-boorg'*), Russia, a city on the Iset River, at the eastern foot of the Urals, in the province of Perm; pop. 43,000. It is in an important mining region, and manufactures metal products. Precious stones are polished there. Ekaterinburg means "Catherine's borough," and it was named in honor of the Empress Catherine II.

The Czar Nicholas II, the Czarina, and all their children were held prisoners in this city for several months by the Bolsheviks, after the second Revolution of 1917, and were finally executed in 1918 by the orders of the local Soviet.

EKATERINOSLAV (*ay-ka-tay-reen-oslav'*), Russia, a city in the Ukraine on the River Dnieper; pop. 200,000. It is a manufacturing and trading center. (See map of RUSSIA.)

EKRON (*ek'ron*), one of the five cities of the Philistines, 12 miles northeast of Ashdod. When Sargon, King of Assyria, died, most of his dominions revolted, but the King of Ekron remained faithful to Assyria. His subjects, by a revolution, seized the power and handed the King over to Hezekiah, King of Jerusalem, the great enemy of the Assyrians. Sennacherib finally made war on Hezekiah in order to free the King of Ekron, and put him back on his throne. The Bible tells the story of Sennacherib's campaigns against Hezekiah, in one of which the Assyrian army was destroyed by a pestilence.

ELAM (*ee'lam*), the country east of the lower Tigris, between Media and the Persian Gulf, once a mighty empire with its capital at Susa. Between 2300 and 2076 B.C. the Elamites conquered and ruled Babylonia. Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylonia, subdued Elam about 1130 B.C., and the great Kings of Assyria, Sargon, Sennacherib, Asurbanipal, all warred against it and defeated it. Asurbanipal destroyed Susa.



EIFFEL TOWER, PARIS, SEEN FROM THE SEINE

ELBA (*el'bah*), an island of Italy in the Mediterranean Sea, between Corsica and Italy; pop. about 25,500. It is mountainous, but fertile. It is famous as the place to which Napoleon was banished in 1814, with the title of King of Elba. The villa in which he lived is now a museum of his relics. The name Elba has been changed from Ilva, the Roman name of the island. (See map of ITALY.)

ELBE (*elb*, German *el'beh*), a river of Germany, rising in Bohemia, and flowing into the North Sea. It is about 700 miles long, and is important for navigation. There are many large cities on its banks, including Dresden, Wittenburg, Magdeburg and Hamburg.

ELBERFELD (*el'berfelt*), Germany, a city in western Prussia on the River Wupper, a branch of the Rhine, and adjoining Barmen, with which it forms a single industrial unit; pop. 157,000. Both cities are noted for their manufactures of cotton goods.

EL' BING, a city of East Prussia, on the Elbing River, five miles from its mouth in Frisches Haff; pop. 59,000. It is an important commercial and manufacturing center, and has large ship-building yards.

ELBRUZ (*ell-brooz'*), **Mount**, the highest peak of the Caucasus. See CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS.

ELEPHANTA (*el'-ee-fan'tah*), an island of British India, in Bombay harbor, five miles from the mainland. It is about five miles around, and consists of two hills with a valley between them. It got its name from a great stone elephant which was found there. On the island are three temples cut out of the solid rock, like caves. The rocky roofs are supported by long rows of stone columns, and all contain many stone figures of Hindu gods. The temples are at least a thousand years old, and perhaps much older.

ELEUSIS (*e-lu'sis*), a town in Greece, famous for the religious festivals, or thanksgivings, in honor of the goddess Demeter or Ceres, which were held there. They were called the *Eleusinian Mysteries*, and consisted of games and religious exercises. They were celebrated in the latter part of September and the first of October, and lasted nine days. Extraordinary gateways to the sacred inclosure, and the buildings within it, including the temple of the mysteries, have been discovered through excavations at Eleusis.

ELLESMERE (*el'smeer*) **LAND**, the southern body of land west of north Greenland, and north of Jones Sound, forming the extreme northern end of the Arctic archipelago of North America. There are no inhabitants and it is a region of perpetual ice. It was discovered early in the 17th century by Baffin, but was little known until it was explored between 1898 and 1902 by Otto Sverdrup.

EL' LIS ISLAND a small island in New York harbor. The immigrants to the United States are received and examined there, and those who cannot conform to the rules governing entrance to the United States are sent back to the countries from which they came.

EL-LO'RA or **E-LU'RA**, a ruined town of Hindustan, in Hyderabad, 13 miles northwest of Aurungabad, celebrated for its wonderful temples, hewn out of solid rock. Most of the twenty or more of these are cave-temples, more than 100 feet deep, but several are like buildings hewn out of solid granite. The most beautiful is the temple of Kailasa, dedicated to Siva, composed of a portico, a chapel, and a pagoda 100 feet high, the last sculptured on the side with figures of lions, tigers, elephants, and other animals and on the inside with forty-two colossal statues of divinities. These wonderful works, more beautiful than the sculptures of Egypt, are of unknown antiquity.

EL PASO (*pah'so*), Texas, a city on the Rio Grande, opposite the Mexican border; pop. 77,560. It is important as a gateway of trade with Mexico and as a distributing point for the southwestern states. It is also popular as a health resort. Its name comes from the Spanish and means "the pass."

ELSINORE (*el'sin-or*) or **HELSINGOR** (*hel-sing-er'*), a seaport on the island of Zealand, 24 miles north of Copenhagen; pop. 14,000. Near it is the Castle of Kronborg, associated with the story of Hamlet. Visitors are shown the platform before the castle where the ghost of the king appeared, as in the play, and on a hill not far away the tomb of Hamlet.

ELY (*ee'lih*), England, a city of Cambridgeshire, 15 miles northeast of Cambridge, famous for its splendid Gothic cathedral, a building of great size, which was begun in 1083. The town is on a slight eminence rising above the fens, which in old times was surrounded by water. This island was the last stronghold of the Saxons against the Normans, and was held by them under the leadership of Hereward, who was called "the last of the English," from 1066 to 1071. Charles Kingsley has told the story in a very interesting way in his novel of "Hereward the Wake."

EMANCIPATION (*ee-man-si-pay'shun*), **Edict of**, an edict or decree issued by the Emperor Alexander II of Russia, in which serfdom was abolished in the Empire, 1861.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, a proclamation issued by President Lincoln on Jan. 1, 1863, declaring free the slaves in the Confederate States. The President made up his mind to issue the proclamation without consulting his cabinet. He drew it up himself, and read it to a cabinet meeting for suggestions as to wording and details, saying that he did not wish advice about the main matter because he had determined it for himself. The cabinet and Congress were opposed to him, but he steadfastly held to his resolution. (See CIVIL WAR; also, article LINCOLN in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

EM-BARGO ACT, a statute passed in 1807, forbidding ships of commerce bound for foreign countries to leave American ports. The embargo was intended to punish England and France for having interfered with American commerce in 1806 and 1807, but it acted far more disadvantageously to the United States than to these countries. Its opponents, spelling the name backwards, called it the Ograbme Act, and the people of New England felt so bitterly about it that they threatened to secede from the Union. It was repealed on March 4, 1809. Other statutes like it were passed in 1812 and 1813.

EM'DEN, a seaport of Prussia, on the Dollart near the mouth of the Ems; pop. 24,000.

called the Grotto of the Seven Sleepers. There is a story that seven Christians who were persecuted during the reign of Diocletian fled to this grotto, and fell asleep and awoke only after 200 years. Supposing that they had only taken a nap, they went down to the city again, and were astonished to find things so changed. The cave is visited by Christians and Mohammedan pilgrims, and the story of the seven sleepers was placed by Mohammed in the Koran. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

EPINAL (*ay-pee-nal'*), France, the chief town of the department of the Vosges, on the Moselle River, about 260 miles east of Paris; pop. 30,000. It is one of the strongest fortresses of France, and with Belford, Toul and Verdun formed a strong defensive line along the Eastern frontier at the beginning of the World War. In August 1914 it was one of the bases of the French offensive against Alsace-Lorraine, which failed. The French lines, throughout the war, ran just east of Épinal, which never fell into German hands.

EPIRUS (*ee-py'rus*), a country of ancient Greece, now the southern part of Albania. It is a wild and mountainous region, and was noted in ancient times for its fine horses and oxen. The most noted king of Epirus was Pyrrhus, under whom it reached its greatest extent and waged war on Rome. In 146 B.C. it fell under the dominion of Rome.

EP'SOM, England, a town in Surrey, 15 miles southwest of London, where the mineral spring from which Epsom salts were first made was found in 1618. The place became a fashionable resort, and Charles II used to go there. One of the great horse races of England, known as the Derby, is still run there every year in May.

E'RA OF GOOD FEELING, the name first used by President Monroe for the period in the history of the United States between 1816 and 1829 when there was no rivalry between political parties. After the War of 1812 the old Federalist party practically died out and the Democratic-Republicans, who had nominated Monroe, had things all their own way. The name is misleading, for the place, of the national parties with real principles was taken by a multitude of factions in various sections of the country, which hated each other bitterly and made the latter part of the period a time of especially bad feeling.

ERETRIA (*ee-ree'-tree-ah*), an ancient city on the island of Eubœa, Greece, 29 miles north of Athens. It was captured in 490 B.C. by the Persians and was rebuilt by the Athenians. The modern town is known as Aletria. The ruins of a large ancient theater have been excavated there.

ERFURT (*ehr'foort*), Germany, a city of southern Prussia, on the river Gera; pop. 130,000. Erfurt is a strong fortress, and is important because it is on the principal military road into Central Europe. In its cathedral is an immense bell, more than four hundred years old. It is named Santa Maria Gloriosa ("Glorious Saint Mary"), but the people call it Grosse Susanna (Big Susan), which was the name of another bell melted by a fire that burned the town (1251). Martin Luther was a monk at Erfurt, in a monastery which is now used as an orphan asylum. In 1808 the emperors Napoleon and Alexander of Russia and several kings met in Erfurt and made a treaty of peace.

The name of Erfurt has been changed from *Erpisdorf*, its ancient name, which means the "ford of Erpe," or Erpes, by whom it was first built in the 5th century.

ERIE (*ee'ree*), Pennsylvania, a city on Lake Erie; pop. 93,000. It has a good harbor and a large trade, especially in lumber, coal, iron ore and petroleum. It has many large factories of iron and steel articles, such as stoves, steam-engines, car-wheels, and large petroleum refineries and breweries.

Erie was first settled by the French, who built there a fort called Fort de la Presque Isle, or Peninsula Fort (1749). The town was laid out in 1795. During the War of 1812 Perry equipped there the fleet with which he fought the battle of Lake Erie.

ERIE, Lake, one of the five great lakes between Canada and the United States; area 9600 square miles, or about as large as the state of Vermont. By the Detroit River at its western end, it receives the waters of lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan and St. Clair, and its waters flow into Lake Ontario, by the Niagara River. Lake Erie is generally shallow, few points being more than 120 feet deep, and it has many islands, especially at the western end. Its average breadth is about 40 miles. The principal harbors are Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo.

In 1817-25 the Erie Canal was built, connecting Lake Erie at Buffalo with the Hudson River at Albany; length about 350 miles. Until railroads were developed through New York State, it was of great importance commercially.

An important naval battle of the War of 1812 came about because both the United States and Great Britain wanted to get possession of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. The command of the American forces on Lake Erie was held by Oliver Hazard Perry of Rhode Island, who was at that time only 27 years of age. He fitted out a squadron of seven ves-

sels, with which he had to run the British blockade, and on Sept. 10, 1813 he came upon a British squadron of six vessels near Put-In Bay. A fierce battle followed which lasted for several hours. In the early part of the fight Perry's flagship, the *Lawrence*, was completely disabled, but Perry changed his flag to another vessel, and continued the battle until he defeated the British. He announced the event to General Harrison in a note saying, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." This victory established the Americans in control of the lakes, and made possible an invasion of Canada by General Harrison. It is known as the Battle of Lake Erie.

ERITREA (*ay-ree-tray'ah*), an Italian colony on the west coast of the Red Sea, adjoining Abyssinia; area 45,435 square miles. Its population is estimated at about 405,000. The lowland country by the sea is excessively hot, but the highlands are cool. There is not much rain, and crops are raised only by means of irrigation. Stock-raising and agriculture are the chief industries. Gold is mined, and some petroleum is found, but the wells have not been developed. The chief port is Massaua. (See map of AFRICA.)

ERIVAN (*er-ee-van'*), the capital of Armenia, formerly capital of the Russian government of Transcaucasia; a city on the Sanga, 110 miles south of Tiflis; pop. 90,000. The city was taken by the Russians from Persia in 1827. It contains two beautiful mosques. In 1920, when the new republic of Armenia was formed, Erivan became its most important industrial city. (See ARMENIA.)

ERZERUM (*erz-room'*), Turkish Armenia, a city on a branch of the Euphrates; pop. estimated from 50,000 to 100,000. It is defended by three walls with iron-covered gates, and by a brick citadel; but these are half ruined. The streets are narrow and dirty, and most of the houses are plastered with mud, and have flat roofs covered with earth and sod.

Erzerum was founded by a general of the Emperor Theodosius II. (415), and called Thediosopolis, or "City of Theodosius." The people used to call it *Arz-er-Roum*, or the "fortress of the Romans," and from that came its present name. It was an important strategic point in the campaign in Asiatic Turkey during the World War. In February 1916 it was captured by the Russians under the Grand Duke Nicholas, who thus prevented an attack on Egypt by the Turks. In 1920 it was captured by the Turkish nationalists. (See map of ARABIA.)

ES-CO-RI-AL', a famous and beautiful royal palace in Spain, about 25 miles northwest of Madrid. It was built in the sixteenth century. (See Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art, and Mythology*.)

ESDRAELON (*es-dray-ee'lon* or *es-dray'-ee-lon*), a valley in Palestine running eastward from Mount Carmel, frequently mentioned in the Bible as a battle-field in many wars. Gideon, the great judge and leader of Israel, defeated the Midianites there, probably in the 13th century B.C. The story is told in the seventh chapter of Judges. Napoleon met a Turkish army in the valley in 1799 and defeated them. It was here also that the Allies won Palestine from the Turks in the World War.

ESKIMOS or **ESQUIMAUX** (*ess'ki-moz*), the natives who inhabit the northern coasts of the American continent, Greenland, Baffin and Ellesmere Land, Labrador, and the Alaskan and Aleutian regions, and parts of northeastern Asia. Their winter villages are usually very near the sea, and they visit interior regions only to hunt. They are a curious and interesting people, of a very happy disposition in spite of the great hardship of their lives and the long dark winters which they spend. They eat fish, blubber and Arctic animals, raise reindeer and dogs, and dress in furs, which are often very rich and handsome and would represent many thousands of dollars in other countries. Although they are the only inhabitants of vast stretches of territory, they are very sparsely distributed.

Many scientists regard the Eskimos as a branch of the American Indians. They call themselves *Innuits*, which in their language means men; the name *Eskimo* (raw-flesh eaters) was given to them by the Algonquins, because they eat their food without cooking it.

ES'SEN, Germany, a city of Rhenish Prussia, 19 miles northeast of Düsseldorf; pop. 400,000. Its minster church is one of the oldest in Germany, having been consecrated in 873. Essen is the center of a large coal-mining district, and the seat of the great Krupp steel works, which employed over 300,000 men during the World War in making guns and ammunition. On account of its importance in the manufacture of ordnance, Essen was many times attacked by Allied aviators and some damage was done. After the war much of the Krupp plant was supposedly given over to manufacturing agricultural implements and other tools. In 1922, the French, claiming that Germany was not living up to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, occupied Essen and other towns of the valley of the Ruhr with armed forces, and attempted to take the products of the district for themselves. Belgium joined France in this movement, but England and America were very critical of their old ally. (See map of GERMANY.)

ESS'LING, see ASPERN.

ESTATES-GENERAL, see STATES-GENERAL.

ESTHONIA (*es-tho'nee-ah*), a republic which was formerly a government of Russia, one of the new states created since the World War; area 18,000 square miles, about the size of Vermont and New Hampshire together; pop. 1,220,000; capital, Reval (pop. 120,000). It is bounded by the Gulf of Finland, the Baltic, the Republic of Latvia, and Russia. Most of the country is flat and there are great forests. The only important river is the Narva, on the east. The chief industry is agriculture, the crops being grains, potatoes and flax. (See map of BALTIC STATES.)

them during the 18th dynasty (about 1400 B. C.) An Ethiopian founded the 25th dynasty of Egyptian kings. In Christian times Ethiopia was ruled by a line of queens, called Candaces (*kan'dah-seez*), just as the Egyptian kings were called Pharaohs. The Greeks called all the dark-skinned peoples of both Africa and Asia Ethiopians.

ETNA (*et'nah*), **Mount**, the chief mountain of Sicily, a volcano, in the eastern part of the island; height 10,835 feet. More than 80 eruptions of Etna are recorded in history, some of which have been disastrous. (See SICILY.)



TERRACED SLOPES OF RICH LAVA SOIL ON MOUNT ETNA, SICILY

In the Middle Ages Esthonia belonged to Denmark, and later to Sweden. Russia seized it in 1721. After the Bolshevik Revolution, the Esthonians declared their independence, and they were recognized by the Entente Allies after the World War. Their constitution established a republican government conducted by a popular Assembly and a Council of Ministers responsible to it. The people have the rights of the initiative, or the power of introducing new measures before the legislature, and the referendum, or the opportunity to approve or reject by vote measures passed by the Assembly.

ETHIOPIA (*ee-thee-o'pee-ah*), an ancient country of Africa, south of Egypt. The Ethiopians were a powerful people and had many wars with the Egyptians, who conquered them, lost control of them again, and reconquered

ETON (*ee'ton*), England, a town on the River Thames, opposite Windsor, 22 miles west of London; pop. about 3000. It is celebrated for its public school or college, founded in 1440 by King Henry VI, and now the greatest school in England. It generally has more than 900 boys, 70 of whom, called king's scholars, have their board and teaching at the cost of the English government. The provost, or president, is appointed by the king. The head boy is called the "captain."

ETRURIA (*ee-troo'ree-ah*), an ancient country of Italy, covering what is now called Tuscany and some other territory. There were 12 chief cities, which formed a powerful league and were enemies of the early Romans. Veii, Clusium, Volcinii, Cortona, Arretium, and Volaterræ were the most famous. The people, who were called Etruscans or Tyrrhenians,

were great builders and very skilful in the arts. They built fine ships and developed a great naval power. At one time they controlled most of northern and central Italy. Many of their tombs have been opened and found to contain great numbers of vases, urns, and ornaments, which show that they excelled in the making of pottery and articles of bronze. Veii was destroyed by Rome in 396 B.C., and after a great defeat at the Vadimonian Lake, the other Etruscan cities fell into Roman hands. Napoleon revived the name of Etruria for a kingdom which he formed of Tuscany in 1801.

ETTRICK (*et'rik*), a river of Scotland, which flows into the Tweed near Selkirk; length 32 miles. It used to flow through a wooded region, covering the country of Ettrick and parts of adjoining countries, which was called Ettrick Forest. The poet James Hogg, who was born at Ettrick, was sometimes called the "Ettrick Shepherd."

EUBŒA (*yoo-bee'ah*), the modern **EV-VIA** (*ev'zee-ah*), the largest island of the Greek Archipelago, on the east side of the mainland of Greece; area 1400 square miles, or a little larger than the state of Rhode Island; pop. 133,000. At one point it is only two hundred feet from the mainland, with which it is connected by a bridge. A range of mountains runs the whole length of the island, and the coasts are steep and rocky. The soil is exceedingly fertile. Corn, olives, grapes and many other fruits are raised in large quantities, and olive-oil and wine are among the principal things sent to other countries.

In early times Eubœa was inhabited by Ionian Greeks, and among its important cities were Chalcis and Eretria. After the Persian war the island belonged to the Athenians, and afterward to the Macedonians, Romans, Venetians, and Turks. It now forms a part of Greece.

EUPHRATES (*yoo-fray'teez*), the largest river of western Asia, rising in the Armenian mountains and flowing about 1700 miles into the Persian Gulf. In its lower course it unites with the Tigris, and the river is then called the Shat-el-Arab. In ancient times the two rivers flowed separately into the gulf. Legends say that the site of the Garden of Eden was between them. The valley is very fertile, and in very ancient times was the seat of rich and powerful civilizations. Babylon and other important cities stood on the Euphrates. (See map with article ARABIA.)

EURASIA (*yoo-ray'zhiah*), a geographical term which denotes Europe and Asia taken together. The name Eurasian is given to the children of marriages between Europeans and Asiatics.

EUROPE (*yoo'rup*), one of the five continents of the earth; area 3,872,561 square miles, or a little more than a fourth as large as America; pop. 476,000,000. It is the smallest of the continents, excepting Australia. It is really only a great peninsula of Asia, with which it forms almost one unbroken mass, but from the oldest times it has been considered a continent by itself.

If one could look down on Europe from a high place, he would see that it is made up of a great central plain, with three peninsulas (Spain, Italy, and Greece) on the south, and two peninsulas (Denmark, Sweden and Norway) and some islands (Britain) on the north. In the southern part he would see a mass of mountains, called the Alps and the Apennines, some so high that their tops are always covered with snow. From these mountains the waters drain into the Adriatic through the River Po, into the Mediterranean through the Rhone, into the North Sea through the Rhine, and into the Black Sea through the Danube. On the eastern boundary is a long range of lower mountains, the Urals. A great variety of geological, geographical, and climatic conditions is found in Europe. For many centuries it has been a center of civilization on the earth, and some high types of civilization have developed there.

The first European civilization grew up among the Greeks, who planted colonies in southern Italy, Sicily, and around the Mediterranean. (See GREECE.) Later the people of Rome established a great empire. At first they controlled only a small territory around the city of Rome, but later they gradually extended their rule over all Italy, and then over all the countries that border on the Mediterranean. They sent armies across the Alps and conquered much of what is now Germany and France, and went across the English Channel into Britain. For several hundred years the Roman Empire ruled nearly all the lands that were then civilized. At length, however, the barbarian tribes of the north grew strong and invaded Italy and other parts of the Empire. The great Roman dominion was broken, and the countries of modern Europe slowly developed. (See ROME; also separate articles on the countries of Europe.)

Though Europe is divided into many countries, whose inhabitants speak different languages, most of its peoples are descended from a common Asiatic stock, called the Aryans. But the Turks, the Magyars of Hungary, and the Tartars of Russia were once Turanian tribes. Most of the people are Christians, but there are some Mohammedans and Jews.



EUROPE

The Greeks said that the name of Europe was taken from Europa, a Phœnician girl, whom Zeus, in the shape of a white bull, carried over the sea to Crete. (See article EUROPA in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

EUTAW (*yoo'taw*) **SPRINGS**, a small branch of the Santee River in South Carolina, where, during the Revolutionary War, a battle was fought between the Americans, under General Green, and the British, under Colonel Stuart. The British had more soldiers, but were driven from their camp. The Americans began to plunder the tents and drink the liquors which they found, when the British renewed the fight and drove back the Americans in turn (Sept. 8, 1781). When night came the British retreated towards Charleston.

EUXINE (*yook'sin*), see **BLACK SEA**.

EVER-EST, Mount, the highest mountain on the earth, named from Sir George Everest, surveyor-general of India in 1830; height over 29,000 feet. (See **HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS**.)

EVERGLADES (*ev'er-glaydz*), a swampy tract in southern Florida. (See **FLORIDA**.)

EVESHAM (*eevz'ham* or *eevz'am*), England, a city on the Avon River, 14 miles south-east of Worcester; pop. 9000. It contains the remains of a Benedictine abbey founded in the 8th century. The chief industry is market gardening. It was the scene of the defeat of Simon de Montfort and the barons by Prince Edward, afterward Edward I, in August, 1265. Both Simon and his son Henry were killed, and for a time all opposition to the King's power was broken.

EX'E-TER, England, a cathedral city, capital of Devonshire, on the River Exe, 10 miles above its mouth; pop. 50,000. It is a seaport, has a considerable trade in dairy and farm produce, and manufactures gloves and agricultural machinery. Its cathedral, begun about 1100, is one of the finest in England. It dates, as it stands at present, from the late thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries, and is highly decorated with tracery and sculpture. Exeter was called *Caer Isc* by the Britons, and *Isca Damnoniorum* by the Romans. William the Conqueror captured it in 1068. There is a tradition that it was a walled city before the time of Christ, and it was probably a fortified post of the Britons when Cæsar landed.

EYLAU (*eye'lo*), a town in East Prussia, Germany, celebrated for the battle fought there (Feb. 7-8, 1807) between Napoleon and the Russians. Napoleon planned to attack suddenly, but a staff officer carrying despatches from him to Marshal Bernadotte was taken by the Russians, and so the Russian general, Bennigsen, knew Napoleon's plans. He retired to a safe position and let the attack come. The French were further hindered by a raging snow-storm, in which one corps lost its direction and was surrounded and destroyed. At one time Napoleon seemed routed. But the Russians lost as heavily as he. About 160,000 soldiers were engaged in the battle, and more than a fourth of them were killed or wounded. When night came, each commander thought he was defeated and prepared to retreat, but when Napoleon saw Bennigsen's arrangements, he changed his mind and claimed to have won a victory.

F

FAENZA (*fah-en'zah*), Italy, a walled city in the province of Ravenna on the Lamone River; pop. (with commune) 40,000. It used to be famous for its manufactures of *faience*, or fine glazed earthenware, which was named from it. The chief manufactures now are of silk and paper.

FAEROE ISLANDS, see FAROE ISLANDS.

FAIR OAKS, also called *Seven Pines*, a place 7 miles east of Richmond, Virginia, where the Confederate army was defeated by northern troops under General McClellan, on May 31 and June 1, 1862. (See CHICKAHOMINY.)

FAL'KIRK, Scotland, a town about 24 miles northeast of Glasgow; pop. 33,000. Here the Scots under Wallace were defeated by Edward I in 1298. (See article WALLACE, WILLIAM, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

FALKLAND (*fawk'land*) **ISLANDS**, a group of more than a hundred rocky islands belonging to Great Britain, in the South Atlantic, 300 miles east of Magellan Strait; area about 6300 square miles; pop. about 3000; chief town, Stanley. The islands are much visited by ships to get water and fresh provisions. They were discovered in 1592. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

In 1914, the first important naval battle of the World War took place near the Falkland Islands between a British squadron under Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee and a German Far East squadron under Rear-Admiral von Spee. On Nov. 1 of that year the German squadron had met and defeated a British squadron under Admiral Cradock, off the coast of Chile, and had sunk several of the British vessels, including Admiral Cradock's flagship, with which he went to the bottom. Just as the news reached England, Lord Fisher became First Sea Lord, and he immediately sent a squadron of battle-cruisers under Admiral Sturdee to the South Atlantic, as he guessed von Spee would round the Horn. Sturdee sailed on a few hours' notice, made the journey of 7000 miles without trouble, and reached the Falkland Islands just before von Spee. The Germans had 11 ships. They did not expect any English ships and were taken completely by surprise when they saw them in the harbor. The Germans turned at once and fled, but Sturdee followed and engaged them at very long range. In a thrilling running fight he totally defeated them. Von Spee

himself went down with his flagship. Those of his ships which were not sunk took refuge in neutral ports.

This victory saved the Falkland Islands for England. If Germany had taken them and made them a submarine base, the British would have lost control of the South Atlantic, and von Spee would have sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, destroyed the British forces which were then on their way to attack the German colonies in Africa, and taken the British colonies instead. (See WORLD WAR, "The Control of the Sea," in this volume; also STURDEE, SIR DOVETON, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts, a city on Mount Hope Bay, about 50 miles south of Boston; pop. 120,485. It is celebrated as a great center for the manufacture of textiles, especially cotton, and has an excellent harbor.

FALMOUTH (*fal'muth*), England, a seaport town in the county of Cornwall, at the mouth of the Fal River; pop. 14,000. There is a good harbor. On the coast are two castles, one of which, Pendennis, commands the entrance to the harbor. On the opposite side is St. Mawes. The scenery in the neighborhood of the city is of great beauty.

FANEUIL (*fan'el* or *fun'el*) **HALL**, Boston, a market-house with a hall for public assemblies, built in 1743 by a merchant named Peter Faneuil, and later rebuilt, after a fire, by the town. During the period of the Revolutionary War American patriots used it for their meetings. (See also BOSTON.)

FAR EAST, a name usually given to the Oriental countries of Asia, including Japan and China, to mark the distinction between them and the countries of the Near East, or Turkey, Persia, etc. The jealousy of the Chinese and Japanese, and the desire of European nations to get control of parts of China, have caused serious international problems in recent years. Beginning in 1840, with the so-called "Opium War," Great Britain secured a "sphere of influence" in China, and France, Germany, Japan, and other nations were not slow to follow the example. This really meant that each nation took possession of some Chinese territory. The United States, Belgium, Holland, and Portugal, and later other nations as well, established trade centers and secured the opening of treaty ports, as strongholds for the influence of their merchants and capitalists. In 1894-5 China and Japan went to war over

Korea, and China, completely defeated, ceded to Japan Port Arthur, Formosa, and other territory. The European powers, especially Germany and Russia, were greatly alarmed at Japan's large gains, and forced the Japanese to give back most of them. Germany and Russia then stepped in, and took large concessions in China for themselves. This so angered the Japanese that the Russo-Japanese War resulted. Russia was completely defeated, and could no longer interfere with Japanese exploitation of China. After the World War the jealousies of the various powers became more bitter than ever, because Japan seized Kiaochow, a former German possession in China, during the course of the war, and seemed to be determined to hold it. (See KIAOCHOW.)

FARNBOROUGH (*farn'bur-o*), England, a town of Hampshire, on the Blackwater, 33 miles southwest of London; pop. 15,000. Near it is Farnborough Hill, the former English home of the Empress Eugénie. She built a chapel there for the remains of Napoleon III and the Prince Imperial, which were moved from Chiselhurst, in 1880.

FAROE (*fay'ro*) **ISLANDS**, a group of 22 islands belonging to Denmark, in the Atlantic, between Iceland and the Shetland Islands; area 540 square miles; pop. 18,000. Seventeen of the islands are inhabited. The people speak a Norse dialect.

FASHODA (*fah-sho'dah*), Egypt, a town on the Upper Nile or White Nile, made famous in 1898 because an incident occurred there which nearly caused a war between France and England. The French were expanding their power in Africa, and a French expedition crossed Africa and seized Fashoda, which was in the British sphere of influence. There was a sharp protest from the English government, and the French withdrew. Later, in 1904, by a treaty which established the *Entente Cordiale*, a friendly understanding between the two nations, France agreed to England's occupation of Egypt, and England in return recognized the protectorate of the French over Morocco. (See also ENTENTE CORDIALE.)

FAYAL (*fy'awl*), one of the Azores Islands; area 69 square miles. (See AZORES.)

FAYUM or **FAYOUM** (*fy-oom'*), a province of Egypt southwest of Cairo; area 639 square miles; pop. 442,000. It is a well watered and very fertile region. Very early inscriptions in Greek characters have been found in the Fayum, on fragments of earthen pots. They are believed to date from the time of the Jews in Egypt.

FEAR (*feer*), Cape, a point of land on the southern coast of North Carolina, at the point where the Cape Fear River flows into

the Atlantic. The entrances to the river were blockaded while the Civil War was in progress, and the confederate fort commanding the mouth of the river was captured by northern troops. (See also FORT FISHER.)

FED'ER-AL STATES, the name given to states united by a federation or treaty, which binds them for mutual defense and for the settlement of questions involving them all, and yet leaves each state free to govern itself within certain limits. Switzerland and the United States are unions of federal states. Such a league of states is also known as a "confederation." The name "Federal" was given generally to the Northern States during the Civil War, because they believed in keeping the Union intact. The Southern States were known as the "Confederacy," because they *leagued together* in withdrawing from the larger Union.

FED'ER-AL-ISTS, The, a political party formed in the United States during Washington's first administration, to support the Federal Constitution.

FEEJEE ISLANDS, see FIJI ISLANDS.

FELLAHS (*fel'az*) or **FELLAHIN** (*fel'-a-heen*), the descendants of the ancient Egyptians, who form now the peasant or agricultural population of Egypt. Most of them have become Mohammedans. (See EGYPT.)

FENIANS (*fee'ne-anz*), originally the name of some Irish tribes who were a volunteer bodyguard of the King of Erin, about whom a large number of heroic legends grew up in Ireland. The chief figure among them was Finn, called *Fingal* in the poems of Ossian. The Fenian Brotherhood was a Society of Irishmen founded about 1857 in New York, to work for Irish independence and to establish a republic. The members used to drill secretly, and engineered several riots and outbreaks in Ireland. They attempted to carry out an invasion of Canada from the United States. At various times the ring-leaders of certain Fenian plots were executed or imprisoned.

FERRARA (*fer-rah'rah*), Italy, a city on the Volano, a branch of the River Po; pop. 102,000. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a citadel, and contains many interesting palaces and churches. The court of the Dukes of Ferrara at the time of the Renaissance was one of the most polished and brilliant in Italy. It was famous for its wealth and its splendor, and many of the greatest scholars, musicians and artists lived there and were employed by the various dukes. Lucrezia Borgia married one of the dukes, and the castle in which she lived, with moats, drawbridges and portcullis, still stands at Ferrara, one of the most picturesque palaces in Italy. (See

also article ESTE in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.) The church of San Francesco is noted for its echoes, a sound being repeated there sixteen times.

Ferrara was called in ancient times Forum Alieni, the market-place of the strangers, and its present name has grown out of this. It had a great university, especially well known for its scholars in literature. Among the famous persons who lived there were Tasso, Ariosto, and Calvin. (See map of ITALY.)

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, a plain near Ardres, in the department of France called Pas-de-Calais. It is famous as the meeting place of Francis I of France and Henry VIII of England in 1520. Francis was only 26 years of age and Henry 29, and they were both of them very fond of display and of dancing and tournaments and all forms of amusement. In addition, Francis wanted very much to make a friend of Henry, so that Henry might help him in a war he was think-



FIESOLE, SEEN FROM THE FRANCISCAN MONASTERY

FEUDAL (*few'dal*) **SYSTEM**, a system of government, based on the ownership of the land, which developed in Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire and prevailed practically in every country from the 9th to the 14th centuries. The great military leaders, or lords, owned large districts of land, which they broke up into smaller parcels and allotted to their dependents, called vassals, who did homage to the lord in return and rendered him various kinds of service. The plot of land thus given was called a *feud*, or *fief*. Each vassal in turn had vassals under him, to whom he awarded smaller fiefs.

FEZ, one of the capitals of Morocco, and a holy city of the Arabs, once famous as a seat of learning; pop. 102,000. (See MOROCCO.)

ing of making against the Emperor, Charles V. He therefore spent a great deal of money to make the meeting at Ardres a success, and Henry, not to be outdone, did the same, so that the feasting and jousting and dancing, and the display of wealth in all the arrangements, were truly remarkable, and the place of the meeting earned the gorgeous title of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. As far as Francis' plans went, however, the meeting was a failure, for Henry supported the Emperor in the war which followed.

FIESOLE (*fee-ay'so-lay*), Italy, a small town on a hill above Florence, about four miles distant. It was an ancient Etruscan and then a Roman settlement, and contains a very beautiful ancient theater in excellent preserva-

tion. Catiline had his headquarters at Fiesole, and Stilicho met the Teutons and defeated them there in 406 A.D. A monastery planned by the great architect and sculptor, Brunelleschi, with two cloisters and a fine church, is the chief monument in the town. Fra Angelico was one of its inmates. Many visitors go to Fiesole for the beautiful views over Florence and the valley of the Arno, as well as for the sights of the little town.

FIFTH AVENUE, the handsomest residence and business street of New York City. It begins at Washington Square, and runs north to the Harlem River, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are large wholesale houses on lower Fifth Avenue, fine shops on its lower middle section, and beautiful residences farther up, especially where the avenue runs beside Central Park.

FIJI (*fee'jee*) or **FEE'JEE ISLANDS**, a group of 225 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, nearly north of New Zealand; area 7000 square miles, or nearly the same as that of New Jersey; pop. 157,000. Two of the islands, called Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, contain nearly all the land; many of the others are very small, and only about 80 are inhabited. Most of the natives are a dark-skinned race, who were, until within recent years, cruel savages. They were always at war with each other, and ate their captives; but now nearly all of them have become Christians and have given up their cruel customs. Much sugar is exported.

The Fiji Islands were first found by Tasmania in 1643. Since 1874 they have belonged to Great Britain. (See map of AUSTRALIA.)

FILIBUSTER (*fil'i-bus'ter*), a name which originally meant the same as "free-booter" and was given to the buccaneers of the Spanish-American coast, but which is now used generally for military adventurers who make hostile expeditions against countries at peace with their own governments. Narciso Lopez organized three famous filibustering expeditions from the United States in 1851 in favor of the revolutionaries of Cuba. He was finally executed in Havana. Another American, named William Walker, entered Nicaragua with 58 men in 1855, joined the Democratic faction, took the capital and made himself president. He was expelled by a coalition of Central American states in 1857 and fled to Panama. He tried twice to recover his power, but failed. In 1860 he invaded Honduras but was captured and shot.

In Congress the term "filibuster" is now used of one who delays the passage of bills by dilatory tactics.

FINGAL'S (*fin'galz*) **CAVE**, a grotto in the black basaltic rock of the island of

Staffa, Scotland. It is 200 feet long and the entrance is 65 feet high. Fingal was a legendary hero of the Irish, the leader of the Fenians. (See FENIANS.)

FINISTERRE (*fin-is-tayr'*), **Cape**, a cape on the northwest coast of Spain, near which the British fleet twice defeated the French in 1747. In 1805 a combined French and Spanish fleet was defeated there by the British. The name means "Land's End."

FINLAND, a republic northwest of Russia, between the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean; area 125,689 square miles, or about as large as New England, New York, and New Jersey; pop. 3,330,000; capital, Helsingfors. Finland is a Swedish word meaning "Marsh-land." The country is mostly a plain, full of swamps and lakes, and with forests covering nearly all the southern part, where winter lasts seven months. In the northern part are no forests, and it is so cold that snow lies on the ground nearly all the year. The sun goes down in December, and does not rise again until the middle of January, making the summer very short. (For map, see NORWAY.)

Finland has iron mines and quarries of granite, marble, and porphyry, but the most important trade is in pine, fir, and oak timber. The soil is not very good, but rye, barley, oats, flax, and hemp are raised in the southern part. Cattle and other domestic animals are also raised, and butter is one of the chief articles of export. Leather is also an important product. Iron, machinery, and textiles are made, and paper is made from the forests, and exported. In the northern part people keep many reindeer to draw their carts and sledges, and also to milk.

Until 1809 Finland belonged to Sweden. After that year it was governed by a governor-general for the Czar of Russia, who was Grand Duke of Finland. But the people always had a congress or parliament of their own, and were strongly patriotic. Russia tried several times to break down their home rule, and took away from their legislature the control of all matters which in any way affected Russia as well as Finland. Harsh measures were used to keep the people down, and they felt strong resentment against the Czar. For a time Russia gave them back their rights, and then their government was very advanced. Their women were given the right to vote before any other women in Europe. But in 1910 Russia began to oppress Finland again, and practically deprived it of home rule. The Provisional Government, after the Russian Revolution, restored it, but the Bolsheviks soon overthrew this set of rulers, and then the Finns proclaimed their independence. There was then civil war be-

tween the Red Guards of Finland, who were Bolsheviks in sympathy, and the White Guards, who were pro-German. The Finnish authorities, with German help, seized and executed many of the Red Guards, who were defeated. The Germans then controlled Fin-

FIRE ISLAND, a narrow island, 40 miles long, off the southern coast of Long Island, New York. It is a popular summer resort. The name comes from the fires which were built there as signals to vessels during the war with England in 1812. On the eastern end



FIFTH AVENUE AND CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK

land until the end of the World War, after which the Finnish Diet established a Republic, and the Russians recognized it.

The Finns belong to a branch of the Mongolian race, of which the Lapps and Livonians are members, and which once possessed a large part of northern Europe. Almost all of them belong to the Lutheran Church. They have two universities, and many good schools.

there is a lighthouse 185 feet high, with a revolving light.

FIUME (*fee-oo'me*), Italy, a city on the east coast of the Adriatic Sea, 40 miles southeast of Trieste; pop. 50,000. Before the World War it belonged to Hungary, of which it was the only seaport, and its harbor had been developed and improved. Torpedoes, petroleum, paper, and flour, were manufac-

tured and exported. In the country north of it, now Italian, there are the best quicksilver mines in the world. When the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed in 1918 Fiume was seized by Jugo-Slavia, because it was in Slav territory; but Italy disputed the claim because most of the inhabitants of the city were Italians. The settlement of the quarrel was complicated by the excitement of the Italian people, who clamored for the annexation of the city. On September 12, 1919, the poet Gabriele d'Annunzio, at the head of a company of soldiers, seized and occupied Fiume without the consent of the Italian government, and was made the head of a provisional government of the city. In November, 1920, Italy and Jugo-Slavia signed a treaty making Fiume a free city, but after further negotiation another treaty was signed in 1923, giving Fiume to Italy, and it was formally annexed in 1924. (See map of ITALY.)

FIVE FORKS, a place in Virginia about 10 miles southwest of Petersburg, where General Sheridan defeated part of Lee's army on April 1, 1865, near the end of the American Civil War. The battle was part of Grant's attempt to get between Lee's army, in Petersburg and Richmond, and his sources of supplies in the south. Five Forks was on the extreme southern end of the line which Lee held before Petersburg, facing east. Sheridan's victory made it possible for Grant to threaten the town from the south as well as the east, and Petersburg soon fell into his hands. This placed Grant across the railways and roads running south from Richmond, and Lee therefore had to abandon Richmond too, moving west to Appomattox, where he surrendered.

FIVE NATIONS, The, a confederacy of five North American Indian tribes, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, later extended to include the Tuscaroras, who inhabited New York State from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, and were known by the French as the Iroquois. (See INDIANS.)

FLAMINIAN (*flay-min'i-an*) **WAY**, a great highway in ancient Roman times, which ran in a straight line from Rome to Ariminum, the modern Rimini. It was started about 220 B.C. by Caius Flaminius, who in 217, as consul and general, was defeated and killed by Hannibal's army at the battle of Lake Trasimenus. In the early days of the empire, Augustus made himself superintendent of the Flaminian Way and restored it completely, erecting triumphal arches at the termini to commemorate his work. The arch at Rimini still exists. Along the road one still sees stretches of the ancient pavement, and

many of the tombs which, according to Roman custom, bordered it.

FLAN'DERS a former country of Europe, now divided among the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. In medieval times Flanders was a very rich country and had many fine cities, such as Ghent and Bruges, which were famous for their manufactures. The natives, called Flemings, spoke the Flemish language (similar to Dutch), which is still used by their descendants. In 1384 Flanders became a part of Burgundy. Afterwards it belonged to Austria, Spain and France, and on the fall of the French Empire was divided. (See GHEENT.) East and West Flanders are names given still to two provinces of southern Belgium. For many centuries Flanders has been the meeting ground of the armies of Europe in nearly every war, and terrible campaigns have been fought there. The English, French, and Spanish met frequently on its plains; Sir Philip Sidney was killed at the siege of Zutphen; and the battle of Fontenoy, and Napoleon's last campaign, ending in the battle of Waterloo, were fought in Flanders. French and Belgian Flanders saw some of the most bitter fighting of the World War. After the battle of the Aisne and the taking of Antwerp, the French and Belgians met and held the Germans along the Yser River, and at Dixmude, and the British and French about Ypres. The long war of the trenches then began and the suffering of the troops in the mud and water of the Flemish flat lands was one of the most terrible ordeals of the war.

FLAT'TER-Y, Cape, a cape on the Pacific coast of North America, in the northwest part of the state of Washington.

FLEET STREET, London, a street running into the Strand, in which, in early times, the London apprentices waged wars against the students of the Inns of Court, and many deeds of violence were done. In Elizabeth's time the street had become less rough, and was a favorite place for street shows and performances. It is now a very busy thoroughfare. Because so many newspapers have their offices there, the English speak of "Fleet Street," meaning the newspaper world, just as Americans use "Wall Street" for the financial world. The name comes from a tidal stream, the Fleet, which is now a sewer.

FLENSBURG (*flens'boork*), Prussia, Germany, a port in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, on the Baltic Sea, 40 miles northwest of Kiel; pop. 60,000. It is a commercial town, with a large trade, and has, besides ship-building, manufactures of iron and steel, cloth, paper, carpets, etc. Flensburg was

founded in the 12th century. It was annexed to Prussia in 1864, after the Schleswig-Holstein war. It is in the part of Schleswig-Holstein that voted to remain with Germany after the World War. (See SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.)

FLODDEN (*flood'in*), one of the Cheviot Hills in England, which gave its name to the battle of Flodden Field, fought Sept. 9, 1513, in which the Scots under King James IV were defeated by the English under the Earl of Surrey. King James himself was killed, and nearly every noble family in Scotland lost some of its members in this battle.

paintings by the old masters. Besides these, Florence has other galleries and splendid museums and libraries, making it one of the most interesting cities in Europe. As it used to be one of the richest and most powerful towns of Italy, and its rulers were great patrons of literature and the arts, many of the works of art in its public collections have come down from the palaces of great families, which are now poor or have died out.

The Cathedral, or "Duomo," as the Italians say, is one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. It is covered with slabs of marble



THE PONTE VECCHIO, OR "OLD BRIDGE," OVER THE ARNO RIVER IN FLORENCE, ITALY

FLORENCE (*flahr'enss*), Italy, a city on the River Arno, 140 miles northwest of Rome; pop. 235,000. It lies in a charming valley, with the Apennine Mountains around it, and is one of the most beautiful cities of Italy. The Italians call it *La Bella*, "the Beautiful." Florence is noted for its many ancient palaces, some of which look more like prisons than houses, having been built for fortresses in the time of civil wars before the Renaissance, when every great man had to defend his home from enemies. The most famous is the Pitti Palace, in which is one of the most celebrated collections of pictures in the world. In another palace, called the Uffizi, are many great specimens of ancient sculpture, as well as

which appear, in the bright Italian sunshine, of many different tints. Its dome, built by Brunelleschi, was the largest ever undertaken at the time (1446), and its construction was believed to be impossible until he erected it. It marks an epoch in architecture. Near the cathedral is the famous bell-tower, or Campanile, of which Giotto was the architect. It is a square tower, built in four stories, decorated at the base by bas-reliefs, some of which Giotto and his pupils carved. In the church of Santa Croce, or Holy Cross, are the tombs of Michelangelo, Machiavelli, Galileo, and many other noted men. It contains chapels decorated in fresco, or painting on plaster, by Giotto, and other great artists of the early

Renaissance. Other churches in Florence, famous for the works of art which they contain, are Santa Maria Novella, Or San Michele, and Santa Maria del Carmine.

Florence was founded by the Romans about 80 B. C., and was named *Florentia*, or "the Flourishing." In Italian it is called *Firenze*. In the 13th century it became the richest city in Europe, and the banking center of all the civilized nations. Its merchants carried on a very large trade with foreign countries. At that time it was a republic, in name



THE CATHEDRAL AT FLORENCE, WITH THE CAMPANILE OF GIOTTO ON THE LEFT

at least, and was ruled by a council of noble citizens. But in the 15th century, the great banker Cosimo de' Medici built up so great a fortune and was so clever that he was able to control the government, and his sons ruled as despots. The Medici family controlled Florence for many years. Their court was one of the most brilliant and cultivated in the history of the world. Great musicians, poets and artists were pensioned by the Medici, as well as scholars whose work is priceless in the history of culture. (See article *MEDICI* in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.) In 1860 Florence came under the Kingdom of Italy, of which it was the capital for seven years, from 1864 to 1871.

FLORES (*flor'es*), the westernmost of the Azores Islands. The name Flores is also given to one of the Dutch East Indies, south of Celebes.

FLOR'I-DA (*flahr'id-a*), the most southerly state of the United States; area 59,200 square miles, or a little larger than Michigan; pop. about 968,000; capital, Tallahassee. Florida consists of a long peninsula lying between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. It is very flat and the southern part is mostly a great swamp called the Everglades, in which live many alligators and wild animals. In the

rainy season, from June to October, this looks much like a lake filled with islands. One great lake, called Okeechobee, is forty miles long and thirty wide. Off the southern coast of Florida are many small islands, called the Florida Keys, one of which is Key West. Outside of the Keys is a coral reef, called the Florida Reef. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

From Florida we get cotton, sweet potatoes, and oranges, lemons, and other fruits. Much yellow-pine lumber is also sent from there, and cedar wood for making lead-pencils. The climate is one of the finest in the world, and many people go there for their health. About half the people are whites, and half negroes.

Florida is a Spanish word meaning "flowery." It was given to this region by the Spaniards, some think because it appeared so beautiful, but others think because it was first seen by them on Easter Sunday, which they called *Pascua Florida* ("Flowery Easter"). It was first visited in 1512 by Ponce de Leon, who went there in search of the fabled fountain of youth, which was said to make old people young again. In 1565 the Spaniards built a fort at St. Augustine, which is the oldest town in the United States except possibly Santa Fé, N. M. Most of the country was held by them until 1763, when Spain gave it to Great Britain in exchange for Cuba, which the English had taken. The British kept Florida until 1781, when the Spaniards drove them out again. After the war of the Revolution, the country belonged to Spain until 1821, when it was sold to the United States. In 1835 a war broke out between the Seminole Indians and the whites living there, which lasted seven years. When it ended most of the Indians were removed to the Indian Territory. In 1845 Florida became a state of the Union; in 1861 it seceded and joined the Confederate States; but in 1868 it again came into the Union.

FLUSHING, Netherlands, a seaport on the island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the West Schelde; pop. 21,000. Its Dutch name is *Vlissingen*. It was bombarded and captured in 1809 by the British, during the Napoleonic Wars.

FONTAINEBLEAU (*fon-tayn-blo'*), France, a town 35 miles southeast of Paris; pop. 15,000. It is celebrated for its palace, first built in the 10th century, but rebuilt in the 12th century by Louis VII. Since then it has been greatly enlarged and ornamented by various kings, and by Napoleon, of whom it was a favorite residence. It is now one of the most beautiful palaces in France, and one of the largest. The main buildings, which are of various styles of Renaissance architecture, enclose six different courts. Several French kings have lived at Fontainebleau, and it has been

the scene of many great events. Philip IV, Henry III, and Louis XIII were born there, and it was there that Louis XIV signed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Napoleon signed his abdication there in 1814, and again after the battle of Waterloo, in 1815. The forest of Fontainebleau, in which the palace stands, is kept as a park and hunting ground, and is adorned with statues, lakes, and many fountains. There is a very large tract of beautifully maintained woodland. Barbizon is on the outskirts, and several other villages where famous painters have lived. (See BARBIZON.)

FON-TE-NOY' (French *font-nwah'*), Belgium, a village five miles south of Tournay, noted for a great victory won there by the French over an English, Dutch, and Austrian army (May 11, 1745). The French were besieging Tournay, and the allies with 50,000 men came to raise the siege. The French went to meet them at Fontenoy with a still larger army, commanded by Marshal Saxe. The French king, Louis XV, and his son were present. A large body of English soldiers, led by the Duke of Cumberland, made a bayonet charge against the French. At first they were successful, and Saxe urged King Louis to fly from the field, but the English, being outnumbered, were at length obliged to retreat after many thousands had fallen. Tournay was taken by the French soon afterwards.

FOO-CHOW' or **FUCHAU** (*foo-chow'*), China, a city and port, 420 miles northeast of Canton; pop. 650,000. It is a well-built town with streets paved with granite, but they are filthy and overrun with beggars. Screens, blue cloth, and combs are manufactured, and there are several hundred furnaces for making porcelain. Foochow is near a great tea-growing region, and, being one of the places open to foreign ships, the trade in tea is very important. It is also a center of Chinese learning, and has a great hall with ten thousand little rooms, in which students are examined. (See map of CHINA.)

FORLI (*for'lee*), Italy, capital city of the province of Forli, on the Montone River, 38 miles southeast of Bologna; pop. 46,000. It has manufactures of machinery, pottery, and furniture, and a considerable trade in grain, wine, cattle, and hemp. Forli is the ancient Forum Livii, named after Livius Salinator, a Roman consul who won a victory over Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian, in B. C. 207. At the time of the Renaissance, it was the home of a great artist, Melozzo da Forli, most of whose works have been destroyed. Fragments of one of his great frescoes, representing angels playing different musical instruments, are frequently reproduced.

FORMOSA (*for-mo'sah*), an island of Japan, 90 miles from the east coast of China; area 15,000 square miles, or nearly twice as large as Massachusetts; pop. 3,700,000. The western part is a plain, but in the east are mountains, some more than two miles high, and always covered with snow. Most of the people are Chinese, who live in the plain; the mountains are inhabited by copper-colored, long-haired savages, much like Malays. The principal product is tea. Sugar and coal are also exported. (See map of JAPAN.)

Formosa is a Portuguese word meaning "beautiful." The island was discovered by Spaniards who were shipwrecked there in 1582. It belonged to China, who colonized it about 1700, until 1895. In that year, by the Treaty of Shimonoseki, it was ceded to Japan, who had won the Chino-Japanese War.

FORT DE FRANCE (*for'deh-frahns'*), Martinique, the capital of the French island of Martinique in the West Indies, on Fort de France Bay, 12 miles southeast of St. Pierre; pop. 27,000. It was formerly called Fort Royal. In 1902, when St. Pierre was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Pelée, Fort de France became important as a place for the distribution of supplies. It has a fine harbor and is strongly fortified.

FORT DON'EL-SON, a fort in northwestern Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, famous for a victory won there by General Grant during the Civil War. The fort was built by the Confederates, and they had another one called Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, ten miles distant. Fort Henry was captured by Admiral Foote, with a Union fleet (Feb. 6, 1862), but the garrison escaped to Fort Donelson, which was defended by about 15,000 Confederates under General Floyd. Grant, who had twice as many soldiers, succeeded in surrounding the fort, except on the river side, where it was attacked by Admiral Foote's gunboats (Feb. 14, 1862). The gunboats were driven away, and on the next day the Confederates attacked the Union army. Though at first successful, they were at length driven back to the fort (Feb. 15). During the night Generals Floyd and Pillow with about 2000 men escaped across the river, and on the next day (Feb. 16) General Buckner, who was then in command, surrendered to Grant. The victory caused great rejoicing in the North because up to that time the forces of the Confederates had been winning everywhere, and the northern generals had been outclassed. Grant was "discovered" at Fort Donelson, where he sent to Buckner his famous dispatch, "No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted." No northern general had talked like this before. U. S.

Grant was now spoken of as "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. With this battle began the great movement of the northern armies southward down the Mississippi valley which eventually won the war. (See CIVIL WAR, AMERICAN.)

FORT DUQUESNE, see DUQUESNE.

FORT FISHER, a Confederate fortification commanding the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C. It was captured by the northern troops under General Alfred H. Terry, aided by a fleet under Admiral Porter, Jan. 15, 1865, after an unsuccessful attempt had been made by General "Ben" Butler, who, though given wonderful help by Porter's squadron, declared that the naval bombardment was a failure and the fort could not be taken by such a force as the Union armies could then spare to attack it.

FORTH, Firth of, a long inlet of the North Sea in east Scotland, forming the estuary of the River Forth, extending from Alloa eastward about fifty miles. It is crossed at Queensferry by one of the largest steel cantilever bridges in the world, consisting of two main spans, each 1710 feet long, 100 feet longer than the span of the Brooklyn Bridge. The total length of the bridge, with the approaches, is 8,295 feet.

FORT HENRY, a fort in Tennessee, near Fort Donelson. (See FORT DONELSON.)

FORT JACKSON, a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi River, 75 miles below New Orleans. Nearly opposite it, on the left bank, is Fort St. Philip. These two forts were seized by the Confederates in 1860, after the secession of Louisiana, and strongly fortified and garrisoned. In April, 1862, a Federal fleet under command of Captain, later Admiral, Farragut, passed the forts after they had been bombarded several days by a mortar flotilla under the command of David D. Porter, and captured New Orleans. The forts surrendered to Porter on April 28.

FORT MONROE (*mun-ro'*), a military post commanding the entrance to Hampton Roads. (See HAMPTON ROADS.)

FORT MOULTRIE (*mo'l-tree*), a fort on an island in the entrance of Charleston (S. C.) harbor, erected during the War of 1812. It was abandoned at the beginning of the Civil War, when the Federal government withdrew troops from untenable points in the South, and was taken by the Confederates. When Fort Sumter was bombarded, on April 12 and 13, one battery operated from Fort Moultrie.

FORT SUMTER, a fort on an island in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, which was ceded to the Federal government by the state soon after the Revolutionary War. When South Carolina seceded, the officials

claimed that the island and fort now reverted to the state, but the Washington government refused to consider their claim. Federal troops withdrew from the other forts of the harbor, and gathered in Fort Sumter, where they remained several months without reinforcements or provisions. A ship carrying supplies to them was fired on and forced to withdraw. When the soldiers were on the point of starving, many people in Washington advised President Lincoln to withdraw them and give up the fort to the South. He refused either to do this or to leave the men to starve, and sent word to the Governor of South Carolina that provisions, but not military supplies, were to be sent to Fort Sumter. The Southerners immediately bombarded the fort, and forced it to surrender before the provisions could be landed. This action opened the Civil War (April 12, 1861).

FORT TICONDEROGA, see TICONDEROGA.

FORUM, originally any market place, and later any center for political meetings or business affairs, in the ancient Roman world. The most famous forum, known as the Forum Romanum, lay between the Capitoline and Palatine hills at Rome. It was the business center of the city from the earliest days and was chosen as the central point of the new settlement after the Romans and the Sabines made peace. At first it was used for trading purposes, later as the public square, with temples, public buildings, and monuments in and around it. Ruins of the Temples of Saturn, of Castor and Pollux, and of Concord, dating from the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., have been excavated. As more space was needed, colonnaded courts known as "basilicas" were added at the sides and ends, and Julius Cæsar built a new forum, called the Julian Forum, of which almost no trace is left. He also built, south of the old Forum, a great assembly hall known as the Basilica Julia. Augustus and his successors constructed five new *fora*, adjoining each other, running to the north of the Capitoline Hill. During the thousand years of the Middle Ages, many of the temples and monuments were deliberately destroyed to stamp out paganism, and many more were pulled to pieces to provide stones and marble for new buildings. Much of the marble was burned for lime. The bronzes were melted down. Rubbish accumulated and buried the remains, and in the fifteenth century, gardens or ramshackle workshops and oxsheds occupied the site of the Forum. During the nineteenth century excavations were conducted, particularly by the Italian government after 1871. Besides the earliest temples, mentioned above, the ruins of the Basilica

Julia, the temples of Cæsar and Vesta, and some other monuments have been uncovered.

FOTHERINGAY (*fah'th-er-in-gay*), England, a village of England, 27 miles northeast of Northampton. It was once noted for its castle, first built in the time of William the Conqueror, in which King Richard III was born and Mary Queen of Scots was tried and beheaded. When King James I, son of Queen Mary, came to the throne of England, he ordered this castle, in which his mother had suffered so much, to be pulled down.

FOURTEEN POINTS, the name given to the fourteen conditions which President Wil-

son declared, in January, 1918, were essential to peace after the World War. They were very just conditions, and the people of the Central Powers, who were about to throw off the yoke of their militaristic governments, greatly hoped that they would really be the basis for whatever peace was signed. They included open diplomacy, the freedom of the seas, the reduction of armaments, the self-determination of peoples, the restoration of Belgium, the freedom of the Dardanelles, the independence of Poland, and the establishment of the League of Nations. They were given a great deal of publicity, and the belief that President Wilson was strong enough to make France and England accept them did a great

deal to weaken the war strength of Germany and Austria. But when Wilson went to Paris to attend the Peace Conference he was able to get only a few of his principles really adopted. The Conference, however, tried to put into practice Wilson's idea about "self-determination of peoples" and let every little group which aspired to be a nation decide its own destiny.

FRANCE (*franss*), a country of western Europe, between the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; area, including Corsica, 212,659 square miles, or about that of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-



RUINS OF THE FORUM OF ANCIENT ROME

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FRANCE (*franss*), a country of western Europe, between the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; area, including Corsica, 212,659 square miles, or about that of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl-

vania and Ohio put together; pop. 41,475,000; capital, Paris. It is separated from Spain by the Pyrenees, from Italy by the Alps, and from Switzerland by the Jura Mountains. Farther north are the Vosges, from which run the forested highlands of the Argonne and Ardennes. Lower mountains and hills divide the rivers which flow into the Mediterranean Sea from those which flow into the Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel. In the Rhone Valley are the Cevennes Mountains. Most of the western and northern parts are low, but in the northwestern corner is the peninsula of Brittany, which is hilly and rugged. The four largest rivers are the Rhone, which flows into the Mediterranean, the Seine, which



flows into the English Channel, and the Garonne and Loire, which flow into the Bay of Biscay. All these and many smaller rivers can be navigated, and a wonderful canal system, which belongs to the state and is free from tolls, binds them all together and connects them with the Rhine. The most important seaports are Marseilles, on the Mediterranean, Cherbourg, Havre, and Dieppe, on the English Channel, Brest, the great naval station, on the Atlantic Ocean, and Bordeaux, on the Garonne near the Bay of Biscay. The summer climate is mild and pleasant, and the winters are damp, but never very cold.

France has fine mines of coal and iron, and many quarries of granite, marble, and other building stones. The soil is very fertile, and

almost every part of it is cultivated, though most of the farms are small. About half the people are farmers. Wheat, corn, and other grains are raised, principally in the northern part. In the central part are many vineyards, and more wine is made than in any other country. In southern France are numerous olive-orchards, and large quantities of olive-oil and canned olives are sold. In many places beets are grown for making sugar. Among the important exports are dried and canned fruits and vegetables.)

France is rich in cattle, sheep, and goats, and in fine poultry; and many fowls and eggs are sent to other countries. Silkworms are reared in many places, but of late years a disease has killed so many that less silk is now made than

formerly. Raw silk is now brought from China and other countries for the great silk factories, where more silk and velvet cloths are made than in all the rest of the world. France is superior to other countries in manufactures which need great taste and skill, such as laces and embroideries, gloves, fans, and jewelry. There are also large factories of iron-ware, cutlery, leather, linen, woolen and cotton cloth, and fine porcelain and pottery. Much leather is sold. The French have many ships and a large trade. The people are noted for intelligence and enterprise. The government is republican, much like that of the United States, with a legislative assembly of two houses, a President, and a Council of Ministers. All the men of France may vote.

Early History

France is a shortened form of the old name Frankreich, the "kingdom of the Franks." What is now France was a part of the Roman Gallia Transalpina (Gaul beyond the Alps). It was conquered by the Franks and made into a kingdom under Clovis, who became a Christian. Clovis and his successors, who ruled until 753, are called the Merovingians, from Meroveus, grandfather of Clovis, who had ruled over the Franks. In the last years of their rule the Merovingian kings had but little power, the real ruler being an officer of the court called the mayor of the palace. At last one of these mayors, Pepin, called the Short, son of Charles Martel, was himself elected king of the Franks (753). He was the first of the Carolingians, or sons of Charles (Martel), who ruled until 987, when Hugh Capet became the first of the Capetian kings.

The greatest of the Carolingian kings was Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, who became not only king of the Franks, but also head of the Holy Roman Empire. (See HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.) He ruled France, and large parts of Germany and Italy. His kingdom, like that of the Merovingians, was a German kingdom, and German was his language. After the death of his son Louis, his dominions were divided, and finally the Frankish empire was broken up (887), and from this time the eastern and western Franks were never again united. The eastern Franks went on speaking German, and the western Franks spoke a language called Romance, a mixture of Latin with German languages, out of which has grown the French language.

The real beginning of the kingdom of France was when Hugh Capet became king (987). Paris then became the capital, and the name of France became spread over almost all of Gaul. Some time before this the Northmen had invaded Gaul many times and had even sailed

up the Seine and laid siege to Paris. One of their chiefs, named Rolf, called in Latin Rollo, settled at Rouen (911), and was given lands at the mouth of the Seine. He and his followers became Christians and learned to speak French; their name "Northmen" became Normans, their land was called Normandy, and their prince was called duke of the Normans. They became the most powerful princes in France, and finally, under William the Conqueror, conquered England. The Capetian kings of France ruled more than eight hundred



CHARLEMAGNE
From the painting by Dürer

years, though their direct line really ended with Charles IV (1328). He was succeeded by his Cousin Philip, count of Valois, who became king as Philip VI, and founded the house of Valois.

Edward III of England now claimed the throne of France, because through the female line he was the nearest relative to Charles IV, and this led to long wars which lasted more than a hundred years. Finally, under Joan of

Arc, the English were defeated, and in 1453 were driven from the country. (See HUNDRED YEARS' WAR; also article JOAN OF ARC in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

The house of Valois held the throne until 1589, when the crown fell to Henry IV, called Henry of Navarre, who became the first king of the house of Bourbon. For some years before this, religious wars had been raging in France between the Catholics and Protestants. The French Protestants were followers of John Calvin; they called themselves the Reformed, and were commonly known as Huguenots. In the terrible massacre of Saint Bartholomew (1572), thousands of Huguenots were slain in Paris. Henry IV belonged to the Reformed party, but when he came to the throne he

XVIII, of the house of Bourbon, came to the throne. He was a brother of Louis XVI, and he was succeeded by another brother, Charles X. Charles X tried to bring back the old order of things, and the people of Paris soon got tired of him and drove him out (1830). His cousin Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, was then made king, but he also was driven out (1848) and a republic set up, of which Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was elected president. He made himself emperor (1852), and under his guidance France took part in the Crimean War and in the Austro-Italian War of 1859, in which the King of Sardinia won Lombardy, and France won Nice and Savoy. But his government was overthrown in 1870, as a result of the defeat of France in the



THE MARCH OF THE WOMEN TO VERSAILLES, OCTOBER 5, 1789

After an anonymous water-color

found that the greater part of the kingdom would not own him; so he turned Catholic (1593), but granted partial toleration to the Protestants in the Edict of Nantes (1592).

The French Revolution

The greatest of the Bourbon kings was Louis XIV, under whom France became more powerful than ever before. He carried on many wars and won much territory. But under him and his successor grew up abuses which finally became unbearable. The king, the nobles and the clergy had all the power, and the people were heavily taxed, while the country was all the time getting into debt. This brought on the Revolution; the monarchy was abolished, the king (Louis XVI) beheaded, and France became a Republic (1792). (See FRENCH REVOLUTION.) Then came on the long wars of Napoleon, who became master of France and almost master of Europe. (See NAPOLEONIC WARS; also article NAPOLEON in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

After the fall of Napoleon's empire, Louis

Franco-Prussian War. This war was begun by Prussia, under Bismarck, when France was in the midst of political troubles, and the French were conquered in a few months. Prussia took the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine (see ALSACE-LORRAINE), and forced France to pay a large indemnity. (See FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.) This caused the fall of Louis Napoleon and the establishment of the Third Republic, which, in spite of several attempts to overthrow it, continued to grow in power.

Recent History

In 1891 France formed an alliance with Russia, called the Dual Alliance; and then made a friendly agreement with Great Britain. (See ENTENTE CORDIALE.) There was always friction between Germany and France, for France never forgot the defeat of 1870 and her lost provinces, and Germany was jealous of the growing French power in Africa, where Morocco, Tunis, Algeria, and large areas in Central Africa gradually came under French control. Several times it seemed as if there

would be war, but it was prevented by the efforts of other nations of Europe. During the last months of 1913 there were disturbances in Alsace-Lorraine which increased the bitter feeling. Most of the people of these provinces did not want to belong to Germany and continued to love France. It was inevitable that there should some day be a war. When the World War actually broke out, in 1914, the French statesmen did all in their power to prevent it, because they knew that Germany would immediately invade France, but when they saw that the war must come they were

of French manhood. The population decreased during the war by over 2,000,000. Millions were severely wounded, blinded, or disabled.

As soon as the war was over, France began the work of reconstruction, and by 1921 had reclaimed a large part of the devastated land. First the roads and railroads were restored, then the battlefields were cleared, with the help of Polish and Italian workmen, and agricultural machinery was furnished to the farmers for working the land again. By the Treaty of Versailles Germany promised to pay France a large indemnity, but as Germany refused to carry out certain provisions of the treaty, France sent troops to occupy important German cities and was obliged to maintain a large army long after the war was over.

FRANCHE-COMTE (*frahnsh kon-tay'*), a former province of France, adjoining Switzerland and Lorraine, which is now divided into the departments of Haute-Saône, Jura and Doubs. It was acquired by the Franks in 534, and became a fief of the Empire. In 1384 it was annexed to the duchy of Burgundy (see **BURGUNDY**); was later conquered by Louis XI of France, and then in 1493 was ceded to the Hapsburgs and was ruled by Spain. Louis XIV conquered it in 1668 but restored it to Spain, and then reconquered it in 1674. It was finally ceded to France and annexed, by the Treaty of Nimwegen in 1678.

FRANCONIA (*fran-ko'nee-ah*), see **GAUL**.

FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS, a group of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, of which the highest is Mt. Lafayette, 5269 feet high. They are famous for their beautiful scenery, especially the Franconia Notch, and the Old Man of the Mountain, or Great Stone Face, about which Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote a well-known story.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, the war brought about by Prince Bismarck against France, in 1870, which resulted in the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by Prussia, and the creation of the German Empire. It was precipitated by the so-called "Ems Dispatch" (see **EMS**), sent by Bismarck in order to rouse France to war, but both Prussia and France had been irritated and ready for war for several years. The French government and military authorities were inefficient, and the army was poorly equipped, inferior in numbers to the Prussian force, and inadequately commanded, whereas the Germans were wonderfully prepared and were led by the great Moltke. The Germans were soon able to shut up Marshal Bazaine, the commander of the principal French army, at Metz, which they besieged,



NAPOLEON

From a portrait by Delaroche

all ready to fight Germany. (See **WORLD WAR**.) For over four years, northern France, especially French Flanders, was the chief battle ground of all nations, and as most of the great factories and mines of France were in this region the losses caused by the German invasion were enormous. But the French people remained steadfast all through the terrible struggle and earned the admiration of the entire world. Nearly eight and a half million Frenchmen were mobilized. France suffered more than any other nation from the war, not only from the devastation of many thousands of square miles of her territory, and the destruction of her chief manufactures, but in the loss of 1,364,000 men in battle, the flower

and then to defeat another army, led by the Emperor Louis Napoleon, at Sedan. Napoleon himself and his whole army were taken captive. A mob in Paris then proclaimed a republic, and set up a new government, which lasted through the War. The Germans advanced, besieged Paris, and in spite of the heroic efforts of Gambetta to raise new armies, took it after four months. On January 18, 1871, King William I of Prussia was crowned Emperor of Germany in the great palace of Louis XIV at Versailles. (See article **BISMARCK**, in *Champlin's Cyclopedia of Persons*.) The peo-

ple of 20 miles from its mouth in the Rhine; pop. 415,000. It is one of the richest and handsomest cities in Germany, and is noted for its great banking houses. The founder of the Rothschild family was born there, and some of his descendants now own the largest bank in the city. Many of the principal German publishing houses and book-stores are at Frankfort. It has a beautiful cathedral and interesting museums and collections. The home of the great poet Goethe, who was born there, is still standing. The city has important manufactures of carpets, jewelry, sewing-machines, and tobacco, and a very



MEETING OF BISMARCK AND NAPOLEON III AFTER THE BATTLE OF SEDAN IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

ple of Paris, by that time, were starving, and rats were sold for food at forty cents a piece. Metz had fallen in the meantime, and France was forced to accept the German terms of peace, which were severe. The Treaty of Frankfort (May 10, 1871) granted Alsace and a large part of Lorraine to Prussia, as well as a large war indemnity, and forced France to support a German army of occupation. The terms of the Treaty were never forgotten or forgiven by the French, and remained a source of hard feeling until the World War. (See also **ALSACE-LORRAINE**.)

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, a city of Germany, in Prussia, on the River Main,

large trade. Great fairs for the sale of horses and farm produce are held there every year. Frankfort, or Franconenford as it was then called, was a city in the time of Charlemagne. It was formerly a free German city, and the German emperors used to be elected and crowned there. The treaty of peace following the Franco-Prussian War was signed there. (See map of **GERMANY**.)

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, a city of Germany, in Prussia, on the River Oder, 45 miles east-southeast of Berlin; pop. 70,000. It is a prosperous town with a large trade, and has three annual fairs, where large quantities of cotton, woolen, silk, and other goods are sold.

FRANKS, the name of several German tribes, who first appear in history about the middle of the 3d century. They were dangerous enemies of the Roman Empire, and gave a great deal of trouble to the emperors Constantine and Julian. After Julian's time they were divided into two branches, the Salian Franks along the lower Rhine, and the Riparian Franks, along the middle Rhine. The Salian Franks were conquered by the Romans and became the allies of Rome for a time. But in the 5th century, under Clovis, they defeated the Romans in Gaul and founded the greatest empire of the Middle Ages in Europe, including France, Germany, and eventually Italy. This was Charlemagne's Empire, and after his death it was divided, the kingdom of the Salian Franks becoming France. (See also GAUL.)

FRANZ JOSEF LAND, an archipelago or group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Nova Zembla. It includes many ice-covered islands, which were discovered and partly explored by Payer and Weyprecht in 1873-4, who named it for the Austrian emperor, Francis Joseph.

FRASCATI (*fras-kah'tee*), Italy, a town on the slopes of the Alban Mountains, 12 miles southeast of Rome; pop. 11,000. It became a resort of wealthy Roman nobles during the Roman Empire, and continued to flourish during the Renaissance. Remains of a Roman amphitheater, and of a small but fine theater, can still be seen, and there are famous Renaissance villas with handsome gardens and many works of art, dating from the sixteenth century. There is also a beautiful cathedral at Frascati, in which Prince Charles Edward Stuart, known as "Prince Charlie" or "The Young Pretender," was buried before his body was removed to St. Peter's, in Rome.

FRED'ER-ICK, Maryland, a city 50 miles west northwest of Baltimore; pop. 11,000. It is a well-built town with wide regular streets, in a beautiful and fertile valley, and has an extensive trade and important manufactures. Whittier has made it famous as the scene of his poem "Barbara Frietchie." Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," is buried in its cemetery. Frederick was made a city in 1817.

FRED'ER-ICKS-BURG, Virginia, a city on the west side of the Rappahannock River, the scene of a great battle fought Dec. 13, 1862, between a Confederate army of 80,000 men under General Lee and a still larger Union army under General Burnside. Burnside made bridges of boats, and sent nearly all of his army across, took Fredericksburg, and on the next day attacked Lee. The battle, one of

the most terrible of the war, ended in the defeat of the Union army, which lost heavily and was obliged to recross the river.

FREEPORT, Illinois, the county-seat of Stephenson County, on the Pecatonica River, 108 miles northwest of Chicago. It is famous as the place where, in 1858, Stephen Arnold Douglas, the "Little Giant," in a debate with Abraham Lincoln, announced a theory about slavery which cost him the democratic nomination for the presidency in 1860. This theory, called the Freeport Doctrine, was that, whatever the Supreme Court might decide, the people of a territory, before it became a state, could always keep out slavery by making local police regulations unfavorable to it. Douglas was at that time competing against Lincoln for the post of senator at Washington. His "doctrine" pleased the anti-slavery people in Illinois, and together with his popular reputation, won him the senatorial election. But the doctrine was not liked by the South, where it was called the Freeport Heresy. (See CIVIL WAR.)

FREE'TOWN, Sierra Leone, West Africa, the capital city of the colony, on the Sierra Leone River, near the coast; pop. 34,000. It is the greatest seaport in West Africa, and a naval coaling station. Nuts, palm kernels, and palm oil are the chief exports. (See map of AFRICA.)

FREIBERG or **FREYBERG** (*fry'berg*), Germany, a city in Saxony, 19 miles southwest of Dresden; pop. 36,000. It stands at the foot of the Erzgebirge (ore-mountains), a range of hills containing mines of silver, lead, copper, and cobalt, of which more than 150 are worked. Freiberg has a famous mining school, to which students go from all parts of the world. Freiberg means "free mountain"; that is, the mountain free from wood.

FREIBURG (*fry'boorg*), Germany, a city in Baden, 72 miles south-southwest of Karlsruhe; pop. 83,000. It has a good university, founded in 1454. Its Gothic cathedral is one of the finest in Germany. Freiburg means "free city." It is a trading center, and has some manufactures.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, the last conflict between the French and the British in America, which was part of the Seven Years' War in Europe, 1756-1763. Both nations claimed the interior of North America, particularly the Ohio Valley, the British because their frontier naturally moved westward as they expanded from the seaboard, and the French because they explored southward from Canada and claimed the land before the British did. A British sur-

veying party, sent into what is now Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, as early as 1750, found signboards nailed to the trees and lead tablets sunk in the earth, proclaiming that all the territory belonged to the French King. The French soon began to build forts to enforce their claims in western Pennsylvania, and after they built Fort Duquesne, at the head of the Ohio River, the British sent a force of militia to drive them out. George Washington was present at the engagement that followed, and is said to have given the order to fire the first shot. A year later, Washington was forced to surrender a British post called Fort Necessity to a party of French soldiers. The English colonists then organized at Albany to combat the French and made preparations for a war. The French had many Indians to help them, and stirred up much hard feeling against the British among the Indians all over the Ohio Valley.

In 1755 General Braddock was sent with British and colonial troops to take Fort Duquesne. He was a good general but he did not understand the French and Indian method of fighting, or sniping, from behind trees and rocks, and if George Washington had not been with him, his whole army would have been destroyed. As it was, he

tured the fortress of Louisberg, on Cape Breton Island, took Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, and advancing from the north, at last captured Fort Duquesne. The settlement which had grown up about it was renamed Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, the Secretary of State in the British Cabinet.



AFTER THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR



NORTH AMERICA
BEFORE THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

was badly defeated. (See BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.) The next step of the British was to occupy Nova Scotia, or Acadia, and to deport the French settlers there who refused to take the oath of allegiance to King George. Longfellow's poem "Evangeline" is based on this event. In 1756 there was a formal declaration of war, and fighting began in Europe. During the following years, the British cap-

tured the fortress of Louisberg, on Cape Breton Island, took Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, and advancing from the north, at last captured Fort Duquesne. The settlement which had grown up about it was renamed Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, the Secretary of State in the British Cabinet.

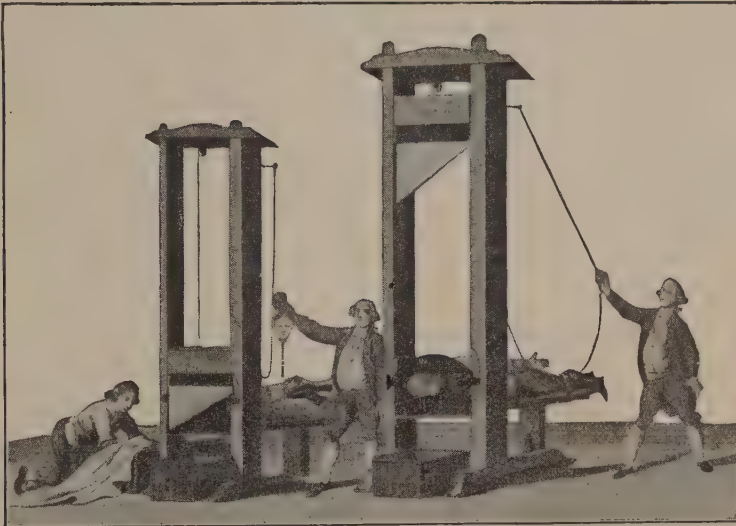
In 1759 the British took Ticonderoga and Crown Point, which commanded the approach to Quebec from the south. (See TICONDEROGA.) As they already held Louisburg, they sent a force up the St. Lawrence and invested Quebec, the chief city and fortress of the French in Canada. After a three months' siege, the British General, James Wolfe, led his men at night up a narrow and very steep trail to the top of the heights on which Quebec was built, and there in the morning, a battle was fought which the British won. Both Wolfe and the French general Montcalm were killed.

Peace was signed in 1763, at Paris. The British gained all the disputed territory between the Appalachians and the Mississippi, and all Canada as well, except two small islands near Newfoundland. Spain, who was involved in the war abroad, got from France the interior of North America west of the Mississippi. Great Britain got Florida from Spain. Most of the West Indian Islands, and all the French possessions in India, were ceded by France to Great Britain. (See also SEVEN YEARS' WAR.)

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA, also called **French Congo**, a colony of France on the west coast of Africa, lying between the Belgian Congo and Spanish Guinea; area 982,050 square miles; pop. about 2,846,000; capital Brazzaville, on the Congo River. The French have been establishing posts, exploring,

and settling, for over a century. In 1911 part of the colony was ceded to Germany in return for the recognition of French rights in Morocco, but the Treaty of Versailles, after the World War, restored this territory to France. French Congo is now officially called French Equatorial Africa, and is divided into four colonies: Gabun, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, and Chad. Much of the country is covered with hot, dark forests, nearly impenetrable and scarcely explored at all. Wild rubber is the only product of these tracts. Copper, lead and zinc are found, but not yet mined. Palm oil is the chief export. (See map of AFRICA.)

gorgeous and brilliant court. When King Louis XVI came to the throne, the treasury was empty, and taxes became heavier than ever. There was a legislative body in France like the English Parliament, but Louis XIV had managed to deprive it of most of its power. It was called the Estates-General, because it was composed of the three estates or orders, the nobles, the clergy and the common people, each estate having one vote. But the common people had not any influence in it to speak of, because they met separately and the nobles and clergymen usually voted against them, having two votes to one. The King and his party wished the



THE GUILLOTINE

After a contemporary drawing.

FRENCH REVOLUTION, the name given to the series of events which freed France from her kings, and ended in the dictatorship of Napoleon Bonaparte. The people of France suffered under great oppression for many years before they finally rose against the extravagance and tyranny of the kings and nobles. They paid such heavy taxes that thousands went hungry, and they had no rights in the government. Also the nobles had many special privileges, handed down from feudal times, which made them really masters of the common people. The last great king of France was Louis XIV, and though he had a glorious reign, he left the country bankrupt when he died, because he spent so much money on his wars and on his

three estates to keep on meeting separately, in order to keep the commons, who were more numerous than the other two estates combined, from outvoting them, but the leaders of the people, under Mirabeau, determined that all three estates should meet together, so that some measures might be passed to relieve the people from their terrible taxes and to tax the nobles and the clergy. When the two upper orders refused to allow this, the Third Estate met alone, organized a National Assembly, and declared that they had taken over the government. As the King's party then shut them out of the regular meeting place of the Estates General, they went into the King's tennis court, and took the famous "Tennis

Court Oath," swearing to remain together until they could get a Constitution adopted for France. The King became frightened and said he would order the nobles and clergy to meet with them, and would take their advice about the taxes, but at the same time he and some of the nobles began to gather the army together near Paris, to put down the National Assembly by force. The common people of Paris were so enraged at this that they rose in a mob on July 14th, 1789, and tore down the famous old prison of the Bastille. They hated it because the King used to put political prisoners there, and as he could send people to prison without any trial, because they opposed his power, or were friends of the Third Estate, it symbolized his tyranny and injustice. The destruction of the Bastille really marks the beginning of the Revolution. July 14th is still celebrated by the French people as their Independence Day, with fireworks and rejoicing, and the people of Paris dance in the streets as the mob danced that night about the site of the Bastille.

In August the Assembly passed a number of laws making reforms in the taxes, and they also abolished the titles of the nobles, and many old feudal customs and privileges. The King decided to try to dissolve the Assembly, and the people of Paris were so enraged at the news that a mob of women, several thousand in number, marched to Versailles, where the King's palace was, and stormed it. Then the Assembly continued to pass laws against the nobles, giving the common people their power and their property, and in 1790 many nobles left France and collected a small army to fight for their privileges. Leopold II, Emperor of Austria, was the brother of the Queen, Marie Antoinette, and he promised to help them. This increased the bitter feeling of the people. In 1791 a Constitution was adopted, and the power in the government was given to a Legislative Assembly. One of its first acts was to declare that the property of the nobles who had left France belonged to the State. It then declared war on Austria, on April 24th, 1792, and the war thus begun lasted for nearly twenty years.

The people of Paris, especially the desperate ones who had always been miserable and wretched, and did not care for any religion or law, were organized by this time and practically had control of Paris. They threatened to kill the King, who was protected by the Assembly, until these people abolished it and created a new law-making body called the Constitutional Convention. It was made up of radicals, many of them drunk

with power, and it went much further than the Assembly had gone. On Sept. 21, 1792, it declared that France was a republic. Just at this time the news came that Austria and Prussia were going to invade France to bring back the nobles, and the mob was furious. The Convention arrested and executed hundreds of persons suspected of being in sympathy with the nobles. No one could be seen speaking to a noble, without being in danger. Then the Convention debated about what to do with the King, and finally, in January, 1793, he was brought before it and sentenced to death. He was sent to the guillotine and died bravely. He had been weak and changeable in his attitude towards the revolution and had made many mistakes, but the way in which he died made everyone admire him. The guillotine, which came into use early in the revolution, was a heavy knife which slid in grooves up and down two poles. It is still used in France to execute criminals.

The next thing the leaders of the Convention did was to offer the French armies to help any nation who would rise against its king. In this way they got into war with England, and as Spain had already joined Austria and Prussia against them, they were at war with most of Europe. They were in great danger; so the people gave all the power in the government to a committee of twelve men called the Committee of Public Safety. With their appointment, in April, 1793, the "Reign of Terror" began. These twelve men believed that in order to keep the power for the people, they should destroy all traces of the ancient nobility, everyone who sympathized with it, and everyone who would not support the new government. They executed thousands of aristocrats, and were so harsh and cruel that several of the provinces of France, especially La Vendée and Lyons, rebelled against them. Robespierre and Danton were the two leaders in the Committee. It is usually believed that Danton was a good and sincere man, who hated cruelty and only did what he believed right, but that Robespierre was a plotter who wanted supreme power for himself. The committee put down the rebellions with terrible severity. It was impossible to get through with the trials of all the people who were suspected of opposing the Revolution; so a Revolutionary Tribunal was appointed, which passed upon all who were brought before it, and ordered hundreds of people to the guillotine with hardly any trial at all. In October 1793 the Queen, Marie Antoinette, was executed.

The Convention at this time tried to abolish religions in France, turned the churches into "Temples of Reason," and said

that there was no God but reason. Danton thought that the terror had gone far enough and tried to stop the executions and come back to peace, but Robespierre had him arrested for opposing the Revolution, and executed. Many other men who had been influential in the government were thus disposed of by Robespierre, who then reigned for a few months alone, as dictator in France.

Meantime the French armies had done well against Prussia, Kellerman defeating the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy, Sept. 22, 1792. Spain had made peace with the Revolutionary Government. But the war with Austria and England still went on, and Sardinia was also fighting on the side of Austria. Napoleon Bonaparte, who had attracted attention as a brilliant young artillery officer, and was



MARIE ANTOINETTE AND HER CHILDREN

From a painting by Mme. LeBrun

But the mass of the people had had all the bloodshed and cruelty they could stand, and on July 27th, 1794, the Convention ordered the arrest of Robespierre. He was executed, and soon afterwards the Committee of Public Safety was abolished and a new constitution was formulated. This established a republican form of government, with two houses in the Assembly like the government of the United States. The chief executive power was to be in the hands of five men, instead of one, called Directors.

made a general, went to the south of France and then to Italy to conduct the campaign. He gained such startling successes that Austria and Sardinia ceded large areas of territory to France. The Directors were alarmed by Napoleon's success and his popularity with the army, and they sent him to attack Egypt and destroy British commerce on the Mediterranean, thinking that it was so far away, and the difficulties were so great, that he would not be very dangerous to them there. But Napoleon, although he met with a de-



NAPOLEON AT FRIEDLAND
From a painting by Meissonier

feat at Acre, in Palestine, carried out a brilliant campaign in Egypt, and took care that everyone in France should hear about his victories. The British under Nelson destroyed the French fleet at Abukir and left Napoleon's army in Egypt with no way to get home, but Napoleon himself, seeing that the people were getting tired of the Directory, managed to escape with a few officers, through the British patrols, and get to France. He was very clever after he returned to Paris in the way he got the Assembly to abolish the Directory, and establish a Consulate, with him as First Consul. This happened in 1799, and marked the end of the French Revolution. Some years later Napoleon became Emperor, and the Republic, which had cost so much in bloodshed and destruction, was not re-established until after his fall. Later it was interrupted again for nearly twenty years, when Napoleon III reigned as Emperor. In 1871, however, the principles that the Revolution had established were again triumphant, and the French people have had a republican government, in many ways like that of the United States, ever since that year. (See also articles LOUIS XVI, MARIE ANTOINETTE, DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, MARAT, BARRAS, and NAPOLEON, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

FRENCH WEST AF-RI-CA, the general name of the French possessions in Africa,

reaching from the Atlantic Ocean and the southern deserts of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Libya, to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the east and the Gulf of Guinea on the south. The colonies included are Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the French Sudan, Mauritania, and the territory of Niger, with Upper Volta, which belonged to Germany until after the World War. (See map of AFRICA; also articles on the separate colonies.)

FRIBOURG (*fry'boorg*), Switzerland, a city on the River Sarine, 18 miles southwest of Bern; pop. 14,000. The river, which runs through a narrow valley, is crossed by a suspension bridge a little more than half as long as the Brooklyn Bridge, but about 40 feet higher, the roadway being 174 feet above the river. Fribourg means "free city." It is on the border between French and German Switzerland. The organ in the cathedral is famous for its beautiful tone.

FRIEDLAND (*freed'lahnt*), Germany, a town in Prussia, on the River Alle, noted for a victory of the French under Napoleon over the Russians and Prussians under Bennigsen (June 14, 1807). After Eylau, where, though he compelled Bennigsen to retreat, he lost thousands of men, Napoleon went back into winter quarters and collected fresh numbers. When his army and Bennigsen's were once more active, Napoleon waited for a favorable

chance to attack, drew the Russians across the river Alle, and then fell upon them with great numbers of soldiers who were hidden by some wooded hills, and whose presence was not suspected by Bennigsen. The Russians were utterly routed, and retreated to Tilsit, where soon after a treaty was signed between Napoleon and the Russian emperor.

FRIENDLY (*frend'lee*) **ISLANDS**, a possession of Great Britain in the Pacific, also called **Tonga Islands**. (See, **TONGA**.)

FRIESLAND (*frees'land*), or **VRIESLAND** (*vrees'lant*), a province of the Netherlands, bordering on the North Sea and the Zuyder Zee; area 1282 square miles, somewhat larger than Rhode Island; pop. 359,000; capital Leeuwarden. It was one of the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, after having been on independent countship of much larger extent than at present, through the 15th century. Its original inhabitants, a Low German race, are called Friesians or Frisians. The eastern part of Friesland became part of Hanover, in Germany, and is known as East Friesland.

FRONDE (*fraw'nd*), **The**, a party in France during the first part of the reign of Louis XIV, while Cardinal Mazarin and other members of the court held the power for the young king. The Fronde began when some members of the Parliament of Paris, which had no real authority, attempted to oppose the measures of Mazarin. Their attacks on Mazarin were sarcastically called the "war of the sling-shots," *fronde* meaning sling in French. Then the name was given to the party. Some of the high nobility, who hated Mazarin for his foreign birth and arrogant ways, joined the Fronde, and so did many of the oppressed common people. In the course of several years the plots and intrigues and petty jealousies among Mazarin's opponents became so notorious that the name *Frondeur*, or member of the Fronde, became a term of reproach, meaning a bitter and small-minded politician.

FUCHAU or **FUCHOW**, see **FOOCHOW**.

FUGITIVE (*few'ji-tiv*) **SLAVE LAW**, a law passed by the United States Congress in 1850, providing that a slave who escaped from his master into another state was to be seized and restored to his owner, and any person who aided his flight was to be charged with a crime. It was part of the Compromise of 1850, framed by Henry Clay in an effort to settle the quarrels between the North and the South. (See **COMPROMISE OF 1850**.) The law aroused great indignation in the Northern States, and contributed to the bitter feeling between North and South which led to the Civil War.

FUJI (*foo'jee*), or **FUJIYAMA** (*foo'jee-yah'ma*), a famous volcanic mountain in Japan, sometimes called **Fujisan** (*foo'jee-san*), on the island of Honshu, 70 miles southwest of Tokio. It is the highest mountain in Japan, its top being 12,440 feet, over two miles, above sea level. It is shaped like a beautiful cone, and its top is almost always covered with snow. The Japanese hold it sacred, and thousands of pilgrims climb its sides every year.

Japanese artists love to paint it, and pictures of it are often to be seen on Japanese china and lacquer ware, and even on common fans and screens. Although a volcano, Fujiyama has not had an eruption since 1707, when a terrible one took place. Japanese writers say that this mountain was thrown up by an earthquake in a single night in the year 283 B.C., and that the hollow of the great lake near it, which was formed at the same time, is about equal in size to the mass of the mountain. Fujiyama means Rich Scholar Peak.

FUNCHAL (*foon-shahl'*), capital of Madeira, see **MADEIRA**.

FUNDY (*fun'dee*), **Bay of**, a great bay of the Atlantic, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; about 45 miles wide by 140 long. Its tides rise 60 to 70 feet, and rush in with such force as to make navigation dangerous. The St. John and the St. Croix rivers flow into the bay.

G

GABII (*gay'bee-eye*), a very ancient city of the Latin Federation in Italy, famous chiefly for a Roman tradition about its conquest. It was said that Sextus, the son of Tarquinius Superbus, or Tarquin the Proud, King of Rome, went to Gabii, pretending that he had been driven away from Rome by his father's tyranny and jealousy, and the citizens took him in and made him their leader. He sent to Rome for instructions what to do next, and his messenger found Tarquin in his garden. When the message was given, the King did not say anything at all, but he slowly knocked the heads off the tallest poppies in the flower beds, with a stick which he carried. The messenger went back and told the son what his father had done, and Sextus understood at once what was meant. On one pretext or another he caused the death of all the leading men of Gabii, and the city then fell an easy prey to Tarquin.

GADES (*gay'deez*), now Cadiz, a city founded by the Phœnicians, a little beyond Gibraltar, on an island off the west coast of Spain, where the Phœnician merchants made a base for their western commerce. It was founded in 1100 B. C., and soon became a great city, which it still is. The Phœnician name was "Gadir," meaning "an enclosure," or "fortified place." It contained some temples of Phœnician gods. (See CADIZ.)

GAETA (*gah-ay'tah*), Italy, a seaport 45 miles northwest of Naples, at the end of a peninsula in the Gulf of Gaeta; pop. 6000. It has an excellent harbor and carries on some trade. But its chief interest is in the historical events that have taken place there. Cicero was put to death, by order of Mark Antony, in Gaeta. When the Western Empire fell, it became a free city, and resisted many sieges before it was captured by Alfonso V of Aragon in 1435. In November, 1860, it was besieged by the national Italian troops, who had driven Francis II, King of Naples, into the town. They could not take it, but in 1861 King Victor Emmanuel captured it and added it to his kingdom of Sardinia, later Italy.

GAINES' (gaynz) MILL, a place near Richmond, Va., where the battle of Gaines' Mill was fought between the armies of General McClellan and General Lee, on June 22, 1862. Near it, on June 3, 1864, General Lee's army repulsed an attack by General Grant, in an engagement generally

called the battle of Cold Harbor. It was the scene of many balloon ascensions during the Civil War.

GALAPAGOS (*gal-lah'pah-gos*) **ISLANDS**, a group of 13 small islands in the Pacific Ocean, 600 miles west of Ecuador, to which they belong; area 2951 square miles. They are the tops of volcanoes and nearly all have craters, some still burning. The animals are very interesting, because most of them are different from those of other countries. Tortoises, called by the Spaniards *galapagos*, are very abundant. There are several kinds of lizards, one of which is the only kind known that lives in salt water.

The islands are officially known as the **Archipelago of Colon** and are sometimes also called the **Tortoise Islands**.

GALATIA (*gah-lay'shah*), the ancient name of a division of Asia Minor, lying south of Bithynia and Paphlagonia, and east of Phrygia, of which it formed a part at one time. A confederation of northern tribes conquered and settled it in the third century B. C. Later, it became a province of Rome. (See also ASIA MINOR.)

GALATZ (*gah'lah'ts*), Rumania, a city on the River Danube; pop. 74,000. It is one of the most important ports on the Danube, and has a large trade in wheat, corn, flour, and timber. In 1856 a European Commission of the Danube was established, with complete power over the navigation on the river. Its headquarters are at Galatz. The people are of many nations, including Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Italians, and English. The city was captured by an Austro-German army in 1916. (See map of RUMANIA.)

GALICIA (*ga-lish'ee-a*), a province of Poland, formerly of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; area 30,307 square miles, nearly the same as South Carolina; pop. about 8,500,000. The northern part is flat, consisting of vast plains, but in the south there are branches of the Carpathian Mountains. The climate is severe, the winters being long and the summers short, but the soil is fertile, and cereals, hemp, flax, and tobacco are raised. Cattle graze on the plains. There are rich mineral deposits of coal, iron, and marble, and some of the chief salt mines of Europe are in Galicia. A great deal of petroleum is found, most of which belongs to French and English companies who drove the wells and have kept control of them. The inhabitants of the

eastern part are Russians, and of the west, Poles. The chief cities are Lemberg and Cracow. There are some extensive forests, in which wild animals, especially bears and wolves, are still found.

After years of strife among the Russians, Poles, and Hungarians, Galicia became a part of Poland in 1382. In 1772, in the partition of Poland, it fell to Austria, and remained in Austrian hands until after the World War, when it was returned to Poland. Because of

including several of the most famous miracles. It was on the Sea of Galilee that Christ was said to have walked (Mark VI, 48). The modern name of the lake is Bahr Tabariyeh. It is sometimes called the Lake of Tiberias. (See map of PALESTINE.)

GALLIPOLI (*gal-leep'o-lee*), Turkey, a seaport and manufacturing town at the entrance to the Sea of Marmora; pop. 12,000. It was at one time an important commercial center, and it is of great strategic impor-



THE SHORE OF THE SEA OF GALILEE

its position, it was the scene of military operations from the beginning of the war to the end, and was invaded by Russian, Austrian, and German armies in turn. Lemberg and Cracow were besieged and captured several times by opposing forces.

GALILEE (*gal'ee-lee*), in Roman times, the northernmost district of Palestine.

GALILEE or **GENNESARET** (*je-nes'a-ret*), Sea of, a lake in Palestine through which the Jordan river runs, 13 miles long by seven miles wide. It is very frequently mentioned in the New Testament and is associated with many events in the life of Christ,

tance because forts at that point can control the Dardanelles. The whole peninsula, 63 miles long, between the Dardanelles and the Ægean Sea, is also called Gallipoli. As soon as Turkey entered the World War, the forts there were greatly strengthened with all modern devices, under the supervision of German experts. In 1915 the British attempted to take Gallipoli, in order to enter the Dardanelles and capture Constantinople, and British and French armies landed at the end of the peninsula. Attacks were made on the forts from both land and sea, but they failed utterly, and the Allied troops finally with-

drew after losing many men, both in battle and from fever, and several fine ships. This was one of the greatest disasters either side suffered during the war. (See DARDANELLES.) By the terms of the Treaty of Sèvres, between the Allies and Turkey, the fortifications of Gallipoli were dismantled, and the Dardanelles were opened to the ships of all nations and placed under the control of an International Commission.

GAL'LO-WAY, the former name of a district in the southwestern part of Scotland, which includes the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright. It is about 70 miles long and 40 miles wide and includes a great variety of scenery,—mountains, lakes, and streams. It is famous for its cattle and dairy farms.

The people used to be called Gall-Gael or foreign Gaels, after they fell under the rule of the English, and so the district got its name. They were known as the Picts of Galloway until the 14th century. Owing to their isolated position, their old language, which was similar to Gaelic, was preserved until the 16th century, but finally disappeared at the time of the Reformation, when the use of Lowland Scotch became common in the parish churches and schools.

GAL'VES-TON, Texas, a city on the northeast end of Galveston Island, at the mouth of Galveston Bay; pop. 44,000. The harbor is the best in Texas, and the city has good wharves and storehouses, and a large trade. A great deal of cotton is shipped there for Europe. In 1817 Galveston Island was occupied by pirates. They were driven away four years afterward, but Galveston did not begin to grow until about 1840. In 1900, Sept. 8, the city was wrecked by a hurricane, followed by a tidal wave, which drowned more than 7000 people and did great damage to property. To prevent a similar disaster, a concrete wall 17 feet high has been built along the water front for four and a half miles, and the grade of the streets raised.

GALWAY (*gaw'l'way*), Ireland, a city and parliamentary borough, the capital of County Galway, on the north shore of Galway Bay, 50 miles northwest of Limerick; pop. about 16,000. The county of Galway is the second largest in Ireland. In the western part lies the famous Connemara district, which is very wild and mountainous, but the eastern part is flat and marshy. The city of Galway is well built and used to be a great trading center. The chief industry in modern times is fishing.

GAMBIA (*gam'bee-ah*), an independent British colony and protectorate in West Africa, consisting of two islands and part of the mainland along the River Gambia; area 4130 square miles; pop. about 240,000; chief

town, Bathurst (pop. 9000). Nuts, palm kernels, and hides are sent from there. The River Gambia is 1400 miles long, and can be navigated 400 miles. (See map of AFRICA.)

GANGES (*gan'jeez*), a great river of India, rising in the Himalaya Mountains, and flowing into the Bay of Bengal by many mouths; length, 1540 miles. Its source is nearly two miles above the sea, the water flowing out of a cave of ice at the bottom of a glacier in one of the valleys. Many other rivers join it, and it finally becomes more than a mile wide and very rapid. Between the different mouths of the Ganges are swampy islands, called the Sunderbunds, covered with forests in which are crocodiles and tigers. To the Hindus the Ganges is sacred, and there are several holy cities on its banks. Allahabad, and Benares, which is to them the holiest place on earth, are among the sacred cities. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims go to Benares every year to bathe in the water, which they think washes away their sins. The river-banks are steep, and the people go down from the temples to the water by broad flights of steps, called ghats. Large quantities of Ganges water are carried by the pilgrims to all parts of India. (See map of INDIA.)

GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE, see GETHSEMANE.

GARDEN OF THE GODS, a tract of about 500 acres near Colorado Springs, Colorado, in which the rocks, which are of red and white sandstone, have taken on many remarkable and grotesque shapes.

GARONNE (*gah-ron'*), a river of southwestern France, which flows into the Bay of Biscay. It is about 350 miles long, and is navigable as far as Bordeaux (250 miles) for the largest steamers. For 133 miles of its course a canal runs beside it, and it is connected by canals with the other rivers of France, and with the Rhine. After its union with the Dordogne north of Bordeaux, it is known as the Gironde. (See map of FRANCE.)

GARY, Indiana, a city in Lake Co., at the head of Lake Michigan; pop. 55,000. It lies between the great iron beds of the north and the coal regions of the south, and in 1906 was selected as the site for the main plant of the United States Steel Corporation. The city grew rapidly and became the greatest steel producing community in the world. In the decade between 1910 and 1920 the population of Gary more than trebled. It has a public library and many handsome public buildings. Much attention is given to educational matters, and the so-called Gary system of instruction in schools originated there.

GASCONY (*gas'kon-ee*), once a duchy of southwestern France, which was united to Guienne, or Aquitaine, in the eleventh century, and belonged for some years to England. It was named for the Vascones, an ancient Spanish tribe who inhabited it, and whom the French called Gascons. The people of Gascony are noted in the traditions of France for their loud talking and boasting, and many French plays and novels make fun of them. At the same time they are a warm-hearted and impulsive race, and many of them are very gifted. D'Artagnan, in the "Three Musketeers," is a famous Gascon in literature. Cyrano de Bergerac, who was a historical character, but who first became widely known in the play that Rostand wrote about him, is another.

GATH, a city of the Philistines, one of the five strong cities of the confederation, with Ascalon, Ashdod, Ekron, and Gaza. It is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament. Goliath, the giant whom David killed with his sling, was a native of Gath. David conquered the city, and it later became a Hebrew fortress. It was taken by the king of Damascus and soon afterwards destroyed.

GATUN (*gah-toon'*), Canal Zone, a town on the Panama Railroad, seven miles south of Colon; pop. about 8000. The Gatun locks, which are a great engineering feat, are near the town; and also the Gatun dam, forming the lake of the same name. (See PANAMA CANAL.)

GAUL (*gawl*), called by the Romans *Gallia*, a name first applied to the country on both sides of the Alps, from which came the swarms of Celts or Gauls that threatened Rome. Afterward it meant the northern part of Italy, and a part of the country beyond the Alps along the Mediterranean, where a few Greek cities had been built. The Romans called the first part *Gallia Cisalpina*, or Cisalpine Gaul, which means "Gaul on this side of the Alps," that is, nearer to Rome; and they called the other part *Gallia Transalpina*, or Transalpine Gaul, that is, "Gaul on the other side of the Alps." The Romans first made a province in Transalpine Gaul in 125 B.C., and it is still called Provence. Julius Cæsar conquered the whole of it (58-51 B.C.). Under the Emperor Augustus, Cisalpine Gaul was added to Italy, and from that time Gaul meant only Transalpine Gaul. This covered not only what is now France, but also Belgium and parts of Holland, Switzerland, and Germany. Besides the first province the Romans divided Gaul into Aquitaine, in the southwest; Celtic Gaul, in the middle; and Belgic Gaul, in the northeast. (See map of ROMAN EMPIRE.)

The Romans built great cities in Gaul; and the Latin language was spoken everywhere excepting in the peninsula in the northwest, which was called *Britannia Minor* (Lesser Britain or Brittany) because the Celts there were joined by many others who came across from Britain. In time the German tribes, or Teutons, began to press on the Gauls and Romans in Gaul from the east, and in the course of the 4th and 5th centuries they had overrun the whole country, the Goths in the south, the Burgundians in the east, and the Franks in the north. (See FRANKS.) The Franks conquered all Gaul under their King Chlodwig (481-511), commonly called Clovis, which is the same as Louis in modern French. They ruled also part of their old country in Germany, and gave their name to part of both countries, calling their kingdom *Frankreich* (Kingdom of the Franks). This was made into *Francia* in Latin, and from it a part of Germany is still called *Franconia*, and part of Gaul is still called *France*. The name *Gaul* is frequently applied, but inexactly, to France alone, and a "gallicism" means a peculiarly French expression.

In old English, *Gaul*, *Gaules*, or *Gaula*, was the name for Wales as well as for France. It is found so used in Shakespeare, and survives in a few phrases.

GAZA (*gay'za*), Palestine, a town in Syria, about three miles from the sea, on the borders of the desert which separates Palestine from Egypt. Its situation on the trade route between Egypt and Syria made it an important city as early as the days of Rameses II, King of Egypt. When Palestine was conquered by the Israelites, Gaza belonged to the Philistines, and was one of their five strong cities. (See PHILISTINES.) Joshua allotted it to the tribes of Judah, but they never conquered it. It was conquered by the Egyptians and Syrians, and then by Alexander the Great in 323 B.C. It was captured also by the Maccabees and by the Crusaders. During the invasion of Palestine by General Allenby, in 1917, the base of military operations was at Gaza. Explorations have revealed many interesting remains of its ancient inhabitants. (See map of PALESTINE.)

GEHENNA (*gee-hen'ah*), a valley of Palestine, south of Jerusalem, also called the *Field of Blood*, or of *Evil Counsel*, or of the *Tombs*. In the times of Ahaz and Manasseh, when the worship of Moloch was introduced among the Jews, children were sacrificed to him in Gehenna, in consequence of which it was called *Topheth*, or "abomination," and was polluted by Josiah. The Jewish Talmud and the New Testament both use the name of Gehenna to symbolize the place

of everlasting punishment, and call it "The Mouth of Hell."

GENESEE (*jen-e-see'*), a river of western New York State, which flows into Lake Ontario near Rochester. It is noted for several beautiful falls. A certain formation of black bituminous shale rock in the region, and the geological epoch to which it belongs, in the Paleozoic era, are called Genesee. The name came from an Indian word meaning "pleasant valley."

GENEVA (*jen-ee'vah*), Switzerland, a city at the lower end of the lake of Geneva; pop. with suburbs, 125,500. The river Rhone flows out of the lake, and through the city, where it is crossed by a number of fine bridges. Geneva is noted for its manufactures, especially of clocks and watches, jewelry, music boxes, silk and velvet, and cutlery. Some of the largest banks and commission houses in Europe are in Geneva, and it is the richest and most important city of Switzerland. John Calvin lived and preached in Geneva and under his leadership it became a center of the Reformation. The name Huguenot, still applied to French Protestants, was first used there. English Protestant refugees brought out the Geneva Bible, the first which divided the chapters into verses and the first which omitted the Apocrypha, in 1560. Rousseau and many other distinguished men were born at Geneva. Geneva University was founded in 1568. Two international conventions at Geneva, in 1864 and 1868, agreed to the neutrality of ambulances, military hospitals, doctors, and nurses, in war-time, and thus led to the organization of the Red Cross. After the World War Geneva was made the seat of the League of Nations. (See map of SWITZERLAND.)

GENEVA, Lake, the largest lake of Switzerland, famous for the beautiful mountain scenery around it. It lies between the cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and the French border. It is about 45 miles long, and 8½ miles wide in the widest part. It is nearly a mile above sea level. Chillon, the castle where Bonnivard was imprisoned, is on an isolated rock at one end of the lake. In the 18th century, it was used as a state prison, and later as an arsenal. (See LAUSANNE and SWITZERLAND.)

GENOA (*jen'o-ah*), Italy, a city on the Mediterranean Sea, capital of the province of Genoa; pop. 300,000. It is sometimes called Genoa the Superb, on account of its beautiful situation and splendid palaces. From the sea, palaces and churches are seen rising one above the other on the hills, while back of all are the high mountains of the Alps. The city is surrounded by walls and forts and is one of

the strongest places in Europe. It has a fine harbor, and is the chief seaport of Italy. Olive oil and other products are manufactured and exported, and sugar, coal, iron, etc. are imported.

Genoa is older even than Rome, and it has a very interesting history. For a long time it was an independent city, and was very rich and powerful. It carried on wars with Pisa and Venice, took part in the Crusades, and later fought alone against the Turks, who finally acquired many of its possessions in the Near East. Its merchants sent ships to all parts of Europe, and its sailors were noted for their daring enterprises. The most celebrated of all was Columbus, who was born and lived there in his youth. In 1861 Genoa was united to the kingdom of Italy. (See map of ITALY.)

GEORGE (*jorj*), **Lake**, a lake of eastern New York, having its outlet in Lake Champlain; length 36 miles, width from three-quarters of a mile to four miles. It is noted for the beauty of its scenery. The water is very clear, reflecting hundreds of little islands, which are scattered over the surface, and the hills and mountains along the shore. During the summer this lake is visited by many travellers. Near the outlet is one of the best mines of graphite, or black lead, in the world.

Lake George was discovered by the French from Canada in the early part of the 17th century. They called it Lake of the Holy Sacrament, but the English named it Lake George after King George II of England. For a long time Lake Champlain and Lake George were the channels by which people passed from the settlements in Canada to those on the Hudson. The English had a fort called Fort William Henry, near the south end of Lake George. During the French and Indian War, this fort was captured by a French army under General Montcalm, and the whole garrison murdered by the Indian allies of the French (1757). Several battles took place around Fort Ticonderoga, at the outlet, both during the French and Indian War, and later, in the Revolution. (See TICONDEROGA.) The ruins of these two forts can still be seen.

GEORGIA (*jor'jah*), officially called the **Fraternal Soviet Republic of Georgia**, a country of Transcaucasia, formerly a part of the Russian Empire, and now, though nominally independent, under the control of the Russian Soviet government; pop. 3,000,000. It lies between the Caucasus Mountains and Armenia, with Azerbaijan on the east and Turkey on the southwest. The capital is Tiflis (pop. 350,000). The people are famous for their great beauty, which is of the purest Caucasian type. They speak a peculiar lan-

guage of their own, unlike any other. Most of them are farmers, and raise corn, honey and cattle. Wine, silk, and rubies are exported. Georgia was conquered by Alexander the Great, but became independent, and was Christianized soon after his death. The people developed a flourishing literature, and about 1200 A.D. were of a good deal of importance. In 1799 one of their rulers ceded Georgia to the emperor of Russia, and it was thenceforward included in the Russian gov-

tal, Atlanta. The southern part is low and flat, with swamps covered with thick forests, the Okefinokee swamp being 180 miles around. When it is drained, it will make rich land for agriculture. Farther north the land is higher with great pine forests, where much lumber is cut and sent to other states.

Georgia has mines of gold, iron, and copper, and mining and manufacturing have developed greatly of late years. Cotton goods, and oil and cake from cotton seed are among the



THE MONUMENT OF THE REFORMATION AT GENEVA

ernment of Tiflis. In 1918 after the Russian Revolution, the Georgians organized an independent state with Armenia and Tartary. It later separated from them, and became independent, but many disturbances occurred, and the Bolshevik armies occupied it in 1921. It was then made practically a part of the Soviet Government of Russia. (See RUSSIA.)

GEORGIA, one of the southern Atlantic states of the United States, between South Carolina and Alabama; area 58,725 square miles, or about six-sevenths that of the New England states together; pop. 2,895,800; capi-

chief products of the factories. Among the trees is the live-oak, which gives the best wood for ship-building. Georgia pine is one of the most important commercial timbers in America; much turpentine is derived from it, and the wood is used for flooring and partitions. In southern Georgia oranges, lemons, and bananas grow. The chief crop is cotton, of which more is raised than in any other state except Texas; sea-island cotton grows on islands near the coast, and rice, sweet potatoes, corn, tobacco, sugar-cane, and many other things are largely raised. Nearly half

the people of Georgia are negroes, descendants of slaves. The State University is at Athens, and the Georgia School of Technology is at Atlanta. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

Georgia, which was named after King George II of England, was first settled in 1733, by James Oglethorpe, who founded the city of Savannah. It was one of the thirteen original states of the Union. In 1861 it seceded and joined the Confederate States, but in 1868 it came into the Union again.

GEORGIA, South, an English island in the Antarctic Ocean, 90 miles long. The high, rocky coasts make it inaccessible during most of the year, while the ice is formed, and it abounds in seals and sea fowl. It has been several times explored, the most famous of its visitors having been Sir Ernest Shackleton, who stopped there on his way with an expedition to the South Pole, and died shortly afterwards. He is buried on the island.

GEORGIAN (*jer'jee-an*) **BAY**, the northeastern part of Lake Huron, separated from the lake itself by Cabot's Head and the Manitoulin Islands.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION, the name given to the Federated German States which were constituted by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Each state was independent in its internal affairs, but Austria headed the group. Prussia grew strong enough, after 1855, to be the rival of Austria for the leadership of Germany, and finally, under Bismarck, was able to defeat Austria in 1866 and reorganize the confederation with herself at the head. The new group was known as the North German Confederation. (See GERMANY.)

GERMANTOWN (*jer'man-town*), a former borough in Pennsylvania, since 1854 a part of Philadelphia, noted for a battle of the Revolutionary War, in the spring of 1777, in which the Americans under Washington were defeated by the British. The British commander, General Howe, had brought an army by water from New York to try to capture Philadelphia, which was then the capital of the United States. Washington attempted to stop him, first at the Brandywine, and then at Germantown, but was defeated both times, and the British took Philadelphia. A kind of covered wagon for one horse used to be called a Germantown wagon, or simply a german-town, from this place.

GERMANY (*jer'ma-nee*), a country of Europe, on the North and Baltic seas, between France and Russia; area 185,889 square miles, nearly as large as all New England, New York State, Pennsylvania, and Virginia together; pop. 60,000,000; capital, Berlin.

The southern part, near the Alps, is mountainous, the central part varied with hills and tablelands, and the northern part flat. The coasts have but few good harbors, and most of the German ports are on rivers, near their mouths. The Rhine, Weser, Elbe, Oder, and Vistula flow across the country to the northern seas, and the Danube rises in southern Germany. Most of these rivers can be navigated, and their shores abound in wild and beautiful scenery, with old castles and forts crowning the hills. Most of the country is thickly settled, with many large cities.

Germany has rich mines of coal, iron, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, silver, and some gold. Amber is found on the shores of the Baltic, and salt, porcelain clay, and fine building stones are abundant. Before the World War, most of the potash in the world came from Germany, but when Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France, the potash mines were divided. There are many mineral springs, some of which are celebrated for curing diseases, and their waters are bottled and sent to all parts of the world. Much of the land is fertile, and as the Germans are excellent farmers, even the poorer parts are made to yield good crops. Large quantities of wheat, maize, and other grains are raised, besides flax, hemp, tobacco, potatoes, and many other things. Much fruit is grown, and wine is an important product of some districts.

In other places in southern Germany, hundreds of fields are planted with beets used to make beet sugar. Most of the forests which once covered the country have been destroyed but the Germans have planted many new ones; these are considered so valuable that even the owners of forests are not allowed to cut more than a few trees each year. In many places the farmers have fine cattle and sheep, and a great deal of wool is sent to other countries. Germany is one of the greatest manufacturing countries in the world. Several metal alloys have been originated there; for example, German silver and German steel. Among the most important things made are linen, cotton, woolen and silk cloths, iron and steel ware, jewelry, silverware, scientific instruments, and furniture. Many of the wooden toys sold in the United States come from Germany, more being made there than in any other country in the world.

Until the end of the World War, Germany was an empire formed by the union of twenty-six states, of which four, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg, were kingdoms, and the rest grand-duchies, duchies, principalities, and free cities. The confederation of states is now under a republican form

of government. Some of them are very small; the largest is Prussia, the king of which used to be emperor of all Germany, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

History

The ancient Germans were a tall, strong, light-haired, blue-eyed people, divided into many tribes, among which were the Teutons, Longobards or Lombards, Suevi, Goths, Saxons, Frisians, Burgundians, Vandals, Franks, and Alemanni. They lived mostly in small villages, and their chief business was hunting and taking care of cattle. They were brave, warlike, and fond of liberty, and fought hard against the Romans. Julius Cæsar and other generals partly conquered them, but the Romans were finally driven out by Arminius (A.D. 9), and though they made many attempts to overcome the Germans, they met with little success.

In time the Franks became the most powerful tribe, and formed a great empire under Clovis, who conquered Gaul. Charlemagne conquered the Saxons, and under him all the Germans became united. His great empire was divided among his grandsons, Lothair getting Italy; Charles the Bald, France; and Louis, Germany. From this time is commonly dated the beginning of Germany as a separate kingdom. The Carolingian rulers of Germany ended in 911, and were succeeded by the Saxon emperors, so called from Henry, duke of Saxony, who became Henry I, called the Fowler. Otho I, of this family, became also king of Lombardy and Roman emperor, and for centuries after him the German kings claimed as their right both of these crowns, and bore the title "Holy Roman Emperor." The Saxon line was succeeded by the Franconian emperors, named from Count Conrad of Franconia, who was crowned as Conrad II in 1027. The Hohenstaufen family succeeded, with five rulers, Frederick I, Barbarossa, and his grandson, Frederick II, being the most famous. After the Hohenstaufens there were several rival kings, until 1273, when Rudolph of Hapsburg was elected. Rulers of different families succeeded Rudolph until 1438, when Albert, duke of Austria, was chosen as Albert II. After him the house of Austria or Hapsburg ruled until the Thirty Years' War (1618 to 1648), which left Germany cut up into many small states.

Prussia became a kingdom in 1701, and, jealous of the power of Austria in Germany, tried to keep these states from forming a great empire again, but the ruler of Austria continued to bear the title of emperor of Germany. In 1806 Napoleon conquered Germany and put an end to the Holy Roman Empire. Francis II, who had been called em-

peror of Germany and Austria, became simply emperor of Austria. Austria and Prussia were very jealous of each other; so the forming of a new empire was impossible, even after Napoleon's fall. The states joined in a confederation known as the German Confederation, which was accepted by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. But the German people wanted a closer union than a mere collection



FREDERICK THE GREAT

From a portrait by E. F. Cunningham

of states, and this was finally brought about by Bismarck, who united Germany again in an Empire, leaving Austria out. It was ruled by the house of Hohenzollern, of which William I was first emperor (1871-88). He was succeeded by Frederick III, who ruled only four months (March-June, 1888), when William II became emperor. Under the Hohenzollerns Germany steadily grew in power and wealth. After the war with France (1870) Alsace-Lorraine, which belonged to France, was united to Germany, and made a part of the empire. Beginning in 1884 Germany acquired colonies in Africa, including Togoland, Kamerun (Cameroon), and other lands on the

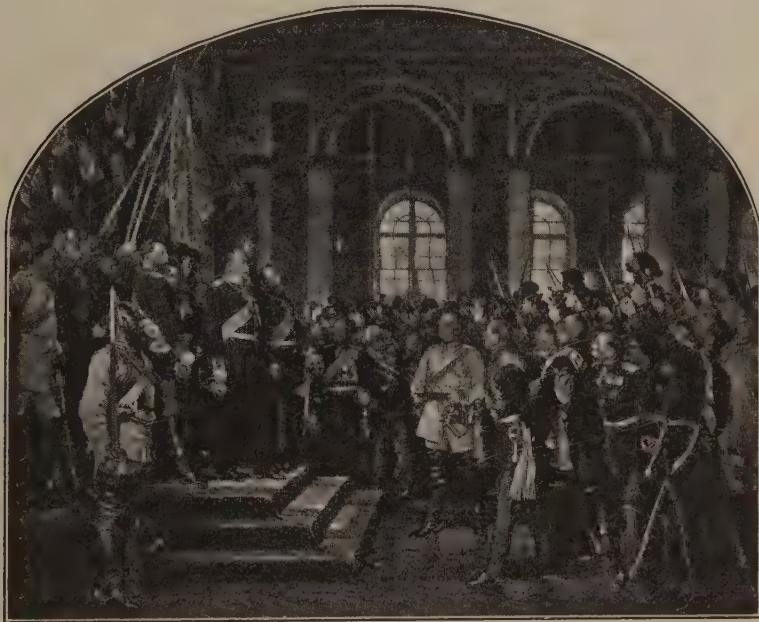
west coast, and some on the east coast, in all more than 900,000 square miles, with about 11,000,000 population. She owned also some islands in the Pacific, including the Carolines. But during the course of the World War all these colonial possessions were conquered by the Allies, and divided among them.

The World War

William II, the last emperor of Germany, was a brilliant man, but weak and easily influenced. A party of men called Junkers grew up about him who were determined to make Germany the strongest power in the

increasing; so Germany and France clashed there and nearly went to war more than once. The Germans were opposed in Turkey by the Russians, who wanted control of the Dardanelles. In trade, the English were the great rivals of the Germans, and their navy was the largest in the world. So it was natural that France, England, and Russia, though not naturally sympathetic with one another, should come together to oppose German ambitions and should finally be drawn into war with Germany.

Germany was ready for war and believed it



WILLIAM I PROCLAIMED EMPEROR OF GERMANY, AT VERSAILLES, 1871

From a painting by Anton von Werner

world even if they had to fight other nations, and the Emperor, who was ambitious, easily fell under the spell of the idea. He made many speeches declaring that Germany wanted peace, but all the time he was making preparations for war on an immense scale. His plans and those of his advisers were very complete. They obtained a strong influence over Turkey, and began to build a great railway from Berlin to Bagdad, in order to establish their power in Mesopotamia. They also developed colonies and strongholds in Africa. In their arrangements, they conflicted with several other powers. France was established in Africa and her power was rapidly

would have to come, when the Crown Prince of Austria was assassinated in Bosnia, on June 21, 1914. It is generally believed that, in order to bring it on at that time, Germany stood behind Austria, forced her to attack Serbia, and dictated the terms of Austria's ultimatum. The Germans did not believe that England would join France and Russia, and thought they could defeat these powers surely. But as soon as the German armies invaded Belgium on their way to attack France, England declared war, and so the World War began.

After three years of terrible loss of life and very heavy taxes, the German people began

to want peace, but the military party who had planned the war insisted on carrying it on for a year more. The government was largely in their hands and the legislative assembly could not go against their wishes. Discontent grew as the people became more miserable. Finally, in September and October, 1918, it was evident that Germany had come to the end of her resources and her armies were defeated in a series of battles. American aid was pouring into France. The German leaders then asked for an armistice and admitted defeat. But peace came too late to save them from the results of their sins against the German people, who rose against them just as the armistice was being arranged. The German Revolution was begun by the revolt of the German High Seas Fleet, then various uprisings followed all over the Empire. The Emperor abdicated and fled to Holland, where he lived in exile at Doorn. The Crown Prince also fled. A provisional government was established in Germany and remained in power until Feb. 1919, when the National Assembly convened and adopted a republican form of government, under a constitution. There were various strikes and riots, and one real counter revolution, an attempt by the military party to get back their old power. But this was soon suppressed, and gradually the country settled down.

By the Treaty of Versailles Germany was obliged to give back the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to France, and to give a good deal of territory, including Eastern and Upper Silesia, to Poland, and some to Belgium, Denmark, and Czecho-Slovakia. Beside this, Germany lost all her African colonies, which were divided between France and Great Britain, and several islands in the Pacific, which went to Japan, New Zealand, and Australia. She was compelled to destroy her fleet and demobilize her army and to pay a large indemnity to the Allies. (See WORLD WAR, and VERSAILLES, TREATY OF.)

GE-RO'NA (Spanish *hay-ro'nah*), Spain, a city about 20 miles from the coast of the Mediterranean; pop. 16,000. It is a very old town, having been the city of the Ausitani, a people who lived in Spain two thousand years ago. In later times it was one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and is famous for having been besieged twenty-five times, and taken only four times. It has one of the finest cathedrals in Spain.

GETHSEMANE (*geth-sem'ah-nee*), or **Garden of Gethsemane**, a garden or enclosed orchard east of Jerusalem, told about in the New Testament. It was the scene of the agony of Jesus and his betrayal by Judas.

GETTYSBURG (*get'iz-burg*), Pennsylvania, a town 36 miles southwest of Harrisburg, noted as the scene of one of the most important battles in the Civil War. General Lee, who had a splendid army of nearly 100,000 well-trained soldiers, crossed the Potomac River (June 24 and 25, 1863), and marched



across Maryland into Pennsylvania, intending to take Harrisburg and Philadelphia and cut off Washington from the rest of the North, if not actually to capture it. He was pursued by the Union army, under General Meade; and at length Lee saw that if he went further Meade would get behind him, and cut him off from his friends in the South. He therefore turned back to fight the Unionists, who were near Gettysburg. The battle began on July 1, 1863, and lasted three days. On the first day the Confederates were successful, driving the Union army out of Gettysburg. The Unionists fell back to Cemetery Hill, a low ridge about a mile south of Gettysburg, while Lee drew up his men on Seminary Ridge, which is separated from Cemetery Hill by a valley. Each army had about eighty thousand men, and for two more days they fought with varying success. On the last day Lee ordered a grand charge across the valley and up Cemetery Hill. This was made by about 15,000 men under General

Pickett, and is called "Pickett's Charge." After a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, the Confederates were driven back, with terrible loss. During the three days they had lost more than a third of their army in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the Union loss was hardly less severe. On the night of July 4 the Confederates retreated to the Potomac, which they finally crossed, thus ending the great invasion of the Northern States. The Union soldiers killed at Gettysburg were buried on Cemetery Hill, where they fought so bravely. The National Cemetery, where they lie, was dedicated on Nov. 19, 1863. Lincoln made his famous "Gettysburg Ad-

liberty. The emperor Charles V oppressed them so heavily that they twice revolted, and in 1576 they captured and destroyed a citadel where Charles kept his soldiers. At the same time the southern provinces of the Low Countries signed a treaty with Holland and Zealand, allying themselves against Spain. This treaty, signed at Ghent, is known as the Pacification of Ghent. In 1584 the city was again given up to Charles, but a third of the inhabitants preferred to leave it rather than submit to Spanish cruelty. In 1814 the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, closing the second war between those countries, was signed there. (See WAR OF



THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY

dress" on this occasion. The custom of decorating soldiers' graves once a year was first begun in the United States at Gettysburg. (See also CIVIL WAR, AMERICAN.)

GHENT (*gent*), Belgium, a city at the junction of the rivers Scheldt and Lys; pop. 166,000. It is very picturesque, many of the houses being old and quaint, and ornamented with curious carvings. The Cathedral of St. Bavon is one of the finest in Belgium, and is ornamented with paintings by the old Flemish artists. The University of Ghent has 400 students. The city is noted for its great cotton factories and sugar refineries, and for its extensive trade. An old name for a kind of linen cloth was ghenting.

Ghent is at least 1200 years old. In the 12th century it became the capital of Flanders and in the 15th century it was the most powerful and cultured city in Europe. The citizens were always famous for their courage and for their independent spirit, and several times they revolted against their rulers to secure

liberty. In 1914, after the taking of Antwerp, Ghent fell into the hands of the Germans and was occupied by them throughout the war. (See map of BELGIUM.)

GHENT, Treaty of, see WAR OF 1812.
GHIBELLINES (*gib'e-linz*), see GUELPHS and GHIBELLINES.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a curious rock formation on the northwest coast of Ireland. The rock is basalt, formed into six-sided columns, from one to two feet thick, and set upright, close together, like the cells of a honeycomb. The causeway is divided into three parts, called the little, middle, and great causeways. The largest one is from twenty to thirty feet wide and three hundred feet long, and the tops of the columns are broken off so evenly that they form a kind of roadway. The little and middle causeways are separated from this by rocky walls. High cliffs, formed of similar columns, extend for eight miles along the coast, and some of them look like ruins of walls and castles.

GIBRALTAR (*je-brawl'tar*), Spain, a fortified rock and town in southern Spain, belonging to Great Britain, on the Strait of Gibraltar. The fortress is on a peninsula, separated from the Spanish possessions by a low, narrow isthmus. English and Spanish soldiers constantly stand sentinel on this isthmus, and keep people from passing across without leave. The fortress is very important, because a fleet stationed there, with the support of the great guns of the rock, can keep ships from entering the Mediterranean Sea. It is more than a quarter of a mile high, and seven miles around. Besides the walls and batteries on top and along the sides, long tunnels, or galleries, are cut in the rock itself,

found. They live among the rocks, and are sometimes hunted by the soldiers.

The name Gibraltar was made from the Arabic name *Jebel-al-Tarik*, that is, the Mount of *Tarik*. *Tarik* was a Saracen, or Moor, who built a fort on the rock in the year 712. It was captured by the Spaniards in 1309, recaptured by the Moors in 1333, and finally taken by the Spaniards in 1462. The Spaniards fortified it until they thought it never could be conquered; but it was taken by an English and Dutch fleet in 1704, and since then it has always belonged to the English. It was attacked by the Spaniards in 1727, and afterwards was besieged for nearly four years by a French and Spanish army of



THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

with portholes and cannon every twelve yards. Several of these galleries have been made, one above the other, and together they are nearly three miles long. Immense sums of money have been spent on these works. They are manned with great cannon, and several thousand soldiers are kept in barracks on top of the rock. The Bay of Gibraltar, on the west side of the rock, is used as a harbor for ships of war and merchantmen. The town on the shore has a mixed population of English, Spaniards, Moors, and Jews. A small trade is carried on with the states of northern Africa, and many tourists visit the town and fortress. Besides the artificial galleries, there are curious natural caves in the rock. Gibraltar is the only place in Europe where wild monkeys are

40,000 men and a large fleet (1779-83). This was one of the greatest sieges that ever occurred. At one time, more than a thousand cannon were bombarding the fortress, while forty-seven great ships, with many smaller vessels, attacked it from the sea. The little English garrison defended itself bravely, and finally the allies were obliged to give up the siege. (See map of SPAIN.)

GIBRALTAR, Strait of, the channel joining the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between Spain and Morocco, and at one point is only nine miles wide, but at the Rock of Gibraltar is about fifteen miles wide. Opposite Gibraltar, on the African coast, is a hill called by the English Ape's Hill, on account of the monkeys

there, but which was called by the ancients Mount Abyla. This and the Rock of Gibraltar, which was called Calpe by the Greeks, form what the ancients called the Pillars of Hercules. In old times the Strait of Gibraltar was looked upon as the western boundary of the world. (See map of SPAIN.)

GILA (*hee'la*), a tributary of the Colorado. See COLORADO RIVER.

GIPSIES, see GYPSIES.

GIRGENTI (*jeer-jen'tee*), Sicily, the capital of the province of Girgenti, in southwestern Sicily, on the site of the ancient Agrigentum; pop. 27,000. (See AGRIGENTUM.)

GIRODISTES (*ji-ron'dists*), a French political party, at the time of the Revolution, who were in favor of a Republic, and were in power in 1792, when King Louis XVI was executed. The name came from the Province of Gironde, now a department of southwestern France whose capital is Bordeaux. Several of the leaders of the party came from there. The Girondists were not radical enough for the Paris mob, who soon took matters into their own hands, and carried on the government by means of the Reign of Terror. Over 40 of the leading Girondists were then executed by order of the Committee of Public Safety. (See FRENCH REVOLUTION.)

GIZEH (*gee'zeh*), Egypt, the capital of the province of Gizeh, in Upper Egypt, near Cairo; pop. 11,000. Three of the great ancient pyramids are at Gizeh. The largest of these, known as the Pyramid of Cheops from its builder, probably dates from about 3700 B.C. It is made of enormous limestone blocks, and its base covers 13 acres of ground. Near the Pyramids is the famous Sphinx, the stone image of a lion with a man's head, lying on the sand. The body is 172 feet long and 66 feet high. Part of it is hewn from a granite block and the rest built up.

GLASGOW (*glas'go*), Scotland, a city on the River Clyde, 21 miles from its mouth in the Firth of Clyde; pop. 1,111,500. It has a larger trade and more manufactures than any other city in Scotland, being especially noted for its great iron foundries, machine-shops, and ship-yards. The iron ships made there are used in all parts of the world. Rich coal and iron mines near the city furnish material for the ironworks, and employ thousands of workmen. Glasgow is also famous for its manufacture of chemicals. It has many large cotton-mills, glass-works, paper-mills, dye-works, and manufactories of fertilizers. Among the fine buildings is Glasgow Cathedral, built in the 12th century. Glasgow University, founded in 1443, has 4800 students. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

The Romans had a military station on the site of Glasgow; but the city is said to have been founded about A.D. 560.

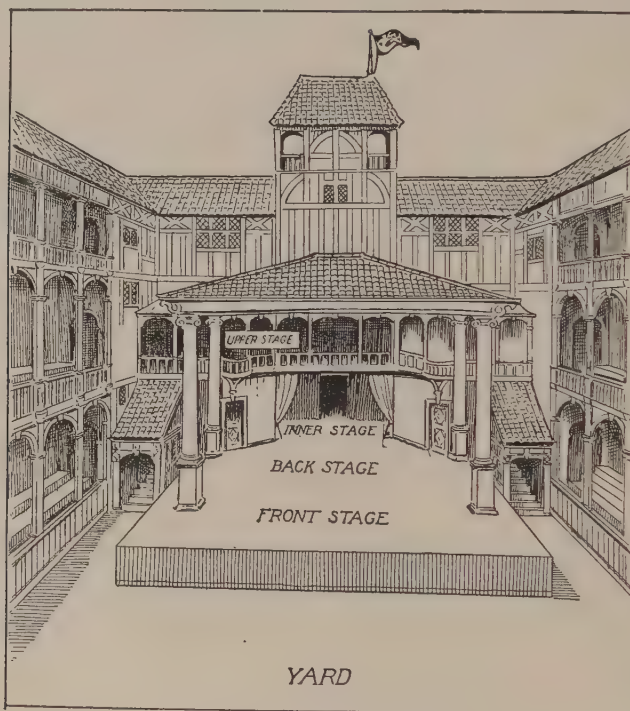
GLASTONBURY (*glas'ton-ber'i*), England, a market town in Somersetshire, on the River Brue, 25 miles southwest of Bath; pop. about 4000. The town occupies a peninsula formed by the river, which in ancient times was an island. According to legend, it is the "Isle of Avalon," where King Arthur and Queen Guinevere were buried. But far earlier than this, legendary history connects it with Joseph of Arimathea, who took down the body of Christ from the cross and laid it in his own tomb. He is said to have carried to Britain the Holy Grail and to have built a sanctuary at Glastonbury because his pilgrim's staff, which he had stuck in the ground while resting, took root and grew. From it sprang the celebrated Glastonbury thorn, which is said to have blossomed every Christmas Day. At command of the Archangel Gabriel, says the legend, Joseph built a chapel there in honor of the Virgin, which, enlarged in time, became the famous Abbey of Glastonbury. It was dismantled by Henry VIII, and only a few ruins remain.

GLENCOE (*glen-ko'*), a wild rocky valley in western Scotland, the scene of the "massacre of Glencoe." After King James had been dethroned in 1688, a Highland chief, named MacDonald, with many other chiefs, remained in arms, refusing to own the authority of King William. The English government offered to pardon them if they would take the oath of allegiance before the year 1692. By a mistake, MacDonald did not take this oath till six days after the given time. An enemy, the Earl of Stair, told King William that MacDonald had not submitted at all, and advised the King to order the destruction of the MacDonald clan. A company of soldiers was sent to Glencoe; and as they pretended to be friendly, MacDonald received them hospitably, and they were entertained in his village for two weeks. On the night of Feb. 12, 1692, after the officers had supped with MacDonald, they and the soldiers killed MacDonald and many others, burned the houses and drove off the cattle, and left the rest to die of cold and hunger in the mountains.

GLOBE, The, a theater in London where Shakespeare acted, and of which he became a manager. It was built in 1599 by Richard Burbage, and was a six-sided enclosure, open to the sky in the middle, with a roof over the stage and galleries. The stage was small. Back of it was a low gallery supported on columns, to allow for balcony scenes, etc. Young nobles frequently sat on the stage, and

annoyed both the actors and the rest of the audience by their loud, and sometimes, rough, conversation. The original Globe Theater was burned in 1613, but rebuilt in better style, and used until the Puritan period, when it was pulled down. Shakespeare wrote all his plays for the company which acted there, in summer, using Blackfriars Theater, which had a roof, in the winter. Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and other famous dramatists wrote for the Globe theater also.

for its great fisheries, more cod and mackerel being caught by Gloucester vessels than by those of any other port in the country. They go great distances, chiefly to the region of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, in search of fish. (See GRAND BANK.) The fishermen often suffer great hardships, and many vessels engaged in the business are lost. Gloucester was first settled in 1642. The first schooner ever made was built there in 1713.



SHAKESPEARE'S GLOBE THEATER

GLOUCESTER (*glos'ter*), England, capital of Gloucestershire, a city on the River Severn; pop. 50,000. It has large manufacturing and carries on a considerable trade. Gloucester cheese was first made there. Gloucester Cathedral is one of the finest Gothic buildings in the world.

Gloucester was a Roman military station, named Claudia Castra. The Saxons mispronounced this Gleaucester, and from this the modern name has come.

GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts, a city on the peninsula of Cape Ann, 30 miles north-northeast of Boston; pop. 23,000. It is noted

GOBI (*go'bee*), or **SHAMO** (*sha'mo*), Desert of, an immense tract of desert country, which occupies nearly the center of the high table-land of eastern Asia, and extends over a large portion of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan; area 300,000 square miles, considerably larger than Texas. The eastern part is occupied by many Mongolian tribes who maintain herds of camels, horses, and sheep, and the western part is inhabited by Tartars. The desert is supposed at one time to have been a great inland sea. Its streams have no outlet to the ocean. (See map of CHINA.)

GOLCONDA (*gol-kon'dah*), India, a city and fortress, 7 miles southwest of Hyderabad, in southern India. It was once the capital of a great kingdom, and beautiful tombs of the old kings are still seen there, but the city is in ruins. Golconda was once famous for its diamonds, which were brought from mines miles away to be cut and polished there.

GOLD COAST, Africa, a British colony on the Gulf of Guinea, in Western Africa, under which are governed Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and Togoland, a former German colony, which Great Britain and France divided after the World War; total area 92,500 square miles; pop. 1,690,000. The capital is Accra (or Akra). Gold is found in many parts, but the chief wealth of the country is in great forests. The British encourage the cultivation of cocoa and rubber, and palm kernels and oil are native products of importance. There are two railroads, and the country is being rapidly developed. (See map of AFRICA.)

GOLDEN GATE, The, the strait through which San Francisco Bay communicates with the Pacific Ocean. It is about two miles wide. Drake is said to have given it the name Golden Gate because of its beauty, in 1578.

GOLDEN HORN, the name given to the harbor of Constantinople, because of its shape and beauty. It is formed by an inlet of the Bosphorus. The Turkish quarter of the city is on one side of the Golden Horn and the European quarter on the other.

GOLGOTHA, see CALVARY.

GOMORRAH (*go-mor'ra*), see SODOM.

GOOD HOPE, Cape of, see CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

GOODWIN SANDS, dangerous sandbanks in the Strait of Dover, separated from the coast of England by a roadstead five and a half miles wide, called the Downs. At high tide they are covered with water, but at low tide many parts are dry. They are dangerous to ships, especially at night, and in foggy weather have caused many wrecks. It is said that these sands once formed a part of the coast of the mainland, and that they got their name from the Saxon Earl Godwin, to whom they belonged. They sank into the sea about A. D. 1200.

GORDIUM (*gor'dee-um*), an ancient city in Asia Minor, on the Sangarius River, famous for a legend of Alexander the Great. An oracle had said that the people of Phrygia would receive a king riding in a car, and as they were discussing the prophecy, a peasant named Gordius appeared among them in his ox-cart. They hailed him as their king, and on mounting the throne he dedicated his ox-

cart and oxen to Zeus. In the yoke, which hung in the temple of Zeus, there was a very curious and difficult knot. The oracle then declared that anyone who could untie this knot would become ruler of all Asia. Alexander the Great went to look at it, and after studying it a while, took his sword and cut it in two. When anyone finds a short cut out of a perplexing situation, or uses violent measures to put an end to a difficulty, people say he "cuts the Gordian knot."

GORIZIA (*go-rit'zee-a*), Italy, a city on the Isonzo River north of Trieste; formerly the capital of an Austrian crownland; pop. 30,000. It is a fortress commanding a stretch of the river valley, which runs under the steep slope of the Carso Mountains and gives access to Trieste. Because of its strategic importance it was an objective point of the Italian armies from the beginning of the World War, and was strongly defended by the Austrians. Some terrific battles took place in the surrounding mountains; heavy cannon and ammunition were dragged up steep peaks far above snow level; and both armies endured great hardships. All the passes bristled with formidable defenses, but after a defeat in the summer of 1916, the Italians took Gorizia in August, and henceforward used it as a base for further campaigns against Austria. The peace of St. Germain, 1919, awarded Gorizia to Italy.

GOSHEN (*go'shen*), in the Bible, the land of plenty given to the Israelites in Egypt, situated west of the Suez Canal. It was exempt from the plagues visited upon the rest of Egypt. The name has come to mean a place of plenty, or of freedom from ills and vexations.

GOSLAR (*gos'lar*), Germany, a town of Prussia, in the Harz Mountains, 24 miles south of Brunswick; pop. 19,000. A certain kind of zinc sulphate found in the region is called goslarite, and there is a rich deposit of nickel ore. The town is of very quaint appearance; it was built about 920, and many of its streets and its public buildings date from the Middle Ages. The Kaiserhaus, a palace founded in 1039, is believed to be the oldest building of the kind in Germany. Goslar was a free city till 1802, passed to Hanover, and finally to Prussia.

GÖTEBORG (*yeh'ta-borg*), or **GOTHENBURG**, Sweden, a seaport on the southwest coast at the mouth of the Göta River; pop. 227,000. Göteborg is the second city and the most important seaport of Sweden. It was founded about 1619 by Gustavus Adolphus. (See map of SWEDEN.)

GOTHA (*go'tah*), Germany, capital city of the former duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha;

pop. 39,500. Its manufactures and trade are important; and it has a museum and many fine schools. Its printing and publishing industries are famous all over the world. The Gotha Almanac, filled with facts about all the countries of the world and their rulers, has been published there yearly since 1764. It is written in both French and German.

GOTHAM (*got'am*, often but incorrectly, *got'ihum*), a village of old England, probably the present parish of Gotham near Nottingham, whose inhabitants, according to English tradition and nursery tales, were extremely simple and foolish. An old book about their follies, called "The Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," was compiled in the 16th century; and as early as the 15th century, a mystery play mentioned "the foles (fools) of Gotham." An old rhyme runs as follows:

"Three wise men of Gotham
Went to sea in a bowl:
And if the bowl had been stronger
My song would have been longer."

Washington Irving first called the inhabitants of New York City "Gothamites" because they pretended to much wisdom, and the name has remained in use.

GOTHS, a tribe of Germans first mentioned as living along the lower Danube in the 3d century, and found near the Baltic in the 4th century. They disappeared in the 8th century. They made many invasions into the territory of the Romans, and in the 3d century occupied Dacia, which the Romans abandoned to them. (See **DACIA**.) Here they became a quiet, civilized people, many of them being Christianized through the efforts of their bishop, Ulfilas, who translated the Bible into their language. During this period the Goths were divided into East and West Goths, or Ostrogoths and Visigoths. The Visigoths were a restless people, and, on the death of Theodosius the Great, conquered and sacked Rome under their famous king Alaric. Under Athaulf, the successor of Alaric, they went into Gaul, across the Pyrenees, and founded an empire comprising the southern part of France and the northern part of Spain. In the beginning of the 6th century they lost the northern part of their kingdom, being obliged to give it up to the king of the Franks; but they prospered in Spain until they were routed by the Saracens at Xeres de la Frontera (711), their empire broken up, and their name destroyed. The Ostrogoths, under their king Theodoric, overthrew Odoacer, the first barbarian king of Rome, and for eighteen years ruled Italy to the Alps. After Theodoric's death, Belisarius and Narses, the generals of Justinian, Em-

peror of the East, broke down the Ostrogothic empire in Italy.

GOTTINGEN (*get'ting-en*), Germany, a city of Hanover in Prussia; pop. 38,000. It is noted for its university, which was founded in 1734 by King George II of England, who was also elector of Hanover. At the end of the last century it was the most celebrated university in Europe, having many thousand students. When the University of Berlin was founded in 1810 it drew many students from Göttingen, but the latter still has nearly two hundred professors and more than three thousand students. The university contains one of the finest libraries in Germany, and a very rich museum. Several seminaries and schools are attached to Göttingen University.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, a small island in New York harbor, which is the property of the Federal Government and the headquarters of the Military Department of the East. Fort Williams, an imposing structure on the shore nearest New York, is now used as a military prison. The size of the island has been increased in recent years by filling in the surrounding area.

GRAMPIANS (*gram'pe-anz*) or **GRAMPIAN HILLS**, a range of mountains in Scotland which divides the Lowlands from the Highlands. The highest peak is Ben Nevis (4406 feet) in Inverness, which is higher than any other peak of Great Britain.

GRANADA (*grah-nah'dah*), a kingdom of the Moors in southern Spain, which became a vassal of Castile in 1238, and in the 15th century was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella.

GRANADA, Spain, a city built partly on the sides of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and partly on the plain below them; pop. 103,000. It was founded by the Moors in the 10th century, was the capital of the Moorish kingdom of Granada, and is the capital of the modern province of Granada, part of the former kingdom. The city itself was taken in 1492 after a long siege, in which the Moors defended themselves with desperate valor. Granada is still celebrated for its beautiful Moorish palace of the Alhambra, and for other Moorish and Spanish buildings.

GRAND ALLIANCE, the name given to two combinations of nations, the first of which, formed in 1689, included the Empire, Sweden, Spain, the Palatinate, Bavaria, Saxony, Savoy, England, and the Netherlands, against France; and the second, formed in 1701 at the Hague, included the Empire, England, and the Netherlands, with Prussia, Savoy and Portugal a little later, against Spain and France.

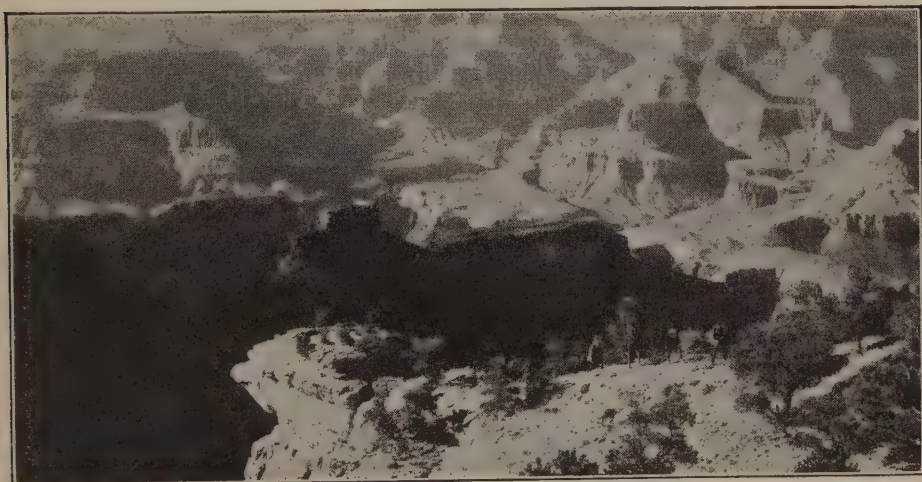
GRAND BANK, a great shoal in the Atlantic Ocean, east of Newfoundland, where quantities of fish are caught for market. Fishing boats from many ports along the eastern coast of the United States go to the Grand Bank regularly.

GRAND CANYON, the 200-mile gorge cut by the Colorado River in northern Arizona. It is the longest and deepest canyon in the world. In some parts it is more than a mile deep. The walls, which are eight to twelve miles across at the top, descend in a succession of gigantic cliffs and terraces. Carved into a bewildering array of forms and

and Southey. In the churchyard are the graves of Wordsworth and Coleridge.

GRATZ or **GRAZ** (*gratz*), Austria, the capital city of Styria; pop. 152,000. It has a 15th century cathedral and many fine old buildings, and large manufactures of railway cars, rails, and steel goods. Its university, founded in 1586, has about 2000 students.

GRAVELINES (*grav-leen'*), France, a seaport near the mouth of the Aa, 12 miles southwest of Dunkirk; pop. 6000. In 1558 the Count of Egmont with a Spanish army, and the aid of an English fleet, defeated the French at Gravelines.



THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO RIVER

gorgeously colored, they present a magnificent spectacle.

GRAND PRÉ (*grawn pray'*), Nova Scotia, a village on Minas Basin, 46 miles northwest of Halifax. Grand Pré is famous as the scene of the first part of Longfellow's poem "Evangeline."

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan, the second city of the state, on the Grand River, 140 miles northwest of Detroit; pop. 137,600. It is especially noted for the manufacture of furniture and for its furniture fairs held semi-annually. It also has various other manufactures and is a shipping point for the Michigan fruit belt.

GRASMERE (*gras'meer*), England, a village of Westmorland in the Lake District, famous for its association with William Wordsworth, who lived here for eight years. It was also a favorite residence of Coleridge

GRAVELOTTE (*grah-vel-lot'*), France, a little village in Lorraine, 8 miles west of Metz, noted for a victory of the Germans, under Moltke, over the French, under Bazaine (Aug. 18, 1870). It was one of the hardest-fought battles of the war. The French retreated to the shelter of Metz, but were besieged there, and were later forced to surrender. (See FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.)

GRAVESEND (*grayvz-end'*), England, a town on the River Thames, 21 miles below London; pop. 30,000. Vessels going to London are obliged to stop at Gravesend to be examined by the custom-house officers. A large business is carried on in stores and provisions for vessels, and many ships are built there. Pocahontas was buried at Gravesend, in the parish church.

GREAT AMERICAN DESERT, a name formerly applied to the arid regions of the

West, between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. A large part of it has now been reclaimed by irrigation, or through the construction of railroads. The largest stretches of desert which still remain are in Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho and Utah. The Colorado Plateau, which contains the famous canyon of the Colorado, is one of the famous parts of the desert. Many of the arid lands have been reclaimed by irrigation. When water is brought to the desert soil, it is found to be extremely fertile, and it is probable that in the course of time most of this desert tract will be used for agriculture.

GREAT BARRIER REEF, a coral reef over a thousand miles long, off the northeast coast of Australia.

GREAT BEAR LAKE, a large sheet of water in Canada, in Mackenzie Territory; area, about 14,000 square miles. It is fed through a chain of lakes from the Great Slave Lake, and its outlet is Great Bear River, which flows into the Mackenzie and thence into the Arctic Ocean. (See map of CANADA.)

GREAT BRITAIN (*brit'an*), the largest island of Europe, containing England, Wales, and Scotland. Britain was its ancient name, and this was made by the Romans into Britannia. It was first called Great Britain to distinguish it from Brittany, or *Bretagne*, a part of France. When England and Scotland were united (1707), Great Britain became the name of the kingdom, and it is now often used for the whole British Empire. Scotland is sometimes called North Britain. (See also ENGLAND and BRITISH EMPIRE.)

GREAT CHARTER, see MAGNA CHARTA.

GREAT LAKES, a series of connected inland lakes on the borders of the United States and Canada, drained by the St. Lawrence River into the Atlantic; area of all, about 90,000 square miles. They comprise, beginning at the west, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. With the exception of Lake Michigan, which is wholly within the United States, all the lakes are partly in Canada. Lake Superior is about 600 feet above sea level, and from it to Lake Erie the fall is less than 30 feet, so that the descent is almost wholly at Niagara Falls and in the St. Lawrence River. The commerce of the Great Lakes is very large, more than half of the vessels of the United States being engaged in it. (See also articles on the individual lakes; and map of the UNITED STATES.)

GREAT SALT LAKE, a sheet of salt water in Utah, near Salt Lake City; area, about 2360 square miles. It is 75 miles long by 30 to 40 broad, and its surface is 4200 feet above the level of the sea. It receives on the south, through Jordan River, the

waters of Utah Lake, and on the northeast those of Bear River, both fresh, but it has no outlet. On this account its waters are a strong brine, containing about 22 per cent of sodium chloride, and much salt is made along its shores. They are so buoyant that a person may sit upright in them with arms extended and his shoulders will be above water. There are no fish in the lake, but its shores and islands are frequented by immense flocks of wild fowl. Great Salt Lake was first mentioned in the annals of explorers in 1689. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

GREAT SLAVE LAKE, a large sheet of water in Canada, in Mackenzie Territory; area about 7000 square miles. It is 300 miles long by about 60 wide, and is very irregular in form. It is fed by Great Slave River, the outlet of Lake Athabasca, and its outlet is the Mackenzie River, flowing into the Arctic Ocean. (See map of CANADA.)

GRECO-TURKISH WAR, a war between Greece and Turkey in 1897, caused by the massacre of Christians by Turkish troops in Crete. Crete belonged to Turkey, but the people were by race and sympathy related to the Greeks. After the massacre, the Cretans proclaimed their independence of Turkey, and applied to Greece for help. Greek troops were sent to Crete, and Turkey declared war. The Greeks were at first victorious, but soon suffered severe defeats, and on May 8, 1897, Greece consented to recall the troops from Crete, and asked for an armistice. The conditions of peace laid down by Turkey were so severe that the great powers protested. A treaty was negotiated and signed on Sept. 18, 1897, which obliged Greece to pay Turkey \$15,000,000, and changed the boundaries of Thessaly in favor of Turkey. After the defeat of Turkey by the Balkan States in 1912-13, Crete was annexed to Greece.

GREECE, a country of southeastern Europe; area about 42,000 square miles, or about as large as Kentucky; pop. 4,821,000; capital Athens. The southern part, called the Peloponnesus, is almost cut off from the rest by the deep Gulf of Corinth, the connecting isthmus of Corinth being only four miles wide. This was cut through by a canal in 1893. A large number of islands near the peninsula belong to Greece; of these the most important are Eubœa and the Cyclades on the east, and the Ionian Islands on the west. Both the mainland and the islands are very mountainous, some of the chains being passable only by narrow gorges. The mountain sides are covered with forests, and many fertile valleys and glens make Greece one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The climate is mild and pleasant.



MODERN GREECE

Greece has mines of lead and emery, and some of the finest marble quarries in the world. Copper, nickel, zinc, salt, iron, and coal are also mined. The soil is good; but the people are poor farmers, and only a small part of the land is planted. The most important crops are wheat, olives, figs, and currants. Grapes also are cultivated, and wine is made. There are few manufactures, principally of glass, leather, cloth, thread, flour, etc.

Greece is a constitutional monarchy, governed by a king, and by a congress chosen by the people every four years. Nearly all the Greeks belong to the Greek Catholic or Orthodox Church, which does not recognize the supremacy of the pope, as does the Roman Catholic Church, and also differs from the Roman church in many of its practices.

Ancient Greece

Greece has the most glorious history of any country in the world, and the ruins of its ancient cities have more interest than many great modern towns. The Greeks were among

the first of the Aryan people to come into Europe, and they were the first Aryan nation whose deeds were written in history. They called their country Hellas, and its people Hellenes, from their fabled ancestor, Hellen, the son of Deucalion; but the early people of Italy called them Græci, from one of their tribes, and from that the country was named Greece. Many small states were founded by them, both on the mainland and on the islands off their coasts, which soon became noted for civilization and love of freedom. They began early to navigate the seas and to send out colonies, and settled the coasts of Macedonia and Thrace, and many parts of the Mediterranean coast, even as far west as Gaul, where they built the city of Massilia, now Marseilles. Miletus in Asia, Sybaris in Italy, and Syracuse in Sicily were also famous Greek cities.

In Greece itself, each city, when strong enough, formed an independent state, which ruled its own little territory around it. Of



ANCIENT GREECE

this kind were Sparta, Argos, and Mycenæ in the Peloponnesus; Corinth, on the isthmus; and Megara, Athens, and Thebes beyond the isthmus. Sometimes several towns joined in a league, each ruling itself, but all making war as a single state.

The Greek colonies in Asia were in time conquered by the Persians, and from this disputes arose with the Persian kings. At last King Darius made up his mind to bring all the Greeks under his power. The first Persian expedition into Greece was defeated by the Greeks at Marathon (490 B. C.). Ten years afterwards Xerxes, son of Darius, invaded Greece with an immense army and fleet; but was defeated at Thermopylæ and Salamis

and her allies, and Sparta and her allies, among whom were most of the cities of the Peloponnesus; and from this it was called the Peloponnesian War. It began in 431 B. C. and lasted twenty-nine years. It ended in Athens losing her power, and becoming a member of the Spartan alliance.

Sparta now held the power for a while; but in 379 the Thebans rose against her, and, under Pelopidas and Epaminondas, became for a short time the chief power of Greece. Soon after, Macedonia began to grow strong; and King Philip got himself elected captain-general of the Greeks, to make war on Persia. But he was murdered (336), and his son Alexander the Great became the head of the Greeks.



THE THREE FATES, BY PHIDIAS, ONE OF THE BEST EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT GREEK SCULPTURE

(480), and afterwards at Plataea and Mycale; and the Persians never again dared to invade Greece.

At the beginning of the Persian wars Sparta was the chief state of Greece; but Athens soon took the lead, and rose to a wonderful power and splendor. During the period of Athenian supremacy the greatest artists, poets and philosophers who ever lived were there. We do not know anything about Greek pictures, as they have all been lost, though we know the names of the great painters. But we can still see the ruins of the most beautiful temples ever built, on the Acropolis at Athens, especially the Parthenon. And we have statues from it, made under the direction of the great sculptor Phidias. We have also the books of the philosophers Plato and Aristotle, and the plays of Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes, all of whom lived in Athens. The power, wealth and influence of Athens made many of the other Greek cities jealous; and at last a war broke out between Athens

Alexander's conquests made a great and lasting change in a large part of the world. Many cities, such as Alexandria and Antioch, were built and settled by Greeks, who made changes among all the people around them. The Greek language became the common speech of the civilized world, much as French has been in modern times, and Greek learning and science were spread everywhere. Thus Greece had a wonderful influence on the world, and aided greatly in its civilization. The Greeks first showed mankind what freedom and civilization were, and they did more for art and science than any other people.

At last the Romans began to meddle in the affairs of Greece; and in the 2d century B. C., Greece and Macedonia became Roman provinces. When the Roman Empire of the East fell, the Turks conquered most of Greece, and held it until the Greek revolution (1821-29), by which the people won their freedom. The Greeks showed themselves gallant fighters at sea, and much excitement and sympathy were

aroused all over Europe. Lord Bryon went from England to fight for them, and died of a fever at Missolonghi. The powers finally interfered and defeated the Turkish fleet at Navarino, and Russia went to war with Turkey in 1828. In 1830 Greece was made a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The throne was accepted by Prince Otto of Bavaria, who reigned from 1833 to 1862, when he was expelled by his subjects. In 1863 Prince Wilhelm, son of the king of Denmark, was elected king under the title of George I. He was assassinated in Saloniki in 1913, and was succeeded by his son Constantine. Greece was successful in a war with Turkey in 1912-13 and won much territory, including Crete, and parts of Asia Minor.

Recent History

At the beginning of the World War in 1914, Greece found herself in a very difficult position. She had made a treaty with Serbia promising to support the Serbians against any attack, and the prime minister of Greece, Eleutherios Venizelos, wished to keep this promise. But the king, Constantine, had married a sister of the German Emperor, and was strongly in sympathy with Germany. So Greece became a neutral, with a constant struggle between the King and Venizelos, who tried for a year to induce the government to join the Allies. He finally was obliged to resign, and the King then opposed the Allies in every possible way, although he did not have enough influence to make the people vote for open war on Germany's side. He assembled the army around Saloniki, which was a base for the British and French; but their warships blockaded some Greek ports to force the army to withdraw, and in June, 1916, the Allies compelled the army to demobilize entirely. The Greek people became more and more in sympathy with the Allies but the government continued just as pro-German. On Oct. 11, 1916, a large part of the Greek fleet was seized by Allied warships. Venizelos now declared himself against the king and set up a republican government in Saloniki. The Allies then forced King Constantine to abdicate in favor of his second son, Alexander, who was friendly to Venizelos. Constantine retired to Switzerland and Venizelos became practically ruler of Greece. From then to the end of the war, Greek troops rendered valuable service to the Allies, and Venizelos played a very important part at the peace conference. By the Treaty of Sèvres, he obtained a great deal of territory for Greece, including Thrace, which had formerly belonged to Bulgaria; a large part of Macedonia; and a large part of Asia Minor, including Smyrna, which the Turks were

to give up to Greece. But King Alexander died just then of a bite which his pet monkey had given him, and the people at a general election voted to recall King Constantine. In spite of the protest of the Allies, he returned and was received in triumph. Then Turkey refused to abide by the conditions of the Treaty of Sèvres and gave up Asia Minor, and Constantine encouraged a new declaration of war against Turkey. Venizelos, after his defeat, left Greece, and lived in retirement. The war went on indecisively for two years, but in 1922 the Turks under Mustapha Kemal Pasha defeated the Greeks disastrously in Asia Minor. (See SMYRNA.) By agreement between Greece, Turkey, and the Great Powers of Europe, Thrace was returned to Turkey. After this war, another revolution took place, led by officers in the army who were dissatisfied with the way the war, and the government at home, had been conducted. Constantine was forced to abdicate again, in favor of his son George, and left Greece. He died very soon afterwards, in Sicily. A Provisional Committee took over the government and brought to trial for treason several ministers and high army officers of Constantine's party. These men, who had been in positions of great dignity and honor, were shot like spies by a firing squad.

GREENBACK PARTY, a party in American politics, organized in 1874, called by its members the Independent National Party. It was an outgrowth of the Granger and Labor Reform movements, and a forerunner of the Populist Party. It opposed the reduction of the amount of paper money, and urged the issue of more greenbacks by the federal government and the suppression of those issued by banks. The party nominated Peter Cooper for president in 1876 and in 1880 James B. Weaver.

GREENLAND, an island belonging to Denmark, northeast of North America; area, about 46,760 square miles; pop. 14,000. The surface is mountainous, and the greater part of it is covered all the year round with snow and ice. The shores are mostly high and rocky, divided by long narrow bays called fiords. From the mountains glaciers, or ice streams, are all the time moving downward to the sea. As the ice reaches the water it breaks off in great masses, which form icebergs sometimes two or three miles long and higher than most church steeples. Some of these float down into the Atlantic, and often make navigation dangerous. With the sun shining on them they appear to be of different colors and are extremely beautiful, and by moonlight they are full of mystery and weird splendor.

During the two summer months, June and

July, when the sun is always above the horizon, it becomes quite warm along the fiords of the west coast, so that potatoes and a few other vegetables may be grown. No tall trees are seen; a few stunted shrubs grow in the south parts, while the north produces little more than mosses and lichens. Though the climate is very cold, it is healthful, and there are several settlements. The largest is Sydproven, with less than 1000 inhabitants. The people of Greenland are mostly Eskimos, only about 300 being Danes. They live by hunting



THE GREENLAND ICE-SHEET

and fishing. There are numbers of bears, reindeer, and foxes, and the seas abound in whales, porpoises, walruses, narwhals, and seals, while the coasts are filled with seaweeds. The Greenlanders keep a few sheep and cattle, and many dogs which they train to draw sleds. Sometimes these dogs go wild, and wander round the country in packs hunting reindeer. Good coal and several kinds of metal are found in Greenland, but the only mineral sent to other countries is cryolite, from which soda is made.

Greenland belongs to Denmark. The country was first seen in the 9th century (876) by the Northman Gunnbjörn, but it was not visited until 983, when Eric the Red sailed there from Iceland. It is thought that its climate was then milder than now: for he named it

Greenland from the color of its shores, and made a colony there. The Northmen lived in Greenland until the middle of the 15th century, when they gave it up, and nothing more was heard of it until 1576, when Martin Frobisher found it again. Nansen crossed it in 1888, and Peary made several exploring expeditions into the interior. People used to think that it was as large as Australia, but recent explorations have established the fact that much of what was considered land is really frozen ocean. (See map of NORTH AMERICA.)

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range of the Appalachian system extending through Vermont. (See VERMONT.)

GREENWICH (*grin'ij*), England, a parliamentary borough of London, on the Thames; pop. 96,000. It is celebrated for its observatory, which was founded by King Charles II. English and American sailors generally reckon their longitude from this observatory, which, on their charts, is at longitude 0°. Public clocks in all parts of England are regulated by telegraph from the observatory. The time as calculated by the sun at Greenwich is called "Greenwich" time and is the basis of standard time all over the world.

Greenwich is also noted for its Royal Naval College, built on the site of an old royal palace, in which King Henry VIII, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth were born. Until 1873 this was a hospital for seamen.

GRENADA (*gren-ay'dah*), one of the Windward Islands in the British West Indies, the residence of the governor of the Windward Islands; area 133 square miles; pop. 67,000. A group of small islands called the Grenadines, north of Grenada, are included in its government. The capital is St. George. (See map of WEST INDIES.)

GRENOBLE (*greh-no'bl*), France, a city on the River Isère, 58 miles southeast of Lyons; pop. 80,000. Grenoble is noted for its great factories of kid gloves. (See map of FRANCE.)

In the 4th century the town was named Gratianopolis, or Gratian City in honor of the Roman emperor Gratian. In course of time this has been changed to Grenoble.

GRET'NA GREEN, Scotland, a village in Dumfriesshire, near the English border. As Scotch marriage laws were much less strict than English laws, runaway couples from England used to go there to be married, and it became famous on that account. After 1856 the elopements to Gretna Green stopped, because an act was passed making such irregular marriages invalid, unless at least one of the couple had lived for some weeks in Scotland.

GRINNELL (*grin-nel'*) **LAND**, the central part of Ellesmere Island, in the north polar region, latitude 80°. It is separated from Greenland by Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel. It was named for a New York merchant, who fitted out a polar expedition in 1850 to hunt for Sir John Franklin, an explorer who was lost in the Arctic. The expedition did not find Franklin, of whom no trace was discovered until 1859, but explored the new tract and gave it the name it still bears. Later General A. W. Greely discovered in the interior a lake 65 miles long, and two ranges of mountains. Musk oxen are the only animals in this barren land.

GRIQUALAND (*gree'kwah-land*), **East**, a native territory in the province of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

GROD'NO, Poland, a town on the Niemen River, formerly the capital of the Russian government; pop. 53,000. The city contains many interesting historical buildings. During the World War it was captured by Russian and Austrian armies in turn and was later the scene of operations during the Russo-Polish campaign of 1920.

GROSVENOR (*gro'ven-or*) **SQUARE**, a fine residential square in London, surrounded with handsome houses in many different styles of architecture, where famous nobles, statesmen and men of letters have lived.

GRUB STREET, London, the former name of Milton street, in Cripplegate, which was noted for the large number of writers of newspaper verse and criticism, and compilers of pamphlets and reference-books, most of them unsuccessful and poor, who lived there. Dr. Johnson, who had lived in Grub Street himself, described it as "much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems, whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*." The name was in use as a term of reproach or contempt for hack writing of a poor quality all through the 18th century, and is still widely used.

GRUYERE (*gru-yayr'*), Switzerland, a town in the canton of Fribourg; pop. 25,000. It is famous especially for a firm kind of yellowish cheese, full of holes, made of skimmed milk, which is widely used in America and abroad. It was originally manufactured at Gruyère and was named for it, but is now made in other parts of Switzerland and eastern France as well.

GUADALAJARA (*gwah-da-la-hah'ra*), Mexico, the second largest city, 275 miles northwest of Mexico City; pop. 120,000. It is in a silver-mining and farming region, and is the center of the Mexican steel and glass industries. (See map of MEXICO.)

GUADALQUIVIR (*gaw'dal-kwiw'er*, Spanish *gwa-thal'kee-veer'*), the largest river of

Spain, flowing into the Atlantic north of Cadiz. It is navigable as far as Seville. Guadalquivir is from the Arabic *Wad-al-keber* (great river), a name given to it by the Moors. (See map of SPAIN.)

GUADALUPE-HIDALGO (*gwah-da-loo'pay-ee-dahl'go*), Mexico, a town three miles north of Mexico City, where the treaty ending the Mexican War was signed, in 1848.

GADELOUPE (*gaw-de-loop'*), a French colony in the West Indies, consisting of two islands separated by a narrow channel, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, and five smaller islands; area, 688 square miles; pop. 212,000. The French legislature contains a senator and two deputies from Guadeloupe. Sugar, coffee, rum, cocoa, and vanilla are the chief products, and a good deal of trade is carried on with the United States. Guadeloupe was discovered by Columbus in 1493 and settled by the French in 1633. (See map of the WEST INDIES.)

GUADIANA (*gwah'the-ah'nah* or *gwah'-dee-ah'nah*), a river flowing between Portugal and Spain, into the Atlantic; length 515 miles. The Portuguese peasants say that it flows for 20 miles under ground, near its source.

GUAM (*gwahm*), or **GUAHAN** (*gwah-han'*), the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands; area 200 square miles; pop. about 14,000; chief town, Agaña. The inhabitants are a mixed Malay race, with a language of their own. Guam belonged to Spain until 1899, when, as a result of the war, it was ceded to the United States. (See **MARIANNE ISLANDS** and map of **EAST INDIES**.)

It is governed as a naval station, under the Navy Department, with a naval officer as Governor. There is a powerful radio-station, and cables from Manila, Yokohama, Yap, and other places, are landed there. The port, Apra, is closed to foreign vessels by the United States, except when special permits are given.

GUANTANAMO (*gwan-tah'nah-mo*) **BAY**, a harbor on the south coast of Cuba, 38 miles east of Santiago, where the first American marines landed on Cuban territory during the Spanish-American War. It was later leased to the United States government, and was made the site of a naval coaling station, which was completed in 1916. Here naval maneuvers are held every year by the fleet.

GUATEMALA (*gwah-tay-mah'-lah*), a republic of Central America, between Honduras and Mexico; area about 47,500 square miles, or about as large as Pennsylvania; pop. 2,000,000; capital, Guatemala. Most of the country is a high tableland, diversified by mountain peaks, some of them volcanoes, and by beautiful valleys. Earthquakes are

frequent. A narrow strip along the west slope of the mountains, which is well watered and fertile, is the most thickly populated and prosperous part of the country. Gold, silver, copper, iron, and other minerals are found, but there are few railroads and highways, and little mining is done because of the lack of transportation. Timber is cut on the broad western slope of the mountains, and bananas and chicle, used

mala is a republic much like the United States. It was discovered by Columbus in 1502 and was a colony of Spain until 1821; later it formed one of the states of Central America; but since 1847 it has been independent. (See map of CENTRAL AMERICA.)

GUATEMALA, Guatemala, the capital city, on a plateau nearly a mile above the sea level; pop. 125,000. The original city, or Old Guatemala, now the town of Anti-



BEFORE THE CATHEDRAL IN GUATEMALA CITY

in the United States for making chewing gum, and in England for adulterating gutta percha, are raised there.

Coffee is cultivated on large plantations, and is the principal article of trade. Sugar, vanilla, tobacco and cochineal also are raised. The climate is hot on the coasts, but cool and pleasant on the highlands. The people are mostly Indians and mixed races; only one person in a hundred is white. Guate-

gua, was 24 miles southwest of the present capital, and was founded in 1524. About twenty years later it was flooded with water from Agua, the mountain that bursts out into floods as a volcano does with fire. (See AGUA.) It was rebuilt, but in 1773 an earthquake almost completely destroyed it. The capital was then moved to where it now is, and was rebuilt, but was totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1917. In spite

of discouragements, however, it was rebuilt a third time. (See map of CENTRAL AMERICA.)

GUAYAQUIL (*gwy-ah-keel'*), Ecuador, the capital city of the province of Guayas, and the principal port of Ecuador, in the valley of the Guayas River, 30 miles above its mouth; pop. 75,000. Most of the houses of the city are built of bamboo, wood, and earth, covered with creepers. It is an important place of export for cocoa, coffee, rubber, spices, and hides. The climate is very hot, and the city used to be one of the most unhealthful in the world, because of terrible epidemics of yellow fever. General Gorgas, the American engineer who freed the Panama Canal Zone of yellow fever, was employed by the city government to clean up Guayaquil, and he succeeded in making it a safe place to live. This was his last public task before he died. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

GUBBIO (*goob'bee-o*), Italy, a city on the southwest side of the Apennines, 20 miles northeast of Perugia; pop. about 30,000. In ancient times it was known as Eugubium. There are many notable buildings, including a cathedral of the 13th century, several medieval palaces and a picture gallery, and the remains of an ancient theater. The famous Eugubine Tables discovered in 1446 are preserved in the town hall. They are made of brass, seven in number, covered with inscriptions in ancient Umbrian, and are our chief source of knowledge of the language and the religion of the Umbrians.

GUELPHS and Ghibellines (*gwelfs and gib'el-inz*), the names of two great parties which divided Italy and Germany during the Middle Ages. These names in their German form, *Welfen* and *Waiblingen*, were first known at the siege of Weinsberg, when Conrad, duke of Franconia, and Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, fought for the imperial crown, Waiblingen being the seat of the Franconian family, and Welf the family name of the house of Saxony. As time went on, the name *Ghibelline* was given to all those who supported the emperors, and that of *Guelph* to all who opposed them; and, as the popes became the great enemies of the emperors, they finally became leaders of the Guelph party. In Germany these parties soon died out; but they were kept up in Italy nearly four centuries, and met in many a bloody struggle. As a rule the nobility were Ghibellines and in favor of a strict rule, and the people Guelphs and in favor of a liberal government; but these distinctions did not always hold good. Sometimes the two parties were strangely mixed up, and quarreled

about things that had nothing to do with the original question. In Florence there are two streets bearing these names, *Via Guelfa* and *Via Ghibellina*. The struggle there was so bitter that private gentlemen built their houses like forts to stand a siege. In the fifteenth century these names ceased to be heard, the bitter enmities which gave them birth having worn themselves out.

GUERNSEY (*gern'zy*), the second in size of the Channel Islands; area 25 square miles; pop. 45,000. It is a popular resort, because of its mild and even climate and the picturesqueness of the people. A breed of dairy cattle, something like Jerseys, but larger and coarser in appearance, which originated on the island, is named for it. Guernsey means "The Green Isle." (See CHANNEL ISLANDS.)

GUERRIERE (*gayr-yayr'*), a British ship of war, carrying 38 guns, which fought the American frigate *Constitution*, during the War of 1812. The *Guerrière* was burned after being forced to surrender. This battle is one of the famous naval engagements of American history. (See CONSTITUTION.)

GUIANA (*gee-ah'nah*), a country in the northeastern part of South America, between Brazil and the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into three parts, called from the countries they belong to, and the languages spoken in them, British, Dutch, and French Guiana. British Guiana is farthest west; area, 90,500 square miles; pop. 296,000; capital, Georgetown (pop. 54,000). Sugar, rice, coffee, and rubber are the chief products, and gold is found by placer mines. Ores are mined from which aluminum is made, and it is believed that oil and mica will be important. Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, has an area of 46,000 square miles; pop. 113,000; capital Paramaribo (pop. 50,000). Sugar and cocoa are raised and exported, also coffee, bananas and rum. French Guiana, also called Cayenne, has an area of 34,069 square miles; pop. 26,000 excluding Indians; capital Cayenne (pop. 12,500). It is used as a penal settlement, where military prisoners and those condemned to hard labor are sent. The climate along the coast is very unhealthful. Very little land is under cultivation, and the population decreased rapidly between 1911 and 1921. Placer gold mining is the chief industry, and the forests are rich in fine woods. Off the coast is a group of three small rocky islands called Iles du Salut, on one of which, Devil's Island, Captain Alfred Dreyfus, condemned for revealing military secrets, was confined.

English and Dutch Guiana were first settled by the Dutch, about 1580. The English conquered their portion in 1796. The boundary between it and Venezuela was settled by arbi-

tration, at the instance of the United States, in one of the famous cases where arbitration avoided a war. (See VENEZUELA.) French Guiana was settled by the French in 1604. It was several times taken by the English and Dutch; and was held by the Portuguese 1809-17. See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

GUIENNE (*gee-en'*), a name given to the French province of Aquitaine, in the southwestern part of France, which passed to England by the marriage of its duchess, Eleanor, to Henry II in 1154, and was the cause of much fighting between England and France for the next three centuries.

GUILDS (*gilds*), associations of the members of one profession, trade, or craft, formed in the towns of Europe in the Middle Ages, for the protection and development of commerce and for mutual benefit. The first guilds known were in England before the Conquest (1066). They were both social and semi-religious in character, and paid for certain masses and church tithes. Some were made up of merchants, who worked to maintain the privileges of their special class, and established proper conditions of work, wages, prices, etc. By the end of the 12th century, these guilds were general throughout the cities of Europe. The Drapers' Company of Hamburg dates from 1153, and that of the Shoemakers of Magdeburg from 1157. The merchant guilds came to have much political power, and even in some cases governed their boroughs and evolved courts of justice of their own. They were so rich that they could buy, or force, privileges from their rulers, and they never yielded a point once gained. Trade guilds developed in England in the 14th century, and on the continent at about the same time. Some of the towns of the Netherlands, northern France, and Germany, contain very beautiful old buildings called "Guild Houses," built by the Guilds for their meetings and business. Brussels contains a number, grouped about the great main square of the old city. The famous Cloth Hall of Arras was one of these Guild Houses. Many pictures by Rembrandt and other great Flemish artists were done by the order of some guild.

GUILFORD (*gil'ford*) **COURT HOUSE**, a small place in North Carolina, about five miles from Greensborough in Guilford Co., where a British army under Cornwallis defeated an American army under Greene in the Revolutionary War. General Greene had been in South Carolina and was on his way back, when he met Cornwallis. The Americans fought desperately but were repulsed, and retreated. Of the 2400 British soldiers, however, 600 were killed, and the victory cost Corn-

wallis dear. Fox announced in the British Parliament: "Another such victory will ruin the British army." The Americans lost about 400, but 1000 more, tired and discouraged, deserted to their homes immediately.

GUINEA (*ghin'ee*), a name given to part of West Africa, extending along the coast about 3500 miles, between the Senegal River and British Southwest Africa. It is divided by the Cameroon Mountains into **Upper Guinea**, north of the Gulf of Guinea, and **Lower Guinea**, east of the gulf. Most of Guinea is a wild, hot, and unhealthful region, covered with forests, swamps, or grassy plains, in which lions, gorillas, and other wild animals abound. Most of the people are savage negroes, and formerly many slaves were brought from there. The Slave Coast, where slave dealing went on until suppressed in 1917, is included in it. There are British, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese colonies in Guinea, as well as native states and protectorates of other nations. (See map of AFRICA.)

GUISE (*geez*), France, a town in the department of Aisne on the Oise; pop. 8000. The town is rich in historical associations, and contains the ruins of a castle from which the famous Dukes of Guise took their title. They were great nobles at the French Court in the 15th and 16th centuries, and among them were cardinals, generals, and politicians of great influence in French history. The Duke of Guise during the religious wars was the head of the Catholic party and the bitter enemy of the Huguenots, and is said to have been one of the instigators of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Guise was occupied by the German forces in 1914 during the first invasion of France.

GULF OF MEXICO, see MEXICO, GULF OF.

GULF STREAM, a warm current in the Atlantic Ocean, originating, because of the trade winds, in the equatorial current, and flowing northward by the South American coast into the Gulf of Mexico, thence along the North American coast to the neighborhood of the island of Nantucket, and then eastward. As far as Norway, its influence can be detected, and the climate of the British Isles and of France is much moderated by it. As it comes out of the Gulf of Mexico, it flows about four miles an hour, but in the North Atlantic it moves only 10 to 15 miles a day. As the water of the stream is between 10 and 20 degrees warmer than the surrounding water, the color and the life in it are of a different nature. Its average breadth along the North American Coast is from 300 to 400 miles. (See also ATLANTIC OCEAN.)

GUNPOWDER PLOT, a conspiracy to destroy King James I of England, and the members of Parliament, by blowing up barrels of gunpowder under the House of Lords, at the opening of Parliament, in 1605. The Catholics of England had recently been oppressed by some severe laws, and the plot was an effort at revenge. Guy Fawkes, one of the leaders, was arrested just as he was setting the fuses, was tried, and was executed, with several of his accomplices. Nov. 5, the anniversary of his seizure, is known in England as Guy Fawkes' Day, and is celebrated in country districts by burning straw dummies to represent Guy Fawkes. (See article **FAWKES, GUY**, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

GYP'SIES, a wandering people, now found in most parts of the world. The name is sup-

posed to come from the word Egyptians. They are called Zingari in Italy, Gitanos in Spain, Zigeuner in Germany, and Bohemians in France. Where these people came from is uncertain, and there are many opinions on the subject. They first appeared in England in the 16th century, but had been known in eastern Europe for two centuries or more. They have dark skins and bright, black eyes, with jet black hair, so that some scholars believe they are descended from a Hindu tribe. They speak a peculiar language of their own. The Gypsies have no settled home, and many of them make their living by telling fortunes. Some of them are basket makers or tinkers, and many of them have musical ability. In many countries severe laws have been passed against them.

H

HAARLEM (*har'lem*), Netherlands, a city in North Holland, on the River Spaarne, three miles from the sea; pop, 75,000. Its streets are divided by many canals. The city has manufactures of cotton, silk, linen, and velvets, and in the outskirts are great nursery gardens, noted for their tulips and hyacinths, in which there is an important trade. St. Bavon's Church, built in the 15th century, is the largest church in Holland, and has one of

called Haarlem Lake, near the city. It was formed in the 16th century by an inundation from the sea. In 1839 the people began to drain it with steam pumps, and after twelve years the lake bottom was made into fine farms, on which about 10,000 people now live. (See map of the NETHERLANDS.)

HADRIAN'S (*hay'dree-anz*) **WALL**, in northern England, a great wall built by the order of the Emperor Hadrian during the



THE PERMANENT COURT OF JUSTICE AT THE HAGUE

the finest organs in the world. In the square in front of it is a marble statue of Coster, who was probably one of the inventors of printing. Haarlem is famous for its heroic defense against the Spaniards under the Duke of Alva, who besieged it for seven months (1572-73). After the Spaniards had lost 10,000 men by fighting, they starved the garrison by keeping food from going into the city. After the last mouthful was eaten the people were obliged to surrender, and the Spanish promised to spare the lives of all. Instead of keeping this promise, the Spanish commander ordered them all killed.

For many years there was a large lake,

Roman occupation of Britain, to keep out the Picts from the north. It ran from Solway Firth to the mouth of the Tyne, near what is now the border of Scotland, and ruins of it still exist for miles. It is one of the most interesting relics of Roman military genius in existence.

HAGUE (*hayg*), The, Netherlands, the capital city, also capital of the province of South Holland, near the west coast, about four miles from the sea; pop. 352,000. The Hague is one of the finest cities in Europe, and is noted for its grand palaces and houses, and its parks and wide, shady streets. It has also fine libraries, picture galleries, and

a museum. Hague (Dutch *hage*) means a "hedge," and the city gets its name from a hedge around a hunting seat built there in the 13th century by the count of Holland.

At The Hague was held in 1899 the First International Peace Conference, in which the principal countries of the world took part. Its object was to bring the nations together to plan for the maintenance of peace, the lessening of the horrors of war, and, if possible, for the reduction of military and naval armaments. In 1901 an International Arbitration Court was organized. (See map of the NETHERLANDS.)

HAGUE TRIBUNAL (*trib-yu'nel*), a court established after the International Peace Conference, which was held at The Hague in 1899, to promote arbitration between nations, with a view to avoiding war. Each state which signed the peace convention has the power to nominate four persons, known to be skilled in international law, to serve as arbitrators. The Hague Tribunal has considered and settled many important questions, including the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain in 1903; and between Great Britain, France and Germany on one side and Japan on the other in relation to certain taxes, in 1904. In all over fifty cases have been referred to the Tribunal and settled. Andrew Carnegie gave the money to build a palace at The Hague, as the permanent home of the Tribunal, and a meeting place for the peace conferences.

HAINAN (*hy-nan'*), an island of the province of Kwangtung, China, in the China Sea, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Hainan, 12 miles wide; area, 13,100 square miles; pop. 2,000,000; capital, Kiungchow, a treaty-port, pop. 50,000. The interior is mountainous and barren, but the lowlands near the sea are very fertile and produce rice, tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane and fruits. (See map of CHINA.)

HAINAUT, formerly **HAINAULT**, (*eh-no'*), a province of Belgium, on the French frontier; area 1,437 square miles; pop. 1,233,000; capital, Mons. In medieval times it included part of northern France, and was governed by counts. It was joined in 1299 to Holland, and later it fell under the rule of the Burgundian counts. France obtained part of it in 1659, and more in 1678. When the World War broke out, in 1914, French and English troops met the Germans at Mons in Hainaut, and, after desperate fighting in which many of them fell, were forced to retreat southward.

HAITI (*hay'tee*), or **HAYTI**, an island of the West Indies, southeast of Cuba; area 28,249 square miles; pop. 3,175,000. Except-

ing Cuba, it is the largest and most beautiful island of the West Indies, and it is the most fertile of all. It is crossed from west to east by three chains of mountains, with rich valleys and plains between them, and the peaks can be cultivated to the very tops. The forests are rich in cabinet and dye woods, gums, and medicines, and it is believed that there are rich mineral deposits, which have never been worked at all. Oranges, bananas, and other fruits, coffee, sugar, cotton, and cocoa, are the chief crops. The climate, though hot on the coast, is cool and pleasant among the mountains; but hurricanes are frequent on the south coast, and often blow down trees and houses.

The Indians called the island Haiti (*ah'ee-tee*), or "mountainous country." When Columbus landed (Dec. 6, 1492) he called it *Española* (Little Spain), which in Latin is *Hispaniola*. The first European settlements in the New World were made there. The Spaniards held the island until 1697, when the French got the west part, and called it Saint Domingue. In 1795 France got the rest, and the name Saint Domingue was given to the whole island. Under Toussaint and other leaders the negroes drove the French out, made the island independent (1804), and gave it again its old name of Haiti. The Spaniards finally got back the east end and called it Santo Domingo. In 1844 this part became independent, and the island is now divided into two republics—Haiti, where the people speak the French language, and the Dominican Republic, or Santo Domingo, where Spanish is spoken. (See map of the WEST INDIES.)

HAITI, Republic of, the western half of the island of Haiti (see above); area 10,200 square miles, or a little larger than Vermont; pop. 2,000,000. Nine-tenths of the citizens are negroes, and it is often called the "Black Republic." The rest of the population are mulattoes. The capital is Port au Prince. Coffee and cotton are the chief crops. Sugar, cocoa, and tobacco are also produced. The people speak French. The history of the Republic has been full of revolutions and disturbances, and between 1910 and 1915 there were seven presidents. The last one was murdered by a mob, after having been in prison for some time. Only two hours after his death, a United States cruiser arrived in the harbor of Port au Prince, and marines landed who would have saved him. The troops occupied the country and made it quiet down, and saw that new elections were held. The new president signed a treaty with the United States, giving it practically a protectorate over Haiti for 20 years. The United States now controls the customs, and appoints a financial adviser, engineers to supervise sani-

tation, and other important officials. Under American control, several hundred miles of good roads have been built, and the prosperity of the country has increased greatly. (See map of the WEST INDIES.)

HAKODATE (*hak-ko-dah'tay*), Japan, a city near the south end of the northern islands of Yezo; pop. about 102,400. It lies at the foot of a promontory whose bald peaks rise more than 1100 feet above the sea, and has an excellent and well fortified harbor. Hakodate was opened to American commerce in 1854 by Commodore Perry, and to the commerce of other nations in 1859. (See map of JAPAN.)

HAL-I-CAR-NAS'SUS, Asia Minor, an ancient Greek city of Caria under Persian rule. Its most famous prince was Mausolus. On his death (352 B.C.) his wife Artemisia built for him one of the most splendid tombs ever known, and named it after him the Mausoleum, from which has come our word mausoleum. This tomb was one of the Seven Wonders of the world. Some of the sculpture from it still exists, in the British Museum. Herodotus was born in Halicarnassus.

HALIDON (*hal'i-dun*) **HILL**, a hill in England, near Berwick-on-Tweed, where King Edward III with an English army met and defeated the Scotch, in 1333.

HAL'I-FAX, Nova Scotia, the capital city, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean; pop. 60,000. The harbor is sixteen miles long, and deep enough for the largest ships. Halifax is the principal station for English ships of war in North America, and for English soldiers in Canada. A great many ships go from there to catch fish on the Newfoundland Bank, and the principal trade of the city is in codfish. Halifax was founded in 1749 by the Earl of Halifax. (See map of CANADA.)

HALLE (*hah'leh*), Germany, a city in Prussia, 20 miles northwest of Leipsic; pop. 181,000. It is noted for its university, founded in 1694, which has had many famous men among its professors. It is still a large university, with a library and fine scientific collections. There are very large salt works in and around Halle, and the city has many factories and a good trade. (See map of GERMANY.)

HAMADAN (*ham-a-dawn'*), a city in west Persia, on the site of the ancient Ecbatana. (See ECBATANA.)

HAMBURG, Germany, a city and state, on the River Elbe at the mouth of the River Alster; pop., state 1,015,000; city, 931,000. Close to it, and really forming a part of it, though having a different government, is the city of Altona. Hamburg is the most im-

portant seaport of Germany, and many steamers go from there to the United States and South America. As very large ships cannot ascend to the city, they anchor some miles below at Cuxhaven. Hamburg is noted for its many canals and beautiful bridges and promenades. It has a large museum and fine libraries. (See map of GERMANY.)

Hamburg is a very old place. Since 1770 it has been a free city; that is, it has been allowed to make its own laws. It is one of the Hanse Towns. (See HANSE TOWNS.)

HAM'ELN, or **HAM'E-LIN**, Germany, a town in Prussia, 24 miles southwest of Hanover, on the rivers Hamel and Weser; pop. 22,000. It is a quaint old town, with houses ornamented with wood carvings. Hameln is the scene of the story of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." (See article PIED PIPER, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

HAMMERFEST (*hah'm-er-fest*), Norway, a seaport noted as being the most northern town in Europe; pop. 2700. Many arctic expeditions have started from there. The climate, especially in winter, is very cold, and for two months the sun does not rise at all; but in summer it is above the horizon for two months. Most of the people are engaged in cod-fishing, and the principal trade is in codfish, codliver oil, furs, and walrus teeth. Hammerfest means the "rock fortress." (See map of NORWAY.)

HAMPTON ROADS, an arm of Chesapeake Bay, between Hampton and Norfolk, Va., forming the mouth of James River. It is a great naval base, and the harbor for the Atlantic fleet of the United States. It is defended by Fort Monroe, on Old Point Comfort, on the north side of the entrance, the strongest military work in the United States. Hampton Roads is famous as the site of the battle between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, March 9, 1862, the first engagement between ironclads. (See MONITOR.)

HAN'KOW, China, a city in the interior, on the Yangtze River; pop. 826,000. In 1861 it became a treaty port, open to foreign commerce. The chief export is tea. (See map of CHINA.)

HAN'O-VER, Germany, a city of Prussia, 64 miles southeast of Bremen; pop. 313,000. It was formerly the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, one of whose electors, or rulers, inherited the throne of England as George I. The kings of England after him ruled over Hanover until the time of Victoria, but she could not become queen of Hanover, because by the laws of that country no woman can inherit the throne. So the brother of William IV, being next heir, was

made king of Hanover. His son, George V, sided with Austria in the war against Prussia, in 1866; and when the Austrians were conquered the city was taken by the Prussians, and the kingdom of Hanover became a province of Prussia (1866). The English royal family was known as the House of Hanover, their family name being Welf, until the World War. At that time, in order to sever all connection with the ancient German possessions of his family, King George V of England changed his name to Windsor.

The old royal palace in Hanover is still standing, and there is a fine royal library. The city has many factories. (See map of GERMANY.)

HANSE (*hans*) **TOWNS**, or Hanseatic League (*han'-see-at-ik leeg*), a confederacy of German cities formed in the Middle Ages. It originated as an association of the merchants of various free German towns, to secure protection against pirates and hostile merchants in trading abroad, and privileges for their league. It later became a league of the city governments and in the 14th and 15th centuries was very powerful. At one time 90 cities belonged to it, and it had affiliations all over Europe. It had an army, made treaties, and acted as a sovereign power. It declined after 1600, and its last general assembly was held in 1669. Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, now cities of the German Republic, still call themselves *Hanse Towns*.

HAPS'BURG CASTLE, a castle in Switzerland on a high point near the Aar River, from which the great German family of Hapsburg took its name. It was built about 1020 A.D., and the town of Brugg has grown up about it since the Middle Ages. (See article HAPS'BURG, HOUSE OF, in *Champlin's Cyclopaedia of Persons*.)

HAR'BIN or **KHAR'BIN**, Manchuria, a city on the Sungari River, about 250 miles north of Mukden; pop. 60,000. It is at the junction of the railway from Port Arthur with the Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostok, and was founded by the Russians in 1896. (See MANCHURIA; also map of CHINA.)

HARFLEUR (*ar-flur'*), a town on the little river Légarde, formerly one of the principal seaports of France. In 1415 it was captured by the English king Henry V; the English were driven out in 1433, but they recaptured the town and kept it until 1450. The town is chiefly noted for its fine old Gothic church.

HA'RLEM, Netherlands, see HAARLEM.

HARLEM RIVER, a small stream or channel between the East River and an inlet of the Hudson River, New York. It cuts off Manhattan Island from the mainland of

New York State. With Spuyten Duyvil Creek, it is about 8 miles long. A channel, recently improved, has been made through it, so that it is 15 feet deep almost everywhere at low tide.

HARPER'S FERRY, West Virginia, a town on the Potomac River, at the mouth of the Shenandoah. Before the Civil War the United States had a large armory and arsenal there. It is noted as the scene of the raid of John Brown. (See article BROWN, JOHN, in *Champlin's Cyclopaedia of Persons*.) In the Civil War a Union army of 12,000 men stationed at Harper's Ferry was captured by "Stonewall" Jackson (Sept. 15, 1862). Pop. about 1000.

HARRISBURG (*har'ris-burg*), Pennsylvania, the capital city of the state, on the Susquehanna River, 95 miles northwest of Philadelphia; pop. 76,000. There are iron and coal mines in the vicinity, and the city has important manufactures, particularly of steel and iron. The river is spanned by four bridges. The Capitol, finished in 1908, is a splendid building in a park of sixteen acres. Harrisburg was named from John Harris, an English trader, who settled on the site in 1726. It became the capital of the state in 1812 and a city in 1860. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

HARTFORD, Connecticut, capital city of the state, on the Connecticut River, 50 miles from its mouth; pop. 138,000. Hartford is noted for its manufactures, especially of steam-engines, bicycles, sewing-machines, typewriters, automobiles, silk, hardware, screws, gold pens, spectacles, pistols, and rifles. The works of the Colt Firearms Company cover one hundred and twenty-three acres of ground. The city is celebrated also for its fine libraries and schools, and for its great insurance companies, which have agents all over the United States. It is the seat of Trinity College.

Hartford was founded in 1635, and named after Hartford in England. It has been a city since 1784.

HARTFORD CONVENTION, a convention of representatives of the New England states, held in December, 1814, and January, 1815, in order, as it was said, to find a means of defense against foreign nations, and to protect the individual states from federal interference. The meetings were held in secret and no one knew what matters were really discussed. Many people suspected that the New England states were thinking of seceding and forming a new confederacy. The convention issued a protest against the War with England, which was practically over, but accomplished nothing definite.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, the oldest and one of the largest institutions of higher learning in the United States, founded in 1636, at Cambridge, Mass. The Massachusetts Bay Colony established the original college, and two years later a clergyman in the colony, named John Harvard, who was a graduate of Cambridge University in England, bequeathed to it half his estate, and his library of 300 books. It was then named in his honor. A college for women, known as Radcliffe College, is maintained by the University.

lish Channel, 54 miles southeast of London; pop. 65,000. The battle of Hastings, which decided the fate of England, was fought (Oct. 14, 1066) at Senlac, six miles from Hastings. William the Conqueror founded on the battlefield Battle Abbey, and Senlac has ever since been called Battle.

HATTERAS (*hat'er-as*), a cape on an island off the east coast of North Carolina, projecting into the Atlantic. It is a sandy point, and violent storms occur frequently in the neighborhood, so that navigation there is



IN THE OLD PART OF HAVANA, CUBA

HARZ or **HARTZ** (*harts*), a range of low mountains in the central part of Germany, of which the Brocken, 3,415 high, is the chief peak. The range is well forested and is noted for its picturesque scenery. Many legends have grown up about it, of witches and elves and other supernatural creatures that have been supposed to haunt the woods and ravines of its slopes. There are several kinds of minerals found in the region, including lead, silver, iron and copper.

HASTINGS (*hays'tings*), England, a seaport and watering-place in Sussex, on the Eng-

dangerous. There is a lighthouse on the end of the cape.

HAVANA (*ha-van'ah*), Cuba, the capital city, on a beautiful bay of the northwest coast of the island; pop. 360,500. It is one of the most important ports of the Western Continent, being especially noted for its trade in sugar and tobacco. The harbor is defended by six forts, one of which is called Morro Castle. The houses are built of stone, painted with bright colors, and there are many beautiful public parks and promenades, adorned with rich tropical plants. The climate is warm but

pleasant during the winter, but hot in the summer. Havana, or, in Spanish, Habana, means a harbor. The city was founded by the Spaniards in 1519. The blowing up of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, Feb. 15, 1898, was the principal cause of the war between the United States and Spain, which resulted in the independence of Cuba. The United States troops occupied Havana in January, 1899, and under American rule great improvements were made in the sanitary administration of the city. Yellow fever, which

HAWAIIAN (*hah-wy'-yan*) **ISLANDS**, formerly called the **Sandwich Islands**, a group of twenty islands almost in the center of the Pacific Ocean; area 6640 square miles, or about three-fourths as large as New Jersey; pop. 256,000; capital, Honolulu. The largest island is Hawaii, which is about two-thirds the size of all the islands together; but Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, is the most important. All the islands are mountainous and volcanic, and are largely covered with forests, with beautiful valleys



A PINEAPPLE PLANTATION IN HAWAII

had formerly been common, was stamped out and Havana became one of the healthiest cities in the world. When the Cubans took over the administration of affairs, they continued to keep the city in good condition. (See map of the WEST INDIES.)

HAVRE or **LE HAVRE** (French, *le a'vr*), France, a city on the English Channel; pop. 136,000. It is the most important seaport in France except Marseilles, many steamers and ships sailing from there to the United States and other parts of the world. The finest vessels made in France are built in the shipyards of Havre. In the summer many people go there to bathe in the sea. *Havre* is French for "harbor." The city was founded in the beginning of the 16th century by King Louis XII. The English took it 1562 and held it for a few years. (See map of FRANCE.)

near the seashore. There are fine concrete roads, and about 350 miles of railroad. On Hawaii is an active volcano, called Mauna Loa, which is about two and a half miles high, and is noted for its terrible eruptions. The crater at its top is not always active, but it has another on its side, called Kilauea, which is always burning. It is the largest burning crater in the world, being eight miles around and a fifth of a mile deep. To reach it the traveler has to ride over many miles of rough lava-beds. Then suddenly, without going uphill much, he comes to the edge of this great abyss, which looks large enough to put a whole city in. Far down on the bottom the lava floor shines like black satin, and three miles away rise a few slender columns of smoke. But in the night these columns of smoke look like pillars of fire, and the heavens

above are so ablaze that the glow can be seen from ships a hundred miles at sea. All these rise from a pit of boiling lava, near the middle of the crater, called by the people *hale-mau-mau*, or "House of Everlasting Fire." It is a great lake of bubbling, hissing lava, which is all the time groaning and heaving and spouting up fiery red jets. Occasionally the edges crack and fall in, and are at once devoured by the angry flood. Sometimes the lake boils over, and then one can dip up the melted lava and mold it into any shape; and sometimes the lava overflows the great crater and runs across many miles of country into the ocean.

The climate of the Hawaiian Islands is warm and pleasant. The principal things raised are sugar, rice, coffee, cotton, tobacco, maize, and arrowroot; and almost all fruits grow well. The chief industry is growing sugar-cane, of which more can be raised on one acre than in any other country. The second largest industry is growing and canning pineapples. The natives are a brown race, good-natured and intelligent, but lazy. Nearly all can read and write their language, which is so simple that it is written with twelve letters. They are skilled in swimming and in the use of canoes, and make good sailors. Since 1820 most of the natives have been Christian, and they have now many schools and churches.

The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by the Spaniards two hundred years ago, and rediscovered by Captain Cook in 1778. At that time each island had its own chief, but all were united into one kingdom by Kamehameha I (died 1819). In 1891 Liliuokalani became queen, but in 1893 she was deposed, and in 1894 Hawaii became a Republic. An American named Sanford Dole was elected temporary president, and in 1898 Hawaii was annexed to the United States, as a territory. Under American rule the Hawaiian Islands developed greatly and the people became very prosperous, especially through sugar and fruit-growing. The healthful climate has made the islands a favorite place for tourists from the United States. A great dry dock was built at Pearl Harbor and was opened in August, 1919.

HAYTI, see **HAITI**.

HEBRIDES (*heb'ri-deez*), or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, a group of islands off the west coast of Scotland; total area about 3000 square miles, or about a third as large as New Hampshire; pop. about 100,000. There are several hundred of these islands, but some are very small, and only about 120 have people on them. The largest are Lewis, Skye, Mull and Islay; all are rugged and rocky. Many travelers go to the Hebrides to visit Fingal's Cave, on the little island of Staffa. The sides

and roof of this cave are formed of natural stone columns, and some parts look like a Gothic church. The sea covers the floor, so that people can enter only in boats, the water being twenty feet deep even at low tide. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

HEBRON (*hec'bron*), Palestine, a city on a hill among the mountains of Judah, 19 miles southwest of Jerusalem; pop. 8000. It was the city of Abraham and contains the supposed burial-place of the Jewish patriarchs. The Turks, who ruled Palestine until after the World War, built a magnificent mosque on the site, which no one was allowed to enter except Mohammedans. In Jewish history, Hebron took an important place in the territory of Judah, and David lived there during the first seven years after he was king. It is one of the oldest Biblical towns which still exist. (See map of PALESTINE.)

HEDJAZ or **HEJAZ** (*he-jaz'*), a kingdom of Arabia, on the northeast coast of the Red Sea. It has an area of about 112,500 square miles; pop. about 900,000. The capital is Mecca. Hedjaz was formerly a province of Arabia under Turkish rule, but revolted in 1916 and in 1918 was made an independent kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain. Its first king was the Sherif of Mecca, who helped the Allies during the World War. (See MECCA.) Its chief importance comes from the fact that the sacred cities of Medina and Mecca, where every good Mohammedan goes on at least one pilgrimage, are within its borders. The chief product is dates; wool, hides, and gum, are also exported. (See map of ARABIA.)

HEGIRA (*hej'i-ra*), the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, when he was in danger from his enemies, on July 16, 622. As Mohammed escaped death by his flight, the date is a sacred one to Mohammedans and forms the starting point of their calendar.

HEIDELBERG (*hy'del-berg*), Germany, a city in Baden, on the River Neckar; pop. 56,000. It is famous for its great university, the oldest in Germany. In 1886 it celebrated its 500th anniversary. The library is one of the largest in Germany. In 1622, when the Bavarians captured Heidelberg, all the books were taken away and given to the Vatican library at Rome, but some of them were returned after nearly two hundred years (1816). The country around Heidelberg is very beautiful. The castle, on a hill overlooking the city and river valley, built in the 13th century, was mostly destroyed by the French in the wars under Louis XIV. It was rebuilt in 1716-42, but in 1764 was struck by lightning and made a ruin. The walls, of vast extent, are now covered with

ivy, making it one of the most picturesque ruins in Germany. About the inner court the fronts of the building are very richly decorated, and are among the most beautiful examples of German Renaissance architecture. In one of the cellars is the famous "Heidelberg Tun," a monster cask holding 49,000 gallons. (See map of GERMANY.)

HEJAZ, see HEDJAZ.

HEJIRA, see HEGIRA.

HEKLA (*hek'lah*), a volcano of southwest Iceland. See ICELAND.

HEL'EN-A, Montana, the capital of the state, 73 miles northeast of Butte; pop. 12,000. It is in a highly productive mineral region, 4200 feet above the sea. Gold, silver, and copper are mined in its neighborhood. Helena was settled in 1864 and became a city in 1881. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

HELGOLAND, see HELIGOLAND.

HEL'T-CON, in ancient geography, a range of mountains in Boeotia, Greece, north of the Gulf of Corinth. In Greek mythology, the Muses were supposed to live there in a beautiful grove sacred to them. Near it was the famous fountain of Aganippe, which inspired those who drank of its waters. Higher up was the well called Hippocrene, made when the winged horse, Pegasus, struck the ground with his hoof.

HELIGOLAND (*hel'i-go-land*), or **HEL-GOLAND**, an island in the North Sea, about forty miles from the coast of Germany; pop. 3000. It is only about a mile long and a third of a mile wide. The name means "Holy Land," and was probably given to the island because there was once a temple to one of the Frisian gods there. Part of it is low, and the rest is a tableland, with cliffs nearly all around it. Most of the people are descendants of the Frisians, an ancient tribe of Germany, and speak the Frisian language. Heligoland formerly belonged to England, but was ceded to Germany in 1890. It was strongly fortified by Germany, and was one of the principal defences of the German fleet in the World War. By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles the fortifications were dismantled.

HELIGOLAND BIGHT (*byt*), **Battle of**, the name given to an engagement between English and German vessels, which was the first naval encounter of the World War. It took place August 28, 1914. The British won the victory.

HELIOPOLIS (*hee-lee-op'o-lis*), a city of ancient Egypt, on the east side of the delta of the River Nile. Its Egyptian name was On, or An, and in the Bible it is called Bethshemesh, but the Greeks called it Heliopolis, or City of the Sun, because the sun was worshipped there. Its priests were noted for

their learning, and people went from Greece and other countries to study with them, as they would now go to a university. Solon, Thales, and Plato studied there. Heliopolis fell to decay several hundred years before Christ. Some of its ruins are among the most ancient in Egypt. The great walls still stand, and there were two fine granite obelisks, once capped with gold, one of which now stands in Central Park, New York, and the other in London, England.

The city of Baalbek in Syria was also called Heliopolis by the Greeks. (See BAALBEK.)

HEL'LES-PONT, the ancient name for the Dardanelles. See DARDANELLES.

HELSINGFORS (*hel-sing-fors'*), Finnish, **Helsinki** (*hel'sing-ki*), the capital city of Finland; pop. 200,000. It has a good harbor, guarded by the strong fortress of Sveaborg. There is a fine university, named for Czar Alexander I of Russia, as Russia owned Finland from 1809 until the Russian Revolution in 1917. There are also a military school, some museums, and a botanical garden and observatory. (See map with article NORWAY.)

Helsingfors was founded by King Gustavus I of Sweden, in the 16th century, and became the capital of Finland in 1819.

HELSINGOR (*hel-sing-ger'*), the Danish name of Elsinore. See ELSINORE.

HELVETII (*hel-vee'shee-eye*), a Celtic tribe that lived, in the time of Caesar, in the country north of the Lake of Geneva and south and west of the Rhine, in what is now western Switzerland. They tried to migrate into southern Gaul, but were driven back with great slaughter by Caesar. Switzerland used to be called *Helvetia*.

HENLEY UPON THAMES (*hen'lee upon temz*), England, a borough of Oxfordshire, famous for the regatta, or series of boat races, held there every year for nearly a century. The most famous race rowed there is for the Grand Challenge Cup, and crews from all over the world may compete. In 1914 the cup was won for the first time by an American crew, the Harvard 2nd Varsity. It was just before the World War, but crews came from Germany, Belgium, and America to row against the British. The German crew almost beat that of the Union Boat Club, of Boston, which was second at the finish.

HEPTARCHY (*hep'tar-kee*), a name given by some historians to the seven kingdoms formed in England by the Angles and Saxons who conquered it. These were Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria, the last of which was made up of the two former kingdoms of Deira and

Bernicia, united in 593 by King Ethelbert. They were all conquered in the ninth century by Egbert, King of Wessex, who thus became the first king of England. Heptarchy is from the Greek *hepta* seven, and *arche*, kingdom. (See ANGLO-SAXONS.)

HERAT (*her-ah't*'), Afghanistan, a town in the northwestern part; pop. about 20,000. It has a very large trade, goods from Afghanistan and India being exchanged there for other articles from China, Russia, Turkey, and Persia. Herat is a very important military post, and has been besieged over 50 times. The Persians captured it in 1856, but the English compelled the Shah to give it up, and it was united to Afghanistan. (See map with article INDIA.)

HERCULANEUM (*her'kew-lay'nee-um*), an ancient city of Campania, Italy, at the northwest base of Mount Vesuvius, five miles east of Naples, entirely buried in the eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79, along with Pompeii and Stabiae. Above it were built in time two villages, Portici and Resina. In the 18th century some attempts were made to excavate it, and a portion, including the theater and part of the Forum, was uncovered, but the work was much more difficult than at Pompeii on account of the hardness of the deposit, which is from 30 to 120 feet deep. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy ordered the work to be resumed in 1869, and some interesting houses, with portions of several streets, were uncovered, and some of the finest statues in the Naples museum, including busts of Plato and Demosthenes. Many of the people of Pompeii were able to go back after the ashes and cinders had cooled, to dig in their own houses for their valuables, but lava covered Herculaneum, and the excavated portions have been found as they were left, with everything intact. Books, bronzes, and many articles of household use, are among the things recovered.

HEREFORD (*her'e-ferd*), England, capital of Herefordshire, a city on the River Nye, 136 miles west northwest of London; pop. 21,000. It is of great antiquity, dating at least from the seventh century. The cathedral, rebuilt in 1079, the fourth church on its site, has many old monuments. The city is in an agricultural region, and has several fairs for cattle and their products. It was the birthplace of David Garrick. Herefordshire (pronounced in England *har'ford-sheer*) is one of the most fertile countries in England, and is noted for its breed of cattle.

HERZEGOVINA (*her-tse-go-vee'nah*), a province of Jugo-Slavia, which until 1918 belonged to Austria-Hungary; area 3,521

square miles, about three fourths as large as Connecticut; pop. 300,000. The capital is Mostar. It is bounded on the north and northeast by Bosnia, on the south by the former kingdom of Montenegro, and on the west by Dalmatia. The people are Slavs and speak Serbian. Herzegovina and Bosnia belonged to Turkey until 1878, after the Russo-Turkish War, when they were given to Austria-Hungary as a protectorate, not to be annexed to the Austrian Empire. In 1908 Austria formally annexed both provinces, in defiance of her promises and of the wishes of the people. Serbia protested, and the bitter feeling between Austria and Serbia which was the direct cause of the World War was much intensified by this event. The Treaty of Versailles, 1919, gave Herzegovina to Jugo-Slavia.

HESSE (*hes*), a state of the German republic, on the Rhine, north of Baden; area 2966 square miles; pop. 1,350,000; capital, Darmstadt. Other large towns are Mainz, the chief city, Offenbach, Worms, and Gies-sen, where there is a university. Hesse produces much wine, and has manufactures of leather, furniture, etc. It was ruled by a grand duke until the German revolution.

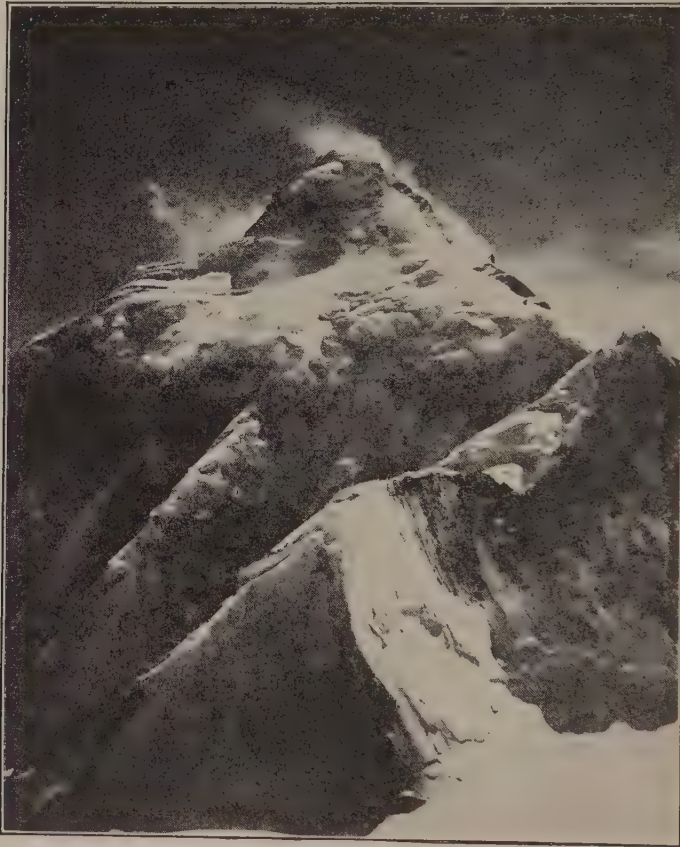
Hesse was once an independent state ruled by landgraves. In the fifteenth century it acquired much territory, and its ruler, Philip the Magnificent, was one of the leaders of the Reformation in Germany. At his death in 1567, his dominions were divided among his four sons, and their different portions were named according to the capital of each, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Rheinfels, and Hesse-Marburg. The line of rulers in the two latter states died out in less than a hundred years, and the territory fell into the hands of other princes. Hesse-Darmstadt lost a good deal of land in wars with France, and though it gained in the Napoleonic wars, lost again in the war of 1866, in which it sided with Austria. The state which remained has been called by the old name of Hesse ever since that time. It entered the North German Confederation, and became part of the German Empire in 1870.

HESSE-CASSEL (*hes-kas'l*), part of the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau, once part of Hesse. (See HESSE.) It branched off from Hesse at the death of Philip the Magnificent, engaged in various wars against France, and lost territory on several occasions. It entered the Germanic Confederation, and then fell under Austrian influence, finally siding with Austria in 1866, and thus, after her defeat by Prussia, losing its independence entirely. Prussia incorporated with it all the cessions

from Hesse-Darmstadt, most of Nassau, and some territory won from Bavaria, and called the new state Hesse-Nassau.

HESS-NASSAU (*hes-nas'ah*), a province of Prussia, formed of territory conquered in 1866; area 6058 square miles; pop. 2,221,000. (See HESSE-CASSEL.) The surface is generally hilly but the soil is fertile, and agri-

covered with snow, and no one has ever climbed to the top. Almost as high are Deodunga, (called by some the highest), Godwin-Austen (28,250 feet), and Kinchinjunga (28,156 feet). Another noted peak is Manda Devi (27,750 feet), which is looked upon as sacred. Nearly all the principal rivers of southern Asia take their rise in the Himalayas.



A NEIGHBOR OF MOUNT EVEREST, IN THE HIMALAYAS

culture flourishes. There are many manufactures. The capital is Cassel.

HIMALAYA (*him-ah'l-yah*) **MOUNTAINS**, a mountain chain in Asia, separating Hindustan or India from Thibet. It is the most elevated mountain range in the world, the summit of its highest peak, Mt. Everest, in the central part of the chain, being about five miles and a half above the sea (29,002 feet), or higher than any other mountain on the globe. Its top is always

The name comes from two Sanscrit words meaning "the abode of snow." (See map of INDIA.)

HIN'DEN-BURG LINE, in the World War, the strongly fortified German trench line in France, running from Arras to the plateau of St. Gobain. The Germans retreated to its protection in 1917 after the Battle of the Somme. It was broken by the British and Americans in the final offensive in the fall of 1918. (See WORLD WAR.)

HINDU KUSH (*hin'doo koosh*), a range of mountains in Afghanistan, north of Kabul, a western continuation of the Himalayas. Some of the peaks are nearly four miles above the sea, and the highest parts are covered with ice and snow. Several passes lead through the range, but all of them are over two miles above the sea. Hindu Kush, or Hindo Kuh in Persian, means Indian Mountain. (See map with article INDIA.)

HINDUSTAN (*hin-doo-stan'*), or **HINDOSTAN**, another name for India, meaning the *Land of the Hindus*. Sometimes the name is taken to denote only the northern part of India.

HIROSHIMA (*hee-ro-shee'mah*), Japan, a city on the island of Honshu, 150 miles west of Kobe; pop. 145,000. It is important as a center of trade in lacquered ware, bronzes, and other objects of art. (See map of JAPAN.)

HIT'TITES, the name given in the Bible to an important people or nation of Asia Minor, whose possessions lay between the Orontes and the Euphrates, in what is now Syria and Palestine. A branch of them dwelt in the region of Hebron, and are frequently spoken of as one of the seven chief tribes of Canaan. Late discoveries show them to have been a powerful nation, on an equality with the Assyrians and Egyptians. They are first mentioned about 1500 B.C. Some think they were an Aryan race, but most scholars believe them to have been Semites.

HO-ANG'-HO, see **HWANG RIVER**.

HOHENLINDEN (*ho'en-lin-den*), Germany, a village near Munich, noted as the scene of a great battle between the French under General Moreau and the Austrians under the Archduke John, Dec. 3, 1800. Napoleon had conducted a great campaign against the Austrians in Italy, ending with the victory of Marengo, and had returned to Paris amid celebrations and rejoicings. Moreau led his army against Archduke John, and by defeating the Austrians finally at Hohenlinden, forced them to make peace with France. Part of the battle was fought at night, and in a heavy snowstorm. The Austrians were compelled to retreat after they had lost 18,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The poet Campbell saw this battle from near by, and wrote the poem "Hohenlinden" about it.

HOKKAIDO (*hok-ky'do*), also called **Hokushu** and **Yezo**, the most northern of the principal islands in Japan. (See map of JAPAN.)

HOLLAND, see **NETHERLANDS**.

HOLSTEIN (*hoh'l-sty-n*), a former duchy of Denmark, now belonging to Prussia. In 1869 the duchy of Holstein was united

with the duchy of Schleswig, which had been taken from Denmark, to form the province of Schleswig-Holstein. (See **DENMARK** and **SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN**.) The Treaty of Versailles gave back to Denmark, after a vote of the people, the northern part of Schleswig-Holstein; but the people of Holstein, the southern part of the province, voted for union with Germany.

HOLY AL-LI'ANCE, a league formed at Paris after the fall of Napoleon, on Sept. 26, 1815, by Alexander I, the Emperor of Russia; Francis, Emperor of Austria; and Frederick William III, King of Prussia, who were later joined by almost all the other sovereigns of Europe. The aim of the league was to keep the power and influence of the reigning families in each country, and to suppress republican movements. A belief that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere in South America in behalf of Spain, brought about the American declaration known as the Monroe Doctrine. The League continued in effect until 1830.

HOLY LAND, see **PALESTINE**.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, the realm of Charlemagne and his successors, who claimed to represent the ancient Roman emperors. The Pope crowned Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans in 800, as there had been no emperor in Rome since 476. His original dominions included most of France and Germany, and parts of Italy, Austria, and Spain, but after 843, when his sons divided them, the Holy Roman Empire consisted only of Germany and part of Austria, with a claim on Italy. All through the Middle Ages the term meant simply Germany, and there were constant struggles for supremacy, frequently breaking out into war, between the Emperors and the Popes. After the Golden Bull in 1356, the Emperor was elected by the rulers of seven German states, the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and the archbishops of Mainz, Trèves, and Cologne. Two others were added later. As time went on, Germany became divided into small principalities and independent states, and the Hapsburgs, who became Emperors in 1273, carried the title into Austria, where they ruled for centuries. Maximilian I and Charles V were the greatest emperors of Renaissance times. After Charles V, the emperors gradually lost their power, and after a time even the title lost its hold over men's minds. The Thirty Years' War, in which the emperors took the side of the Catholics, weakened them very much, and Napoleon finally put an end to the empty office. Francis II of Austria resigned the title of Emperor

Elect in 1806, and this was the end of the Holy Roman Empire. Germany, Austria, and in a sense, Russia, carried on the imperial tradition, and their rulers took the title of Emperor.

HOME RULE, see IRELAND.

HONDURAS (*hon-doo'ras*), a country of Central America between Nicaragua and Guatemala; area 44,275 square miles, or two-thirds as large as Nebraska; pop. about 637,000; capital Tegucigalpa (pop. 39,000). The boundary between Honduras and Guatemala was determined by a scientific party under the American Geographical Society. The surface is mostly forests or lands on which cattle are pastured, and the climate is hot. Cattle and hides are exported, and also quantities of bananas and coconuts. Honduras is a republic, but the government is weak, and there are frequent civil wars.

Honduras is the Spanish for "deep water," and the country is said to have been named from the Gulf of Honduras, so called by the Spaniards on account of its great depth. Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and conquered by Cortez in 1526. It was a Spanish colony until 1821, and became an independent republic in 1839. It is very backward and has many undeveloped resources, especially mines. There are very few railroads. (See map of CENTRAL AMERICA.)

HONDURAS, British, also called Belize, a British colony of Central America on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan; area 8592 square miles, or about as large as New Jersey; pop. 45,000; capital, Belize (pop. 13,000). The country is mostly covered with forests. The people are negroes and Indians with a few whites; the principal business is cutting mahogany in the forest. Tropical fruits, logwood, and cedar are exported, and some sea shells. A large part of the trade is with the United States. (See map of CENTRAL AMERICA.)

HONFLEUR (*ong-flur'*), France, a town at the mouth of the River Seine; pop. 10,000. It is principally noted for its fisheries and its trade in eggs, fruits, and vegetables, which are sent to England. Honfleur was once important for its commerce, and during the wars between France and England it was long held by the English.

HONG KONG, an island belonging to Great Britain at the mouth of the Canton River, China, 60 miles from Canton; area 32 square miles; pop. 625,000. On its north side is a fine harbor, where is built the city of Victoria (commonly known as the city of Hong Kong), the capital of the colony, a place of great importance for trade. Hong Kong is also an important naval station. A great

amount of tea is shipped from there to all parts of the world. Only about 15,000 Europeans live there, most of the inhabitants being Chinese, several thousand of whom live in boats in the harbor. Hong Kong has belonged to Great Britain since 1842. The peninsula of Kowloon, separated from the Chinese mainland opposite by a channel half a mile wide, was given to Great Britain by China in 1861, and forms a part of Hong Kong. (See map of CHINA.)

HONOLULU (*ho-no-loo'loo*), Hawaiian Islands, the capital of the Islands, on the south side of the island of Oahu; pop. 83,300. Except for its coconut trees and other tropical vegetation, Honolulu, with its wide streets and modern buildings, looks much like an American city. There is a good harbor and a large trade in sugar, coffee, and fruit. (See also HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.)

HON'SHU or **HON'DO** the largest island of Japan. See JAPAN.

HOOD, Mount, one of the high peaks of the Cascade Range in Oregon, about 11,500 feet high. The region is famous for its great forests and fine scenery.

HORN, Cape, the name given to the southernmost point of South America, on one of the islands of Tierra del Fuego. It is a steep, black, craggy rock, rising like a precipice out of the sea, which washes its foot. It was once thought very dangerous, but now most steamers go through the Strait of Magellan and tug-boats are kept there to tow sailing vessels through, so that there is no need of going round it. The first to sail round Cape Horn was the Dutch Navigator Schouten (1616), who named it after his native town, Hoorn in Holland. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

HOS'PI-TAL-ERS (Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem), called also Knights of Rhodes, and Knights of Malta, a religious and military order, founded in the middle of the 11th century. The name "Hospitalers" comes from a hospital or house of rest, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, built at Jerusalem for the use of pilgrims going to the Holy Land. The order was divided into three classes: serving brothers who took care of sick pilgrims, priests who attended to religion, and knights who fought with infidels and escorted pilgrims. Its members wore a black habit with a white linen cross on the left breast. After the conquest of the Holy Land by the Saracens the knights obtained the island of Rhodes, and when this was taken from them by the Turk Solyman II, in 1552, Malta was given to them by the Emperor Charles V. Here they were again at-

tacked by Solyman, who determined to destroy the order. On May 24, 1565, the Turkish fleet began the attack on the little fort of St. Elmo. The Grand Master, Jean de la Valette, though seventy years old, was full of the fire of youth, and he is famous for the heroic resistance he made to the mighty force brought against him. St. Elmo fell, yet the knights did not lose courage, and when summoned to surrender gave for

HOUSE OF BURGESSES, the first representative assembly held in America, which met at Jamestown, Va., on August 9, 1619. Delegates, called burgesses, were sent from 11 plantations, and the governor of the colony and his council sat with them. They deliberated for six days, and passed a number of laws, especially against drunkenness, gambling, absence from church, and other misdemeanors, and a resolution was passed



A BUSY STREET IN THE CHINESE QUARTER OF HONG KONG

answer to the Turks, while pointing to a ditch, "That is the only place we intend for you."

Months went by, and finally Philip II of Spain sent the Duke of Alva with six thousand men, who totally defeated the Turks and raised the siege. Valetta, the capital of the island, was called by the name of its heroic defender. In 1798 Napoleon drove the order from Malta, and the English, who took the island two years after, would not restore it. At present the society is governed by a lieutenant and college residing at Rome, but it exists in little else than name.

asking for the establishment of a college. Later, the assembly of Virginia was always called the House of Burgesses, until the Revolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, one of the two legislative bodies of which the Congress of the United States and the legislature of each state are composed, the Senate being the other. Representatives in Congress are chosen for a term of two years. The number of representatives from each state is based on population; but every state must have at least one. According to the 1920 census each state is entitled to one for

every 212,407 inhabitants, the total membership of the House being 435. All bills for raising money for revenue must originate there. The House has also the power of bringing impeachment proceedings against Federal officials although the trial of the accused person is conducted by the Senate.

HOUSTON (*hew'stun*), Texas, a city in the southeastern part of the state, 45 miles northwest of Galveston; pop. 138,276. It is situated on Buffalo Bayou (a stream running up from Galveston Bay) which has been widened and deepened so that large ocean vessels can reach Houston. It is also an important railway center, and thus has become a great shipping point for cotton and other products.

Houston was named in honor of General Sam Houston, being settled soon after his victory at San Jacinto in 1836. (See *HOUSTON*, SAM, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

HUDSON BAY, a great inland sea of British North America, joined to the Atlantic Ocean by Hudson Strait; area 300,000 square miles or twice as large as the Baltic Sea. On the northern side are several large islands, but these and the neighboring mainland are cold, dreary wastes which have never been fully explored. On the southern and western shores are a few settlements and English forts. Ships can sail in the bay only two months of the year; all the rest of the time it is frozen over or full of floating ice. Hudson Bay was discovered in 1610 by Henry Hudson, after whom it is named. (See map of CANADA.)

HUDSON RIVER, a river of eastern New York, rising in the Adirondack Mountains and flowing south to New York Bay. It has its sources in many small lakes, and in its upper part has many rapids and falls, some of which are used for water-power; but at Troy, 151 miles from the mouth, the river begins to be navigable, and even the tides are felt there. Steamboats run from Troy and Albany to New York, passing some of the finest scenery in the world. Below Newburgh the river enters the Highlands, flowing between wild precipices and forest-clad hills. Below the Highlands on the western side are the Palisades, high precipices lining the river bank for fifteen miles. Part of these are opposite New York City, where the Hudson is often called the North River, a name formerly given to it to distinguish it from the Delaware, or South River. The Hudson was first seen in 1524 by Verrazzano, an Italian in the service of France. It was again visited in 1609 by Henry Hudson, after whom it was named.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, a joint-stock company chartered in England in 1670, to trade in furs with the Indians of the Hudson Bay region. Its posts are still the only white settlements in a large part of that dreary country. For nearly two centuries it owned great tracts of land, called the Hudson Bay Territory, but these were ceded to the Canadian government in 1870. It made settlements, fortified them, signed treaties, and entered into agreements like a nation, and the Indians considered it more powerful than any government.

HUE (*hoo-ay'*), or **HUE-FU**, Anam, the capital city, on the Truong River, about 10 miles above its mouth; pop. 60,000. The city consists of an inner and an outer part. The outer one is surrounded by the river and by high walls, and is entered by ten bridges and as many gates. The inner city, also walled, contains the royal palace and public buildings. Hué is garrisoned by French troops and governed by a French resident. (See map of INDO-CHINA.)

HUGUENOTS (*hew'ge-nots*), a name given to the Protestants of France in the 16th and 17th centuries, and still frequently used. Originally it was probably a nickname for the Protestant party in Geneva, Switzerland, which was their chief city in the 16th century. We do not know what the word meant. The Huguenots became a strong reform party in France, politically as well as in religion, and the kings of France and their advisers persecuted them bitterly. There was civil war finally between the two parties, and some of the greatest men in French history appeared as leaders of the Huguenots. One of these was Admiral Coligny, and another was King Henry of Navarre, who became King Henry IV of France. In 1572 the Catholics, headed by the Duke of Guise and Catharine de' Medici, mother of the King, Charles IX, organized a terrible massacre of Huguenots, known as the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Admiral Coligny was one of its victims. The bitter feeling between Huguenots and Catholics then became more violent than ever, and there was a desperate war. Finally Henry of Navarre conquered the Catholics and became King. He changed his religion because he believed he could not be secure otherwise, but he issued the Edict of Nantes in 1598. This gave freedom to the Huguenots and ended the persecutions. It was a great thing for the prosperity of France. Louis XIV revoked it in 1685, and then many thousands of Huguenots left France and emigrated to the Netherlands, England, and America, especially South Carolina. (See *NANTES*.)



AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

HULL (Kingston-upon-Hull), England, a city on the River Hull, at its mouth in the Humber; pop. 246,500. Excepting London and Liverpool, it is the most important seaport of England. It has immense docks and basins, and a large trade and important manufactures. The streets are crooked, but are lined with handsome buildings, some of which are very ancient. (See map of ENGLAND.)

Kingston-upon-Hull means the King's Town on the River Hull.

HUN'DRED DAYS, The, the time between Napoleon's landing in France after his escape from Elba, and his final defeat at Waterloo. The period lasted from the middle of March, 1815, to June 22, and included about a hundred days.

HUNDRED YEARS' WAR, the name given to the long series of wars between England and France, about 1338-1453. The chief campaigns in the series were undertaken by English kings for political reasons, when they had the resources at their command. Edward III claimed the throne of France through his mother, and led an army across the Channel. He won the great battles of Crecy (1346) and Poitiers (1356). Henry V won the battle of Agincourt and the hand of the princess, the heiress of France, in 1415. But he died soon afterwards, and the tide turned against the English. They were expelled from France by Joan of Arc, except for a small part around Calais, which they held until the time of Queen Mary, a century later.

HUN'GA-RY, a country of Europe, formerly a part of the Austro-Hungarian Mon-

archy. Area about 35,000 square miles, a little smaller than Indiana; pop. about 7,840,000; capital Budapest. The principal river of Hungary is the Danube. The soil is fertile, and rich in minerals. But since the World War, Hungary has had no seaport, and she lost also much of the coal supply of former times. The chief things sent to other countries are wheat, tobacco, wine and brandy, cattle and hides, sheep and wool.

In ancient times Hungary formed the Roman provinces of Pannonia and Dacia. In the 9th century the Magyars or Hungarians, a Turanian people from Asia, supposed by some to have been a branch of the Huns, invaded Central Europe, spreading as much terror by their deeds on land as the Northmen did on the sea. They were heathens, but before the end of the 10th century they became Christians, and had formed a strong kingdom. In the 14th century, when the Turks became dangerous to Europe, Hungary and Poland were the bulwarks of the Christian countries, and the great Hungarian leader Hunyady defeated the Turks in many battles. His son, Matthias Corvinus, who was king from 1458 to 1490, won great victories over the Austrians, who were trying to get Hungary for themselves. In the 16th century a great part of Hungary was conquered by the Turks, and soon after the crown of Hungary passed to the archdukes of Austria, who held it until after the World War. In the end of the 17th century the Turks were finally driven out. The Hungarians tried several times, under Kossuth and other leaders, to get their freedom from Austria, but failed

until the Austrian Empire fell to pieces as a result of the World War. In 1867 Austria and Hungary were made two distinct states under one ruler, the Austrian Emperor.

During all these years, Hungary included much more territory than now, as Transylvania, Croatia and Slavonia were part of it from the 11th century until the Treaty of Versailles. The Magyars thus dominated many different kinds of people, who were opposed to them and to each other in race, religion and language, and there was constant friction and irritation, inflaming strong race prejudices, not only in Hungary but between Hungary and Austria. During the World War, however, all disputes were dropped and Hungary did her best for the Empire. There was much fighting on Hungarian territory in and near the Carpathian Mountains, for the Russians made two invasions through the passes in an attempt to get hold of the rich food stores of the Hungarian plains. The misery caused by warfare increased the discontent of the subject races, and as soon as Austria was forced to lay down her arms, in 1918, the Magyars proclaimed their country a republic, the Croats and Slovenes asked to be allowed to join their kinsmen the Serbs, Transylvania went over to Rumania, and West Hungary joined Austria. For a few months the Magyars had a republican government, and then for a time a Soviet government much like that of Russia. The Hungarians who were opposed to Bolshevism rose under Admiral Nicholas Horthy, defeated a Russian army who invaded Hungary in support of the Soviet, and organized a new government in August, 1919. This was again a kind of republic, with an elected parliament, and a regent at the head, called Protector of the Magyar Republic. The Parliament chose Admiral Horthy for the regent, to exercise the rights of king as long as the throne remained unoccupied. The former Emperor Charles of Austria made two unsuccessful attempts to resume the throne. His death in 1922 helped to stabilize political feeling in the country.

HUNS (*huns*), a people of northern Asia, who in the 5th century invaded and conquered a great part of Europe. In 376 they crossed the Dnieper, defeated the Goths, and drove them into the Roman provinces. In 434 A.D., under their leader Attila they crossed the Danube, and the Roman emperor Theodosius II could not stop them except by paying them

tribute. When the tribute was withheld, after the death of Theodosius, Attila pushed on into Gaul and seemed about to conquer all western Europe, when he was defeated at the battle of Châlons in 451 A.D. by the Roman general Aëtius. This is one of the great victories in the world's history. After it, the Huns invaded Italy, but retired without attacking Rome, for some unknown reason. Attila died soon afterwards, and the Huns then seem to have disbanded and mingled with other tribes.

HURON (*hew'ron*), Lake, a lake of North America, between Michigan and Canada, connecting Lakes Michigan and Superior with the Detroit River, its outlet; area 21,000 square miles, or about twice as large as Maryland. It is 578 feet above the sea, and is very deep. Georgian Bay is a great bay on the northeastern side, almost separated from the rest of the lake by islands and a peninsula. The best harbors of Lake Huron are on Saginaw Bay on the western side. The waters abound with fine fish. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

HU'RONS or **WY'AN-DOTS**, a tribe of Iroquois Indians. See **INDIANS**.

HWANG RIVER or **HWANG' HO**, the second river in size in China; length about 2,700 miles. It rises in the mountains of Tibet and flows eastward into the Gulf of Pechili. *Hwangho* means "Yellow River" and it is so named from the quantities of yellow soil which it carries. Because of its many disastrous floods it is called "China's Sorrow."

HYDE (*hyd*) **PARK**, London, one of the principal parks of the city, with nine carriage entrances and many gates for pedestrians. Rich and poor go there to walk, drive or ride, and Rotten Row, one of the most famous thoroughfares in any city, runs through it. Hyde Park extends from Westminster to Kensington and covers about 390 acres.

HYDERABAD or **HAIDERABAD** (*hyder-a-bahd'*), India, capital city of the native state of the same name; pop. 550,000. It is an important stronghold and a commercial center. The state of Hyderabad, in the Deccan, is the most important of the native states, and has a population of over 13,000,000. It is ruled by Mohammedans. (See map of INDIA.)

HYKSOS (*hik'sos*), or Shepherd Kings, a race of foreign kings who ruled Egypt about five hundred years, from about B.C. 2000 to 1500.

I

IBERIAN (*eye-bee'ree-an*) **PENINSULA**, the name given to the peninsula on which are Spain and Portugal. Its early inhabitants, the Iberians, were a short, dark people, such as are still found among Spaniards, and it is believed they built the stone cairns and dolmens found in Spain, France, northern Africa, and Great Britain. After the Romans conquered these countries, the Iberians adopted Roman civilization. They formed the basis of the population of Italy, Gaul, Spain and Portugal, and are represented also by the Corsicans, and by some of the Irish and Welsh. In Ireland and Wales, where the Celts entered and mingled with the Iberians, the combined people were called Celtiberians.

The name Iberia also applies to a district between the Black and Caspian Seas, included in the Republic of Georgia.

ICARIAN (*eye-kay'ree-an*) **SEA**, the name given to part of the Ægean Sea, near the islands of Samos and Icaria, where in Greek legend, Icarus, the son of Dædalus, fell into the water and was drowned. He made himself wings of wax, and succeeded in flying, but he went so near the sun that the wax melted. (See article ICARUS, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

ICE'LAND, an island and state in the North Atlantic Ocean, about 160 miles east of Greenland; area over 40,000 square miles, or about as large as Ohio; pop. 94,000; capital, Reykjavik (pop. 18,000). It is a wild rocky country, with many mountains, several of which are volcanoes. The largest, Mt. Hekla, is noted for its terrible eruptions. Not far from it are the famous boiling springs or geysers, of which there are about fifteen on a few acres of ground. Once or twice a day the water bursts out in a fountain, sixty or seventy feet high, forming clouds of steam.

The soil of Iceland is poor, and the trees are so small that some as high as a two-story house are shown to strangers as curiosities. Hay, potatoes, turnips, and a few other things are grown, but the best land is pasture, on which sheep, cattle, and ponies are fed. Large herds of wild reindeer are found, but no tame ones are kept. Iceland spar, a kind of transparent calcite, is largely used for optical purposes on account of its double refraction. Iceland moss and Iceland poppies, though named from the island, are found all over

the Arctic regions. Though Iceland is so far north, the climate is not much colder than that of Canada. The most important industry is fishing for cod, herring, and shark. Iceland's cod fisheries are among the most important in the world.

The people came originally from Norway, and they speak the Norse language. Because Iceland is shut off from other lands, the language has changed very little since early times. Even the children, therefore, can read the fascinating sagas of the old Icelandic heroes, some of which rank as masterpieces of literature. The Icelanders are a sturdy, progressive, and very patriotic people. In proportion to its population, more books are printed and sold in Iceland than in any European country. Iceland has had prohibition and woman suffrage for many years.

The island was discovered in 860 by the Norwegians, who first called it Snowland, and then Iceland. It was joined to Norway and both came under Denmark. Later when Norway became a separate country in 1814, Iceland stayed Danish. In 1918 Denmark recognized it as a sovereign and independent state. (See map of NORTH AMERICA.)

I'DA, Mount, a famous mountain in Asia Minor, near the site of ancient Troy. The rivers Simois, Scamander, and Granicus, famous in fable and history, flow from it. Paris gave the golden apple to Venus on Mount Ida, and from its top the gods witnessed the battles between the Greeks and Trojans.

Another Mount Ida, in the island of Crete, is where Jupiter is said to have been born and brought up.

I'DA-HO, one of the western states of the United States, east of Oregon and Washington; area 83,888 square miles, or nearly as great as that of New England, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware together; pop. 432,000; capital, Boise (pop. 21,400). The surface is mostly tableland, with hills and low mountains in different parts, crossed by the Rocky Mountains with some high peaks. In the southern and central parts are great barren regions covered with lava from old volcanoes, but no living volcanoes are there now.

Idaho has rich mines of gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper, and many of the people are miners, especially in the northern part, which is often called the "Panhandle." Wheat is the

principal grain raised. Of late years, irrigation has reclaimed vast tracts for fruit raising, but much remains to be developed. Many sheep and cattle are raised in the unreclaimed portions, and much wool is sent out of the state. There are also great forests of pine, fir, and cedar, and one of the Idaho saw mills is said to be the largest in the world. Ships and yachts are fitted out with masts of Idaho pine. The climate is pleasant, and the winters are not so cold as in the eastern states. Idaho was made a territory in 1863, from parts of Dakota, Nebraska, and Washington Territories. It then included Wyoming and Montana. In 1890 it became a state of the Union. It has a fine school system, and a very low percentage of illiteracy. The State University, founded in 1889, is at Moscow. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

IDUMEA (*id'u-mee'ah*), an ancient country southeast of Palestine. (See EDOM.)

ILE DE FRANCE (*eel' de frahns'*), an ancient government of France, the domain of the kings and the nucleus of modern France. One of its dukes, Hugh Capet, founded the Capetian house of the kings of France. The name, meaning the Isle of France, came from the fact that it was surrounded by rivers, the Seine, the Marne, the Aisne, the Oise, and the Ourcq. The capital was Paris. Gothic architecture, the greatest artistic product of the race, was first developed in the Ile de France, and it is the center of French history and traditions.

ILION (*il'ee-on*) or **ILIUM** (*il'ee-um*), the Greek name for the ancient city of Troy, in Asia Minor. (See TROY.)

ILLINOIS (*il-lin-oy'*), one of the middle states of the United States, between Indiana on the east and Missouri and Iowa on the west; area 56,665 square miles, about equal to New York and New Jersey together; pop. 6,485,200; capital, Springfield. It is one of the most level states in the Union, most of its surface being prairie. It is popularly called the "Prairie State." More than half of it has coal mines under it, and many mines have been opened. Much lead and some copper and zinc are mined. Illinois is also rich in its farms, its soil being so good that it gives immense harvests. Great quantities of wheat, corn, and oats are grown, and many horses, swine, cattle, and sheep are raised. The state is almost as famous for its industries, and contains some of the greatest steel and other mills in the country, as well as great oil refining works, immense stockyards, and factories of machinery, automobiles, furniture, railway cars, and many other things. The commerce of the region is carried on the great rivers which touch Illinois, the Mis-

issippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash, as well as on the Great Lakes. Chicago, on Lake Michigan, is the greatest railway center in the world.

Illinois gets its name from the Illinois tribe of Indians. The Indian word is said to have been *Illini*, meaning "real men," or "great men," which the French changed to the present form. The country was discovered by the French in 1679, and was given up in 1763 to the English, who had conquered Canada. After the War of the Revolution it became a part of the United States. It was made a territory in 1809, and in 1818 became a state of the Union. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

ILLYRIA (*il-lir'i-a*), in ancient history, a country on the western coast of the Balkan peninsula, north of Greece, without very definite boundaries. Montenegro, Dalmatia, and part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, all of which now belong to Jugo-Slavia, comprise part of it. The Greeks conquered and controlled southern Illyria from an early date; but the northern part, as the kingdom of Illyria, attained some importance in the third century B.C., and was feared by Greece. The Romans conquered it, and parts of it were organized into the province of Illyricum.

The name survived in the Austrian province of Illyria, which included Carinthia, Carniola, and Kustenland, until after the World War.

INCAS (*ing'kahz*), the name given to the sovereigns of the Quichua Indians of South America, and often also applied to the Quichua race as a whole. (See INDIANS.)

INDIA (*in'dee-ah*), a country of southern Asia occupying the great peninsula between the Himalaya Mountains and the Indian Ocean, bounded on the west by the Arabian Sea; area 1,802,629 square miles, or about half as large as Brazil; pop. 320,000,000. South of the Himalaya Mountains are low plains, in which the rivers Ganges and Indus flow. The southern part is a tableland, with ranges of hills or mountains crossing it. Most of the country is very fertile and beautiful, but in the northwestern part is a great sandy desert where hardly any trees grow. The climate is warm, and often unhealthful.

India is rich in mines of many different metals, including gold, silver, lead, tungsten, mica, tin, coal, iron, copper, and antimony, and some of the largest diamonds in the world have been found there. About a quarter of the country is forested, and sandalwood, teak, satinwood, and other fine timbers are cut. Among the strange trees is the banyan, the branches of which take root and grow into new trees until they cover four or five acres of ground. The teak and sal trees of India are the best in the world for making ships,



INDIA

and its sandalwood is made into boxes, fans, and ornaments. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture, and though their methods are very crude, the British are teaching them more modern ways, and showing them how to care for their animals. The principal grain grown is rice, which is the food of all the poor people. There are also large plantations of cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, jute, and opium, and tea and coffee are raised. A great deal of the land is irrigated by canals. The British have founded some thriving industries, especially cotton mills, and some jute and rice mills, and factories of woolen, tobacco, and rubber goods. Among the wild animals are the lion, tiger, elephant, rhinoceros, deer, and many kinds of monkeys. Tigers still kill many cattle and a few people every year. They are often hunted with tamed elephants, on which the hunters ride. There are many beautiful birds, and more than 150 kinds of

snakes, many of which are poisonous. The rivers swarm with crocodiles.

The people are of many different races, and it is said that 170 different languages are spoken among them. The larger number, the Hindus, are Brahmans in religion, but there are also many Mohammedans, Buddhists, and Christians. The Hindus are divided into castes or classes, and those belonging to each caste can do only certain kinds of work, and eat certain foods, and they cannot live with people of other castes. The Brahman priests form the highest caste, and even the shadow of a low-caste man falling on a Brahman is held to be unclean. A strange custom, called the suttee, now forbidden, was a funeral ceremony in which widows were burned with their dead husbands.

India is a very old country, and has always been famed for its riches. The Hindus are the descendants of Aryans, who came into

the country from the northwest and conquered it. (See ARYANS.) In the sixth century B. C. Darius, king of Persia, overran much of India; and after him Alexander the Great conquered parts of it. About the year 1000 the Mohammedans attacked India, and in time founded several kingdoms. In the 16th century the Moguls took Delhi, and set up an empire which finally ruled nearly all of Hindustan, until the English took it.

For a long time the rich goods of India were carried to Europe by camels across the deserts, but in 1493 Vasco da Gama sailed around the

Victoria was made empress of India. About two-thirds of India is ruled by the British through a viceroy, but many native princes still rule their own countries.

Hindustan means the land of the river Indus, *stan* being a Persian word meaning land or country. India is made from the same word. Hindustan is sometimes called Hither India to distinguish it from Indo-China, which is called Farther India.

The people of India proved loyal in the World War. After the war, however, there was much agitation for independence.



A SCENE NEAR MADRAS, INDIA

southern point of Africa, and thus found a new road to India. The Portuguese and French made settlements there, and had nearly all the trade; but in 1603 the English East India Company, a society of merchants in London, began to trade with India. (See EAST INDIA COMPANY.) After that, the English conquered one state after another until the whole country belonged to them. They hired native soldiers, called Sepoys, and in 1857 these Sepoys rebelled and murdered many of the English. They were subdued after a terrible war. (See SEPOY MUTINY.) In 1858 the East India Company ceased to exist, and the British government assumed the rule of the country; and in 1877 Queen

INDIANA (*in-dee-an'ah*), a state of the United States, between Ohio and Illinois; area 36,354 square miles, or a little more than that of Maine; pop. 2,930,000; capital, Indianapolis. The surface is mostly level, forming broad grassy prairies, but there are hills in the northeast and sand dunes along the shore of Lake Michigan. The forests which once covered much of the land were cut away to clear the ground for farming. Nearly all the land is very fertile, and some of the finest farms in the world are in this state. Indiana ranks among the leading wheat-growing states and produces great quantities of corn and other crops.

There are fine coal and iron mines in Indi-

ana, and excellent building stones are quarried. The greatest industry of the state, the manufacture of steel, has its center at Gary. A large number of manufactured products are made in the state, including many different kinds of motor cars, other vehicles, machinery, tools, flour, glass, oil, cement, etc.

Indiana was first settled by Frenchmen from Canada about the year 1700. In 1763 it was given up to England, and after the Revolution it became a part of the Northwest Territory, later being made a separate territory. In 1816 Indiana was admitted as a state of the Union. It has a famous school system, and four well known universities: De Pauw at Greencastle, Notre Dame at South Bend, Purdue at Lafayette, and the State University at Bloomington. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

IN-DI-AN-AP'O-LIS, the capital and principal city of Indiana, in the central part of the state, on the West Fork of the White River; pop. 314,200. Besides the State House it contains the state asylums for the blind, deaf and dumb, and lunatics, and a United States arsenal. Many railroads meet there, and the city has a large trade, especially in farm products. Meat-packing is one of the leading industries. Indianapolis has many iron foundries, rolling mills, and other important factories.

Indianapolis was settled in 1819. In 1821 it was chosen for the state capital, and the name Indianapolis, or City of Indiana, was given to it.

INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO, see **MALAY ARCHIPELAGO**.

INDIAN OCEAN, that part of the ocean lying between Africa, Asia, and Australia. It is the third in size of the great oceans, only the Pacific and the Atlantic being larger. Over the northern part of this ocean pass an immense number of ships engaged in the trade between Europe and America with India and China, but its southern part is not much navigated. It is known to be nearly 23,000 feet deep at one point, nearly four miles. (See map of ASIA.)

INDIANS, American. The red people whom Columbus found living in the New World were called by him Indians, because he believed that the land which he had discovered was the west part of India; and though it was soon proved that America was separated from Asia on the west by the great Pacific Ocean, the name thus given has never been changed. By scientists they are sometimes called Amerinds, to distinguish them from East Indians.

The Indians of North America, with a few exceptions, were savages when they became known to Europeans. They lived chiefly by

hunting, though they tilled the soil in a rude way and raised corn and a few vegetables, the work being done by the women, for the men considered labor a disgrace. Their houses were mostly wigwams made of poles and skins, but some tribes built huts of wood, covered with bark or daubed with mud. They knew little of the arts, yet they made good boats and canoes, and showed much skill in forming their stone axes and hatchets, in making spears, bows and arrows, shields, and pipes and in dressing skins for clothes.

They were divided into a great number of tribes, some containing as many as twenty or thirty thousand persons, but most of them much smaller, each having its own country, to live in, and each governed by chiefs called sachems. The tribes were generally divided into villages, each under the rule of a lower chief. The sachems were the rulers in time of peace, but in war the warriors were led by chiefs noted for skill and bravery. The names now commonly given to the different tribes are generally not their right ones, but names given them either by the whites or by other tribes of Indians as nicknames or to mark the places where they lived.

Though divided into many independent tribes, many of these tribes were alike in speaking the same, or nearly the same, language, so that all may be classed in a few families or divisions.

The Algonquins occupied the Atlantic coast from the Eskimo country to North Carolina, and as far west as the Mississippi River. To this family belonged the New England tribes (including the Massachusetts Indians, the Narragansetts, Pequots, and Mohegans); the Delawares, and the Virginia and North Carolina Indians; the Ojibwas, Pottawattomies, Chippewas, Ottawas, and Crees, who lived along the Great Lakes; the Miamis, Shawnees, Sauks and Foxes, Menominees, and Kickapoos, of the country along the Mississippi; and the Blackfeet and Cheyennes, who lived first northwest of the Great Lakes. All these Algonquin tribes spoke a language so nearly alike that they could easily understand each other. Most of the great men known to us in Indian history, such as King Philip, Canonchet, Uncas, Powhatan, Black Hawk, Pontiac, and Tecumseh, belonged to Algonquin tribes.

The Iroquois, another family, lived in the midst of the Algonquin territory. They were a brave and cruel race of warriors, who were often at war with their neighbors. When first known to the whites they were a nation made up of five tribes, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas; afterward the Tuscaroras were added to these, and then

the whole were called by the English the Six Nations. The Hurons or Wyandots, the Eries, and some other tribes near the Great Lakes, also belonged to their family and spoke their language. Red Jacket and Brandt were Iroquois.

The Athabascans lived south of the Eskimos, occupying a broad band of country from Hudson Bay to the Pacific, and almost to the Great Lakes below. On the west side of the Rocky Mountains, some of them, under the names of Apaches, Navajos, and Lipans, have gone as far down as Mexico and Texas.

The Dakotas lived between the Mississippi

The Choctaw-Muskokee, another family, lived still further south in the present states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and part of Louisiana. Among their tribes were the Chahtas or Choctaws, Muskokees or Creeks, Chickasaws, Apalaches, Seminoles, and Natches.

In addition to these six groups, the Eskimos are sometimes counted among the American Indians. (See *ESKIMOS*.)

These seven families occupied nearly all of North America east of the Rocky Mountains when the whites came. West of the mountains the most important family was the Sho-



AN INDIAN VILLAGE

From a picture by A. Bierstadt

River and the Rocky Mountains, and between the Athabascans on the north and the Arkansas River on the south. Among their tribes are the Dakotas or Sioux, Assiniboinas, Iowas, Omahas, Poncas, Osages, Missouris, Kansas, Mandans, Ottoes, Arkansas, Minnetarees, Crows, and Winnebagoes. All the Dakotas were wandering tribes who did not till the ground much; they were tall and strong, and made daring hunters and bold warriors.

The **Cherokees** lived originally in the highlands of Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. They spoke a language thought by some to be nearly like that of the Iroquois. In 1826 one of them named George Guess made an alphabet of the language, having eighty-five letters in it, and they now print newspapers and books by means of it in their home in Oklahoma.

shones, which includes the Comanches and Utes; but there were also many others. Besides these savage Indians there were others in Mexico and Central and South America who were more advanced toward civilization. Among these were those called Pueblo Indians, and the Aztecs, the Mayas, the Muyscas, and the Quichuas.

The Pueblo Indians were not really a separate tribal group but various tribes living in New Mexico and Arizona were so called by the Spaniards because they lived in *pueblos* (Spanish for villages). They built large houses, sometimes of stone and sometimes of sun-dried bricks, usually several stories high, in which many families lived together. Some of these houses are standing now, and are still occupied by Indians. The lower story frequently has no doors or win-

dows, and there are no stairs, those living in the houses getting in by ladders, which are afterward drawn up. Among the Indians living in this manner are the Hopis or Moquis and the Zunis.

The Aztecs were the principal Indian nation of Mexico. They were still more advanced than the Pueblo Indians, though they were not what we call civilized. They built towns with large houses and temples of stone, worked most of the metals, wove cotton cloth, and made good earthenware; but they were ignorant of iron, and did not know the use of money, doing all their trading by barter; that is, by exchanging one kind of goods for another.

The Mayas, who lived in Yucatan and Central America, were perhaps more nearly civilized than even the Aztecs. They built the great stone temples whose ruins are still to be seen at Palenque, Uxmal, and other places. (See YUCATAN.) They had manufactures of many kinds, built sailing vessels, and carried on trade, and even had an alphabet and wrote books on paper made of the inner bark of trees. They had drums, too, wind instruments, and used shells, cacao-beans, and pieces of copper for money.

The Quichuas, or Peruvians, were still more advanced. They paid great attention to farming, and made even deserts fertile by carrying water to them in aqueducts, built suspension-bridges, and made roads of stone, many hundred miles long, between their cities. Their houses were built of sun-dried bricks or of stone, with gables and arches; they worked mines of gold, silver, and copper, and made statues; wore clothes made of the wool of the llama and the alpaca; and wrote poetry, songs, and plays. They were governed by rulers called Incas, whom they believed to be descended from the sun, and they worshipped the sun as a god and built great temples to it. The term Incas is sometimes used of the whole Quichuan race.

Besides these two nearly civilized nations, there were many more tribes in South America, but they were most of them in a savage state, like the greater part of the North American Indians.

INDIAN TERRITORY, a former territory of the United States now included in the state of Oklahoma, between Kansas and Texas; set apart in 1834 for the home of Indian tribes who had been removed from their original homes. It was divided into parts allotted to the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Seminoles, called "Five Civilized Nations," who governed themselves, and into several reservations for other tribes. The territory was part of Louisiana, bought

from France in 1803. It consisted originally of about 70,000 square miles, but in 1889 the Territory of Oklahoma was set off from it, reducing its area to 31,400 square miles. In 1907 the two territories, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, were united and admitted into the Union as the state of Oklahoma.



INDO-CHINA

IN'DO-CHINA, a name sometimes given to the southeastern part of Asia, including Burma, Siam, Anam, Cochin-China, and the Malay Peninsula with several islands near them. French Indo-China includes the French dependencies of Cochin-China, Tonkin, Anam, Cambodia, Laos, and Kwangchow. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin. Batambang, ceded to France in 1907 by Siam, is included in the government. The area of French Indo-China is nearly 257,000 square miles; pop. about 19,000,000, of which about 24,000 are Europeans. There is a governor-general for the whole country, and each state has a French

official at its head. Anam and Cambodia have also native kings. The chief wealth of Indo-China is in agriculture, but there are coal mines, limestone quarries, and very valuable forests, and some gold is found.

INDO-EUROPEANS, see **ARYANS**.

INDUS, a river of southern Asia, rising in the Himalaya Mountains, more than three miles above the sea, and flowing to the Arabian Sea; length 2000 miles. It is from half a mile to a mile wide, and boats can ascend 930 miles. The mouths spread over 130 miles of coast. The name Indus is made from the Sanscrit word *sindhu*, meaning a river.

INKERMAN (*ink'-er-mahn*), a ruined village in the Crimea, Russia, near Sebastopol, where, during the Crimean War, the French and English gained a victory over the Russians (Nov. 5, 1854). The Russians made a sudden attack on the English camp, hoping to take it by surprise, but were repulsed with terrible loss.

INN, a river of central Europe, which rises in the Swiss canton of Grisons, flows through the Tyrol and Bavaria, and joins the Danube at Passau. Its total length is about 320 miles. The ancient name of the river was *Ænus*.

INNSBRUCK (*ins'brook*), Austria, a city on the River Inn; pop. including suburbs, about 50,000. It is surrounded by high and steep mountains, noted for their grand scenery. Among the many interesting buildings of Innsbruck is the Franciscan church, in which is the magnificent monument of the Emperor Maximilian I. Innsbruck has a university with about 2,000 students and more than 100 professors. Silks, ribbons, gloves, calico, and glass are manufactured in the city.

Innsbruck means Bridge of the Inn. It became a city in 1234.

INQUISITION (*in-kwiz-ish'un*), the name given to the tribunal or court established by the Church of Rome in early times to bring to trial and punish spiritual offences, especially heresy. In the twelfth century, when heresies increased so that the unity of the church was threatened, and religious feeling became very intense, inquisitorial missions were sent out by Pope Innocent III; and when the Albigensian heresy developed, the Pope made regulations for these missions, telling their members how to seek out, question and punish the heretics, and gave them into the care of the Dominicans, an order of friars newly organized for the express purpose of combating heresy. Peter Martyr was one of these inquisitors, the first who burned heretics at the stake. In time the power of the in-

quisitorial courts was greatly abused, and as religious feeling became more and more bitter they became very cruel indeed. This was especially true in Spain, where religious passions were very strong. The inquisitors tortured people to make them confess to heresy, or force them to give evidence against others, and no one was safe. In 1480, Ferdinand and Isabella made Torquemada Inquisitor-General of Castile, and in less than twenty years his courts burned over 9,000 people at the stake, and punished many in lesser ways. His victims were mostly Jews. The instruments of torture devised by the Inquisition, the secrecy of its trials, and its methods of obtaining information by spies, made it universally feared. It retarded science by condemning any new discoveries contrary to the teachings of the church, and even compelled Galileo to read a retraction of his teaching that the earth revolves around the sun. He was condemned to prison, made to recite once a week, for three years, seven Psalms, and to swear never again to say that the earth moves around the sun. The story is that when he rose from his knees after taking the oath, he whispered, "It does move, all the same." He had spies about him all the rest of his life.

The Inquisition was abolished in France by the Edict of Nantes, and in Spain by Napoleon. For some years it was active in Peru and Mexico. In these countries, and in Spain, where it was most efficient and most cruel, the Reformation never made any headway, and the people remain to this day members of one established church.

INTERLAKEN (*in'ter-lah'ken*), Switzerland, a village between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, famous for the beautiful mountain scenery around it; pop. 2,000. It is a center for tourists' excursions, and a summer resort.

IN-VER-NESS', a town of northern Scotland, on the River Ness; pop. 20,000. It has a large trade in grain, wool, ropes, whiskey, and other things. Ships sail from it to foreign countries and towns on the Scottish coast, and to central Scotland by the Caledonian Canal, which begins there. It is a very old town, and it is supposed that King Duncan was murdered by Macbeth in a castle which once stood there. The country of which it is the capital includes the island of Skye, and others of the Hebrides. It has many lakes and mountains in it, and is noted for its picturesque scenery. Not far from Inverness is the battlefield of Culloden, where the cause of the Stuarts was finally lost in the uprising of 1745.

I-O'NA, one of the Hebrides Islands west of Scotland, famous as the site of a monas-

tery founded by St. Columba, a Celtic missionary from Ireland, about 565.

I-O'NI-A, in ancient geography, a region on the coast of Asia Minor, with adjacent islands, colonized by Ionian Greeks.

I-O'NI-AN ISLANDS, the name of a group of seven islands west and south of Greece; area 1113 square miles, or not quite as large as the state of Rhode Island; pop. 230,000. Six of them—called Corfu, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, and Paxo—are in the Ionian Sea, a part of the Mediterranean between Greece and Italy; the other, named Cerigo, is at the south end of Greece. All the islands are mountainous and noted for beautiful scenery. The farmers raise grain, flax and cotton, and many of them have vineyards and olive-orchards, and plantations of Zante currants.

The Ionian Islands were conquered in the 12th century by the kings of Sicily, and in the 14th century by the Venetians, to whom they belonged until 1797. From 1814 to 1863 they formed a republic called the United States of the Ionian Islands, under the protection of England, but in the latter year they were joined to Greece. (See map of GREECE.)

I'O-WA, one of the middle states of the United States, between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers; area 56,147 square miles, or as large as New York and New Jersey together; pop. 2,404,000; capital, Des Moines. The surface is mostly level, consisting of beautiful grassy prairies. A larger proportion of land is arable than in any other state, and the value of the crops is very great. The soil is rich, and Iowa has some of the best farms in the world. Great quantities of Indian corn, oats, and wheat are raised. Iowa, has fine coal, iron, and lead mines. The manufactures are mostly of agricultural products, flour, canned goods, packed meat, etc. The College of Agriculture at Ames is famous for its researches into methods of raising crops and caring for domestic animals. One person in four in Iowa is in school, and the school system is highly developed. There is less illiteracy than in any other state. In the State University at Iowa City, Upper Iowa University at Fayette, and Drake University at Des Moines, there are nearly 10,000 students.

The name Iowa is an Indian word, meaning "beautiful land." Iowa was first settled in 1788 by the French, and was a part of Louisiana until 1803, when it was sold to the United States. In 1838 it was made a territory, and in 1846 it became a state of the Union. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

IPSAMBUL (*ip-sahm'bool*), see ABUSIMBEL.

IPS'WICH, a city of eastern England, on the River Orwell, 10 miles from the sea; pop. 73,000. It has large iron foundries, breweries, soap factories, and shipyards. Among the fine buildings is a school called Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, which was founded in the reign of Edward IV, and improved by Queen Elizabeth. The original name of the town was Gippeswich, and it is supposed to refer to the River Gipping, which empties into the Orwell near the city.

I'RAK or IRAQ, Kingdom of, an independent kingdom in Asia under the protection of Great Britain, established in 1921, which embraces practically the former territory of Mesopotamia, and what formed in ancient times the kingdom of Babylonia. (See MESOPOTAMIA.) It lies along the lower valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, and was ruled by Turkey until after the World War. The capital is Bagdad, and the other cities of importance are Basra and Mosul. Feisal, son of King Hussein of Hedjaz, was crowned king in September, 1921. (See map of ARABIA.)

IRAN (*ee-rah'n*'), the official native name for Persia. (See PERSIA.)

IRE'LAND, an island west of England; area 32,586 square miles, not quite as large as Indiana; pop. 4,390,000; capital, of North Ireland, Belfast; of South Ireland, or the Irish Free State, Dublin. Most of the surface is a plain, with small hills near the coasts. There are many fine rivers and lakes, of which those of Killarney are celebrated for their beauty, and the whole country is so green that it is often called the "Emerald Isle."

Ireland has mines of coal, copper, iron, and lead. The northern part is chiefly industrial and contains large and prosperous linen factories and other works. But most of the island is agricultural, and for many years was owned by great land owners, from whom the farmers, called tenant farmers, rented small plots. Thus until recently a large proportion of the Irish had no land of their own. The principal crops are oats and hay, and potatoes, which are the chief food of the poor. Much peat is cut from the bogs, dried and used for fuel. More than half the land is used for pasturing cattle, horses, and sheep, which form the chief wealth of the farmers. Flax is cultivated, and the most important manufacture is linen cloth. The climate is much like that of the eastern United States, but the winters are not so cold. The upper classes are intelligent and well educated, but many of the poor people are ignorant and cannot even read. The people of the north are much like the English and are Protestants, but most of the Irish belong to the Celtic race,

and have a language of their own, though nearly all of them speak English. They are Roman Catholics. These people, about three quarters of the population, belong to the Irish Free State, a dominion of Great Britain, governed by a Parliament and a governor-general appointed by the king of England.

History

Ireland was known about 800 B.C. to the Greeks, who called it Iernis or Ierne. The Romans called it Hibernia, and the Irish themselves gave it the name of Erin. In early times the Irish were divided into several

came a part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. But there was always been much discontent, and especially a great deal of trouble between the farmers and the owners of the land.

For many years the British Parliament tried in vain to solve the complicated Irish problem. Some of the measures were helpful, but the people continued to be restless under English rule, and in order to satisfy them, the Home Rule Bill was passed in 1912, establishing an Irish Parliament and self-government for Ireland. But the bill was op-



A VILLAGE IN IRELAND, NEAR CORK

tribes, each governed by a king and chief; but they finally became united under one king. About the middle of the 5th century A.D., Patrick (now called St. Patrick), a native of Gaul, went to Ireland and converted the people to Christianity, and from that time until the 12th century Ireland was noted for being more advanced in learning than any of the neighboring countries. In 1155 Pope Adrian IV gave King Henry II of England leave to conquer Ireland. He took possession of a part of it, but it was many years before the English kings got all of it, and cruel wars long went on between them and the natives. The last rebellion was put down in 1800, and in that year Ireland be-

posed by the people of Ulster in North Ireland, both because they are Protestants, while the other Irish people are Catholics, and because they have many factories and industries, while the rest of Ireland is agricultural. They would have been greatly outnumbered in the Parliament, and did not wish to be ruled by it. They raised a volunteer army, to resist Home Rule, and the other people of Ireland raised an army to support it, called the Irish Nationalist Army. But in the midst of the trouble, the World War broke out, and England and Ireland agreed to let the Home Rule question wait till the war should be over.

A political party called the Sinn Fein,

which means "We Ourselves," had been founded in 1905 for the purpose of gaining independence for Ireland. This became in time a revolutionary party, and it was encouraged by Germany. The Sinn Feiners were aided by Sir Roger Casement, a fanatical Irish patriot, who went to Germany and got a promise of help for Ireland if she would throw off English rule, and also by the Irish Nationalist Volunteer Army. A rebellion was organized in Dublin. Casement was seized by the English as he was landing with weapons on the coast of Ireland, but the rebels captured the Dublin Post Office and other public buildings, and many people were killed. After five days the rebellion was suppressed and many of the leaders, including Casement, were executed. Over 6,000 were imprisoned by the English government.

Feeling became more bitter than ever, and the Sinn Fein was very active. In January, 1919, they declared the independence of Ireland and set up a provisional government with Eamon de Valera as president. In Ireland there were continual riots and demonstrations, and a large number of English troops were sent to suppress the violence there. There were many assassinations and much destruction of property. The city of Cork was partly burned, and nearly twenty millions of dollars worth of damage was done. Finally Parliament passed a new Home Rule Bill, which King George signed, providing for two parliaments, one for Ulster and one for the rest of Ireland. This made the two sections practically independent of England and of each other, though still parts of Great Britain. The people of Ulster accepted the plan and established a parliament. But Southern Ireland refused it, as by this time many people wished complete independence of England and stood for a Republic. Outrages and disturbances continued throughout the country, until finally Lloyd-George, premier of Great Britain, invited representatives of Sinn Fein to discuss the question in London. After a series of conferences they came to an agreement, and arranged that Ireland was to have the same status in the British Empire that Canada has, and was to be known as the Irish Free State. Ulster would be allowed to choose whether to join this state or to remain separate. In December, 1922, Ulster voted to remain outside of the Irish Free State and continue its own self-government. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

IRISH SEA, the body of water between England and Ireland. It contains the Isle of Man, Anglesea, Holyhead, and a few islets. The principal rivers flowing into it from

Great Britain are the Esk, Ribble, Mersey, and Dee; from Ireland, the Liffey, and the Boyne. (See map of ENGLAND.)

IRKUTSK (*ir-kootsk'*), Siberia, a city of East Siberia, on the Angara River, 35 miles from Lake Baikal; pop. 112,000. It is the capital of East Siberia, and until the Russian Revolution, was the chief station for trade between Russia and China. Among the public buildings were large workshops where convicts from Russia were employed. A great fair is held at Irkutsk every year in June. Irkutsk means the town on the Irkut, a branch of the River Angara. (See map of ASIA.)

IRONSIDES, Old, see CONSTITUTION.

IROQUOIS (*ir'o-kwoy*), see INDIANS.

IRRAWADDY or **IRAWADI** (*ir'a-wod'i*), a river of Asia, rising in the Himalaya Mountains and flowing south to the Bay of Bengal; length 1500 miles. In the lower part it is four or five miles wide during the yearly floods which last from June to September. It can be navigated by small vessels more than 800 miles. The Irrawaddy has many mouths, which enclose a large swampy delta. (See map of INDIA.)

IRVINGTON (*er'ving-ton*) (Irvington-on-Hudson), New York, a village of Westchester county on the Hudson River, about twenty miles north of New York city; pop. 2,000. It is famous because Washington Irving's home, "Sunnyside," where he lived for nearly thirty years and where he died, is there. It is a quiet-looking old place, with wide lawns, near the river.

ISLAND NUMBER 10, a former island in the Mississippi River, at the western extremity of Kentucky, on the border of Tennessee, forty miles below Columbus. It was captured by Union forces commanded by General Pope, in April 1862, with the aid of a fleet under Commodore Foote. By this operation the Mississippi River was opened as far as Memphis, Tenn. The Union fleet was then able to sail down and destroy the Confederate river fleet at Memphis. After the war the island was gradually washed away by the river and a new one was slowly formed near the opposite shore.

ISONZO (*ee'son-zo*), a river of northwest Italy, flowing south into the head of the Adriatic Sea. Its valley is overhung by mountains, the Julian Alps and the Carso, making it an important route between the north and the city of Trieste, which is on the coast southeast of the mouth of the Isonzo. The fortress of Gorizia is on the river. A series of great battles between the Austrians and the Italians took place along the Isonzo during the World War. The Italians ad-

vanced against strong Austrian defences in 1915 and took the lower and middle course of the river. In 1916 they took Gorizia. (See GORIZIA.)

ISPAHAN (*is'pah-hahn*), Persia, a city 210 miles south of Teheran; pop. 80,000. It was once the capital and grandest city of Persia, but many of the palaces are falling to ruins. The great square, called the Maidan Shah, is surrounded by magnificent mosques and by fine buildings once used for the court officers. The great bazaar, two miles long, is roofed to keep out the rain and sun, but hundreds of the shops which line it are now deserted.

The people of Ispahan are better educated than most Persians, and many of them are intelligent and shrewd. The country around is fertile, and is covered with vineyards, orchards, and farms, with many palaces and villages among them.

Ispahan means in Persian the "place of horses." The city is about 1600 years old. It was captured by Timour in 1387, and 70,000 of the inhabitants were killed. (See map with article ARABIA.)

ISRAEL (*is'ray-el*), Kingdom of, the name properly given to the northern kingdom of Palestine, which broke away from the southern tribes under the leadership of Jeroboam, about 934 B.C. As "Israel" was the name which was given to Jacob after his wrestling with the angel, told about in Genesis, xxxii, his descendants in general, before the division of the kingdom, were frequently called Israel, and the Jews are called Israelites to this day.

During their first few years in Palestine the Jews, or the children of Israel, were governed by judges, and were banded together in a loose confederation against their enemies, the Moabites, the Philistines, the Midianites, the Ammonites, and others. In the time of Samuel, the last and greatest of their judges, the people demanded a king, and chose Saul, of the tribe of Benjamin, who began his reign about 1040 B.C. After he and his son Jonathan were killed at the great battle of Gilboa, with the Philistines, David succeeded as king. His wisdom and popular qualities drew all Israel to him, and in less than twenty years he had completely conquered the Philistines and other tribes, and had made Israel the most powerful people of the region. He died in 905 B.C. and was succeeded by his son Solomon, whose reign was remarkable for the prosperity of its first years and the decline of its last. He encouraged trade and industry, and cultivated friendships and commercial relations with neighboring princes. But he impoverished the people with his great expenditures for building, in the

manner of the pagan kings of the surrounding civilizations. He created many great monuments, including the Temple on Mount Moriah. Religion and literature flourished during his reign also. But the subject races which David had conquered rebelled, one by one, and established their independence. There was much discontent with oppressive taxes, and under Solomon's son, Rehoboam, who continued his father's policies, the ten northern tribes seceded from the kingdom, and chose Jeroboam as their ruler. Jeroboam had been a leader of the discontented element before Solomon died. This left only two tribes in the southern kingdom; henceforth known as the Kingdom of Judah, under Rehoboam.

One of the strongest of the kings of Israel proper was the general Omri, who was chosen in 886. He is called the real founder of the kingdom. He chose Samaria as his capital (see SAMARIA), and he made an alliance with Judah. He was succeeded by his son Ahab, who carried on his political policies and married Jezebel, the daughter of the king of Tyre, and introduced into Israel the worship of the Phoenician gods, Baal and Astarte. The strength of the Jews was in their religious unity, and when the purity of their religion was impaired, they suffered as a nation. The prophet Elijah preached against the Phoenician gods, and a rebellion led by Jehu took place. The palace guard joined Jehu and killed Jezebel. Ahab was slain in battle against the King of Syria. His son Joram succeeded him, but there was civil war between him and Jehu, who finally killed him and took the throne. During this reign the King of Damascus invaded Palestine, and exacted heavy tribute. In the next reign, the Assyrians, who were destined soon to ruin Israel, made one of their first invasions.

Under Jeroboam II the kingdom prospered greatly for a short time, but soon after his death the King of Assyria made a successful invasion and levied a heavy tribute. Damascus and Israel then combined against Assyria, but were both conquered, and the Assyrian King put Hoshea on the throne of Israel. He rebelled in 724. Then Sargon, King of Assyria, came back, captured Samaria, carried away nearly 30,000 of the most prominent Israelites, and made the country an Assyrian province. This ended the history of Israel as a kingdom (721 B.C.). Jews who were then scattered or carried into captivity were spoken of for centuries as the "lost tribes of Israel," and many conjectures have been made as to their fate. No doubt some of them merged with the Assyrians and other

peoples, and others returned in time to the Kingdom to Judah, which survived for nearly two centuries. (See JUDAH.)

IS'SUS, an ancient city of Asia Minor in Cilicia, where Alexander the Great won a great victory over Darius, king of Persia, in 333 B. C. The camp, treasure and family of Darius fell into the hands of Alexander.

ISTRIA (*is'tree-ah*), a peninsula at the head of the Adriatic Sea, a province of Italy; area 2000 square miles, almost the

ITALIA IRREDENTA (*it-al'ee-ah ir-ray-den'tah*), or "Unredeemed Italy," the name given by the Italian people before the treaty of Versailles to the districts then held by Austria where the Italian speech prevailed. Chief among these was the Trentino, including part of the Tyrol. This region had once belonged to Italy and had been taken by Austria. After the war, when the Austro-Hungarian Empire fell to pieces, these territories became parts of Italy.



THE CATHEDRAL AT MILAN, ITALY

same as that of Delaware; pop. about 400,000. Until 1918 Istria belonged to Austria-Hungary, and formed, with Trieste and other territory, an Austrian crownland. Pola, a city near the end of the peninsula, was one of the chief naval bases of the Austrians. It was occupied by the Allies in 1918. Most of the inhabitants are Italians or Serbo-Croatians. A fine limestone is quarried, much like marble, which is called Istrian stone. The capital is Capodistria. Istria belonged to Venice in early times, and was taken by Austria in 1797, at the same time with Venice. Austria later restored Venice to Italy but kept Istria until the breaking up of the Empire.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND, see SOMALILAND.

ITALY (*it'a-lee*), a country of southern Europe, forming a long peninsula between the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, and including also the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, and some smaller islands; area, before World War 110,632 square miles, or about as large as the state of Nevada; pop. 36,750,000; capital, Rome. The Treaty of Versailles awarded 7,350 square miles of new territory to Italy, thus making the total area 117,982 square miles. In the northern part is the beautiful plain of Lombardy, which is separated from Austria and Switzerland by the Alps, and from France and the Mediterran-



ITALY

can by the Apennines. Through this plain runs the Po, the largest river of Italy. Next to the Po the principal rivers are the Tiber and the Arno, on the western side. Italy has many beautiful lakes, most of which are in the craters of dead volcanoes. The only active volcano on the peninsula is Mt. Vesuvius at Naples; but there are two others on the islands—Mt. Etna, in Sicily, and Mt. Stromboli, on one of the Lipari Islands, north of Sicily.

Italy has mines of iron, lead, and salt, but is not rich in minerals and is especially poor in coal. Among the mountains there are great possibilities of hydro-electric power, and lately

this has been somewhat developed to take the place of coal in factories, shops, and transportation. More sulphur is mined in Italy than in any other country of the world. Some of the best quality of marble is quarried at Carrara, and a great deal of it is sent to the United States and other countries for making statues. Among other fine stones found are alabaster, porphyry, lapis lazuli, jasper, agate, and chalcedony. In Istria, north of Fiume, territory which belonged to Austria until after the World War, the chief quicksilver mines of the world are found. The chief industry of Italy, however, is agriculture. There are many fine

farms, where wheat, corn, and vegetables are raised. Chestnuts are very common, and many poor people eat them for bread. More olives are raised, and more olive-oil is made in Italy, than in any other country. There are also large vineyards, and a great deal of wine is sold. Silkworms are reared and much raw silk is exported. Some of it is made into velvet and silk cloth, and there are also large factories of woolen and cotton cloths. Among other manufacturers are straw hats, gloves, perfumery, and many fancy articles. Industry developed greatly in the last years before the war, and textiles, chemicals, paper, and steel products are now made. The Italians are very skilful in making cameos, mosaics, and other kinds of jewelry, and the country is famous for its paintings and statuary. The climate in the summer is warm, and the sky is clear and deep blue. The winters are mild, snow falling only in northern Italy, and among the mountains.

The people of Italy generally have dark skins and black hair and eyes. Many of the poor people are ignorant and lazy, and hundreds spend their lives in begging; but the upper classes are intelligent and refined and the north Italian peasantry are among the sturdiest, and most thrifty people of Europe. The cities are noted for their palaces and churches, and their priceless museums and libraries. The country is governed by a king, and a congress much like that of the United States, except that the senators are appointed for life. The principal religion is the Roman Catholic, but people of all other religions are allowed to worship as they please.

History

Some of the old writers say that Italy got its name from *italos*, a Greek word meaning an ox, because it was a good country for cattle; others that it was named from an ancient king, *Italus*. The name first belonged only to the southern end, next to Sicily, but in the time of the Emperor Augustus it was given to the whole country. Sicily and the south part of Italy were first settled by Greeks, from whom this part got the name of *Magna Græcia* (Great Greece). In the northern parts lived the Etruscans, Umbrians, Oscans, Latins, Sabines, Samnites, Volsci, Æqui, and other tribes. All these people were made into one nation by the Romans, who conquered all Italy about 275 B. C. (See *ROME*.)

Italy belonged to the Roman Empire until the end of the 8th century, when it passed into the hands of the Germans, and Charlemagne became emperor (A. D. 800). In the 13th century Italy began to fall away

from the German Empire. Soon afterwards, the popes began to get power in Rome and in other parts, and many small commonwealths, ruled over by different cities, grew up, some of which became powerful. Among these were Milan, Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Florence; in the south was the kingdom of Sicily which ruled the Island of Sicily and a good deal of the mainland. In the 13th century this kingdom was divided, and the part on the mainland was commonly called the kingdom of Naples. But the kings in each called themselves kings of Sicily, so that when the two were joined again (1504) they were called the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

In the 16th century Italy was the battlefield where the princes of Europe fought out their quarrels, but in 1530 most of it came under the power of the king of Spain. In the 17th century the dukes of Savoy began to get power, and in the beginning of the 18th century they got Sicily, and the duke became king of Sicily. But soon after he exchanged Sicily for Sardinia, and after that took the title of king of Sardinia. When Napoleon Bonaparte became emperor of France he made northern Italy into a kingdom, of which he made himself king; and southern Italy into a kingdom of Naples for his brother Joseph. Sicily and Sardinia were still held by their own kings, Napoleon not being able to conquer them because they were islands and the British fleet could help them. When Napoleon fell, the king of Sicily got back Naples and the rest of his territory on the mainland, the king of Sardinia got back Savoy and Piedmont, Austria took Venice and other territory along the Adriatic, the pope again got Rome and the rest of his territory, and several other smaller governments were set up. Napoleon III helped the king of Sardinia to free part of Italy from Austria (1859); Garibaldi freed the Two Sicilies and added them to the kingdom of Sardinia, and in 1861 the king of Sardinia became king of all Italy except Venice and Verona, held by Austria, and the pope's dominions. At last Italy got Venice and Verona from Austria (1866), and Rome from the pope (1870), and it became united under one king, Victor Emmanuel III.

Italy has several colonies in Africa, having acquired Eritrea, part of Somaliland, and part of northern Africa. In 1911-12 Italy went to war with Turkey, and conquered Tripoli, where its commerce had already penetrated.

For many years before the World War Italy had been an ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary, having formed with them the Triple Alliance. Their treaty provided that each nation was bound to help either

of the others that might be attacked by an enemy. When the World War broke out Germany claimed that she was attacked by France, and called on Italy to help. But the Italian government insisted that Germany and Austria had not been attacked, but were the aggressors, and refused to fight on their side. The people of Italy were strongly in sympathy with the Allies, and their feeling grew stronger and stronger, in spite of many efforts by German diplomats to win them over. Germany finally tried to make Austria promise to give Italy a great deal of territory if she would join the war with the Central Allies, but Austria refused. Then Italy repudiated the Triple Alliance, and shortly afterwards declared war against Austria. Hostilities began at once, and the Italian armies did some wonderful feats of engineering in their battles against the Austrians in the mountains. They were defeated in 1917 in one of the most terrible battles ever fought, known as the Battle of Caporetto, but they took a stand on the Piave River, re-formed their lines, and carried out a great offensive which ended in the complete defeat of the Austrians.

Italy gained a great deal of land by the war. The Peace Conference gave back to her the territory known as the Trentino, which had been seized by Austria many years ago and which the Italians called "Unredeemed Italy," and also gave her the city of Trieste on the Adriatic, which had been Hungarian. Alto Adige, Gorizia, Gradisca, and Istria were also given to Italy. The Italians

asked also for Dalmatia and the city of Fiume on the east shore of the Adriatic, and there was a great controversy over the claim. Finally Dalmatia, with the exception of Zara and a few islands off the coast, which went to Italy, was given to Jugo-Slavia, while Fiume was awarded to Italy. (See FIUME.)

ITHACA (*ih'ah-kah*), one of the Ionian Islands of Greece, the modern Thiaki; area 36 square miles; pop. 12,000. It is famous because ancient tradition made it the home of Ulysses.

IVORY COAST, part of the northern coast of the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa, between Liberia and the Gold Coast. It belongs to French West Africa, and includes more than 120,000 square miles; pop. 1,545,000. The principal products are maize, coffee, rubber, fruit, gold and mahogany. (See map of AFRICA.)

IVRY-LA-BATAILLE (*ee-vree'-lah-bat-eye'eh*), France, a village 40 miles west of Paris, noted for the great victory won by the Huguenots, under King Henry IV, over the army of the League (March 14, 1590). Before the battle the Huguenots sang a psalm, and the king made a speech saying: "Upon them! God is for us. Before us are His enemies and yours. If signals fail you, follow my white plume. It shall lead the way to honor and victory!" Macaulay has written a fine ballad about this battle.

Ivry-la-Bataille means Battle-Ivry. It is so called to distinguish it from Ivry-sur-Seine, or Ivry-on-the-Seine, which is close to Paris, and has a strong fort.

J

JACK'SON, Mississippi, the capital, in the central part of the state on the Pearl River; pop. 22,800. It has a large trade, especially in cotton.

JACOBINS (*jak'o-binz*), a name given to the members of a radical club or society in Paris, during the Revolution, because they met in the Jacobin (Dominican) convent. It had branches in all parts of France and had great power especially when Robespierre

northwest of Jerusalem; pop. about 45,000. It is surrounded by walls, and from a distance has a very picturesque appearance; but a closer view shows that the streets are narrow and dirty, with hardly any good buildings. Jaffa has a small harbor, where only small boats can land, but it is the chief port of Palestine, and has an important trade. It is the landing-place for travellers going to Jerusalem.

Jaffa was anciently called Joppa, and it is



THE JACOBIN CLUB

From a Dutch engraving, after Duplessis-Bertaux

was at its head. The members of the club worked with him to enact the measures which led to the Reign of Terror, and for a time the government of France was in their hands. They fell from power when the people grew tired of bloodshed, and many of them were executed at the same time with Robespierre. The club was suppressed soon afterwards (1794). The name "Jacobin" is now sometimes used to mean anyone with radical tendencies.

JAFFA (*ja'fah*), or **YAFA**, a town of Palestine, on the Mediterranean Sea, 35 miles

often mentioned in the Bible. It was an important place during the Crusades, and was captured by Napoleon in 1799.

JAG'AN-NATH, or **JUG'GER-NAUT**, a town in eastern India, on the Bay of Bengal; pop. 22,000. Sometimes it is called Puri. It is a holy city of the Hindus, celebrated for its great temple dedicated to Krishna, who is there called Juggernaut (Lord of the World). The temple stands within a great square where also are smaller temples, dedicated to other Hindu idols. The three principal idols have chariots. That belonging

to Juggernaut is the largest, being nearly as high as a three-story house (45 feet), and mounted on sixteen wheels. Every year, in March, the idols are placed on their chariots and are dragged by thousands of people with ropes to their country house. Many years ago some of the worshippers used to throw themselves beneath the heavy wheels to be crushed and killed, but the British authorities do not allow this. Juggernaut is visited every year by a million pilgrims.

JAMAICA (*ja-may'kah*), an island of the West Indies, south of Cuba; area, including

is visited by terrible earthquakes. Many of the inhabitants are negroes; but most of the planters and merchants are Englishmen. (See map of WEST INDIES.)

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494; it was settled by the Spaniards, captured by the English, and recaptured by the Spaniards; but finally (1655) was taken again by the English, and has ever since been held by them. The negro slaves were freed in 1833.

JAMES RIVER, the largest river which has its whole course in Virginia. It is formed near the west border of the state by the



A NEGRO COMMUNITY IN JAMAICA

Turks Island and other small islands, 4424 square miles, or about as large as Connecticut; pop. about 904,600; the island belongs to Great Britain and is ruled by a governor-general appointed by the King. It is mountainous, some of the peaks being more than a mile high.

Jamaica has great plantations of sugar-cane, and among its fruits are oranges, bananas, and coconuts; mahogany and other fine timbers are found in the woods. A variety of ginger, called Jamaica ginger, is prepared with care from the best roots, and exported in quantities. Other spices, especially nutmeg, are prepared for market also. The climate is hot and unhealthful near the shore, but cool and pleasant among the mountains. There are frequent hurricanes, and sometimes the island

union of Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, which rise in the Alleghanies, and after a general southeasterly course, empties into Chesapeake Bay through Hampton Roads, and between Willoughby Point and Old Point Comfort. Its total length is 450 miles. It is navigable from the sea 150 miles to Richmond, where it is obstructed by falls. The principal tributaries are the Appomattox on the right and the Chickahominy on the left, both made famous in the Civil War.

JAMESON (*jay'm-son*) **RAID**, an attempt on the part of a band of British and Americans, under the leadership of Leander S. Jameson, to seize control of the Boer republic of the Transvaal, in South Africa. The Boers defeated Jameson and took him prisoner, handing him over to the British

authorities for punishment. (See also BOER WAR in this book, and article JAMESON, LEANDER, in Champlin's Cyclopedia of Persons.)

JAMESTOWN (*jay'mz-town*), the first English settlement in what is now the United States, on the James River, 32 miles from its mouth. In 1607 a party of 105 colonists arrived there from England, under the command of Christopher North. They named the river in honor of King James I, and began to build the town in May. During the first year they suffered much, and were only saved from death by Captain John Smith. The first legislature in this country met there in 1619.

JAPAN', an empire of Asia, consisting of a long chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean east of the continent of Asia; area, including dependencies, 260,738 square miles, or nearly as large as Texas; pop. about 77,000,000. The four principal islands of Japan proper are Hondo (or Honshu), Kiushu, Shikoku, and Hokkaido (or Yezo). There are in all about 3,000 islands, but many of them are small, some only bare rocks. To the north of the main group are the Kurile Islands, and the large island of Sakhalin, the southern half of which belongs to Japan. The island of Formosa in the south, and the peninsula of Korea (or Chosen) on the



THE JAMESTOWN SETTLEMENT IN 1622

From an old drawing printed at Leyden by Peter Vander, 1707

In 1676 the town was captured and burned by Nathaniel Bacon in a contest, commonly called Bacon's Rebellion, between him and Governor Berkeley, but was soon rebuilt and was the capital of Virginia until 1698. There is now nothing left of the town but a few tombstones, and the tower of the church. The site is owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and is kept as a park. In 1907 its Tercentennial, or the three-hundredth anniversary of its foundation, was celebrated by an International Exposition on grounds near Norfolk and by a grand naval review in Hampton Roads.

JANICULUM (*jah-nik'yu-lum*), or **Mons Janiculus**, a hill in Rome on the right bank of the Tiber, opposite the Capitoline and the Aventine. It is the highest of the hills of Rome, being 276 feet above sea level at its highest point, and in very ancient times was the chief point of defence of the town.

mainland, are also parts of the Japanese Empire.

Nearly all the islands are mountainous, with peaks from 6000 to 10,000 feet high, and many have active volcanoes. Great damage has been done by volcanoes and by earthquakes, which in recent times have destroyed whole cities and killed thousands of people. Slight earthquakes are felt almost every day in a certain part of Japan, near the Bay of Tokio. The most famous mountain is Fuji or Fujiyama. (See FUJI.) Though Japan is well watered, every valley having its stream, there are no large rivers because the mountains are so near the sea. But the swift streams are full of waterfalls, and contain a vast supply of hydro-electric power. The climate of Japan varies from tropical in the south to cold in the north. The rainfall is heavy, and the forests, because of the moisture, are luxuriant.

Japan is so well cultivated that, though it is not particularly fertile, the land supports over half the population. The people work hard and live on very little. Rice is the chief crop, but barley and other grains are also raised, and some tea and cotton. Japan produces a very large part of the world's silk. Many timber and cabinet trees grow in the woods, and fruits and vegetables are plentiful. Among the fine fruits introduced into America from Japan are species of plums, persimmons, and quinces. Many beautiful flowers and ornamental trees and

customs, and many send their children to Europe and the United States to be educated. But they have now several fine universities, special law, medical, and agricultural schools, and many elementary and special schools.

The people are bright and quick to understand, and are very industrious. They are very lively too, and fond of music, dancing, and amusements. Japanese jugglers, conjurers, and tumblers are famous. Most of the people are Buddhists, though many believe in what is called Shinto, which is supposed to be the ancient religion. The Shinto-



JAPAN'S SACRED MOUNTAIN, FUJIYAMA

shrubs also originated there, including species of roses, lilies and iris. Formosa is rich in camphor trees. The waters are full of fish, and fish is the principal animal food of the people, who are strong and hardy fishermen. Since the beginning of this century, industries have developed rapidly in Japan, and both silk and cotton mills have multiplied. Much fine paper is made there also. Japanese foundries and shipyards are among the best in the world. Iron, coal, and copper are mined in large quantities.

The Japanese people are of medium size, are strong and active, and have straight, coarse, black hair. Each class has a peculiar kind of dress, but most have adopted the European costume, and all government officers are obliged to wear it. The Japanese have largely adopted European manners and

ists worship their ancestors and offer sacrifices to departed heroes. The Japanese are very skilful in working metals and in carving in wood, ivory, and stone. They make beautiful lacquered work, and fine porcelain and earthenware. In the art of painting they show great taste, as may be seen in their pictures on porcelain, and on screens and fans. The wonderfully beautiful scenery of the country, with views of the mountains, the sea, and picturesque valleys, is reproduced in their art.

The roads in Japan are good, and there are 7500 miles of railway. Japan has now a large fleet of merchant vessels, including many steamers, a strong army, and a very powerful navy, including some of the best battleships and cruisers in the world. The ruler bears the title of kotei, or emperor,

but he is usually known among foreigners by his ancient title of mikado, which means "The Honorable Gate."

The name Japan is changed from Zipangu, Marco Polo's name for the country, made from the Japanese Nippon, which means "Land of the Rising Sun." Japan's history goes back more than two thousand years.

Japan made war on China on account of Korea, which was claimed by China, and was victorious on both land and sea. By the treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) China gave up her claim to Korea, ceded to Japan the island of Formosa, and paid Japan a large sum.

In 1904 Japan and Russia quarrelled over the possession of Manchuria and went to



The Portuguese made settlements in Japan in the 16th century, but they were driven out, and for a long time the Japanese would not let foreigners come into their country. In 1854 the United States sent a fleet there under Commodore Perry, and the Mikado was forced to make a treaty with him. Since then Japan has made treaties with other nations, and everybody can now go there. In 1894

war. Russia was completely defeated, and her astonishing success in this war made Japan one of the leading world powers, as well as the strongest nation of Asia. After it, Japan made a treaty with Great Britain, in which both nations promised to preserve the peace in Eastern Asia and to protect China. This treaty later brought Japan into the World War as an ally of Great Britain. In 1910

Japan formally annexed Korea. As soon as the World War broke out, Japan's navy besieged and captured Tsingtau, the capital of the district of Kiaochow in China, which Germany had held. She also captured several of the Far Eastern German islands, including the Marshall Islands and the Ladrões. The treaty of peace gave Japan the right to hold Kiaochow temporarily, but ordered her to return it eventually to China. Chinese delegates were very angry about this and refused to sign the treaty. Japan received the control of the Marshall, Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone islands (except Guam), and special privileges in southern Manchuria. At the disarmament conference in Washington (1921-1922), Japan promised to restore Kiaochow to China, and evacuated it in December, 1922.

The United States has had several controversies with Japan, concerning the immigration of Japanese to California and other western states and restrictions on their right to own land. Japanese laborers work for such low wages that other working people objected to their competition and many western states have made laws against them. In 1924 they were definitely excluded from the United States by a new immigration law.

JAROSLAW (*yah-ros'laf*), Poland, a city and fortress of the former Austrian province of Galicia; pop. before the World War, 24,000. It was captured by a Russian army in the winter of 1914-15. A German army, under Mackensen, in the summer of 1915 retook it and forced the Russians out of Galicia.

JASSY (*yas'see*), Rumania, called by Rumanians Iasi, a city in Moldavia, near the Pruth; pop. 76,000. It has a university and an active trade. It is the capital of a department of the same name. (See map of RUMANIA.)

JAVA (*jah'vah*), an island of the East Indian Archipelago, southeast of Sumatra, between the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean; area, including Madura, a little island near it, 50,557 square miles, or about as large as North Carolina; pop. 35,000,000; capital Batavia (pop. 234,000). The island is long and narrow, and a range of high mountains extends from one end to the other, through the center. Some of the peaks are two miles high, and nearly forty of them are burning volcanoes, which have killed thousands of people during their eruptions. The Tenger volcano has one of the largest craters in the world. The plains and valleys of Java are extraordinarily fertile, and are celebrated for coffee plantations, the finest in the world. Rice, sugar, indigo, cotton, tea, and many other crops also are produced. There are coal

mines and oil-wells. The Javanese, a brown people of the Malay race, are noted for their intelligence and industry, and their skill in working in metals. In ancient times they were rich and powerful, and the remains of their temples and palaces are among the most beautiful ruins in the world. Nearly all are Mohammedans. The Sundese, who live on the western end of the island, are another branch of the Malay race. Java belongs to the Netherlands, and many of the merchants and planters are immigrants from that country. The Dutch first went to Java in 1595, and gradually conquered the whole island. They built Batavia, about 1619. The English held Java for a few years after 1811 but restored it to Holland. (See map of EAST INDIES.)

JAY TREATY, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain made in 1794. Both Great Britain and France, who were at war with each other, had been seizing American vessels which were carrying goods to ports of the other nation, and Great Britain had been taking supposed British subjects from these vessels and forcing them to serve in her navy. Washington sent John Jay, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to settle the questions in dispute with England. He did not secure any promise to give up the seizure of contraband, or of seamen, but Great Britain agreed to the appointment of a commission to determine the amount of unwarranted damage to American merchants. Another commission was also agreed upon, to settle the northeastern boundary line between Canada and the United States. Great Britain opened her West Indian ports, under certain restrictions, to American trade, and inland trade between the two nations was regulated. The treaty was bitterly opposed by the Democrats and only Washington's influence on the Senate obtained its ratification. Jay was burned in effigy in some parts of the country, where feeling against Great Britain was very bitter, and Alexander Hamilton, who favored the treaty, was stoned when he made an attempt to speak for it in public.

JEDBURGH (*jed'bur-ro*), a town of southern Scotland, on the River Jed, 42 miles southeast of Edinburgh; pop. 3400. It is noted for the ruins of a fine old abbey and for its castle, in which many of the Scottish kings lived, but which is now used for a prison. In old times Jedburgh was one of the chief Scottish strongholds, and many battles were fought there between the Scotch and English. Jedburgh means the town on the Jed.

JEDDA (*jed'ah*), Hedjaz, Arabia, a walled town on the Red Sea 55 miles from Mecca;

pop. 20,000. It has the best harbor on the Red Sea, and a large trade in coffee, gum arabic, spices, ivory, ostrich feathers, and other things. Many dates are exported from Jedda. The natives are engaged in fishing, or diving for a kind of black coral of which they make mouthpieces for pipes and cigar-holders. Jedda is one of the principal ports for Mecca and Medina, and during the months of pilgrimage more than 100,000 pilgrims pass through it. Most of them stop to visit a rude stone structure near the city, believed by Mohammedans to be the tomb of Eve.

JEFFERSON, Mount, the name of two peaks in the United States. One of them is in New Hampshire in the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, near Mount Washington. It is 5,736 feet high. The other is in Oregon in the Cascade Range, 75 miles from Portland, and is 10,200 feet high.

JEMMAPES (*zhée-map'*), or Gemappe, a village of southern Belgium, three miles west of Mons; pop. 15,000. It is noted for a victory gained there by a French army, commanded by Dumouriez, over the Austrians (Nov. 6, 1792). This was the first great battle won by the Republicans after the French Revolution, and the results were very important. In August, 1914, there was heavy fighting about Jemmapes, between the invading army of Germans, and the British Expeditionary Force under Marshal French.

JENA (*yay'nah*), a town of central Germany, on the River Saale, 12 miles southeast of Weimar; pop. 40,000. It lies in a valley partly surrounded by steep mountains, and noted for its beautiful scenery. Jena has a celebrated university, founded in 1547, which has had some of the greatest German scholars among its professors. The university library is one of the best in Germany, and there are fine museums, a botanical garden, and an observatory.

Near Jena Napoleon gained a great victory over the Prussians, commanded by Prince Hohenlohe (Oct. 14, 1806). Relations between France and Prussia had been neutral, but Napoleon had a large army beyond the Rhine. The Prussian government ordered him to withdraw it, and he at once fell upon their forces with two armies, his own attacking them at Jena, and the second, under Marshal Davout, at Auerstädt, a few miles away. The Prussians were completely defeated in both battles, and retreated in great disorder, throwing away their arms. The French took thousands of prisoners, and in a little over a week Napoleon entered Berlin in triumph.

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA (*hay-rayth' day la fron-tay'ra*), Spain, a town 13

miles northeast of Cadiz; pop. 65,000. It contains many curious old buildings, the finest of which is the Alcazar, or Moorish citadel, a kind of fortress and palace together. From the grapes raised in the vicinity of Jerez large quantities of wine are made. The most celebrated of these wines is Sherry, which gets its name from Jerez.

Jerez is one of the oldest cities in Spain. Near it Roderic, the last king of the Visigoths, was defeated by the Moors, in a battle which is said to have lasted a week (A.D. 711).

JERICHO (*jehr'i-ko*), an ancient city of Palestine, north of the Dead Sea. The modern village of Eriha marks its site. It is famous for the Bible story of its capture by the Israelites under Joshua, during the conquest of Canaan. At the command of an angel, Joshua led his army on six successive days around the city walls, with the ark in the midst of the procession preceded by seven priests with trumpets. On the seventh day they marched seven times around the city, the priests blowing on the trumpets, and the last time around the people of Israel all shouted very loud, and the walls "fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him." (Joshua: vi.) (See map of PALESTINE.)

Joshua destroyed Jericho, but Ahab later rebuilt it. Under Roman dominion it was an important place, and the residence of Herod the Great. Vespasian destroyed it after the revolt of the Jews (70 A. D.) and Hadrian again rebuilt it. It was finally destroyed by the Crusaders.

JERSEY (*jur'zee*), the largest of the Channel Islands, 20 miles from the French coast; area, 45 square miles; pop., 52,000. (See CHANNEL ISLANDS.)

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey, a city on the Hudson River, opposite New York City; pop. 298,000. Though politically it belongs to New Jersey, industrially and commercially it is practically a part of New York, with which it is connected by ferries and by "tubes" under the Hudson.

JERUSALEM (*jeh-roo'sa-lem*), Palestine, the ancient capital and principal city of the Jews, on a high rocky hill, 33 miles east of the Mediterranean Sea, and 15 miles west of the Dead Sea; pop. 60,000. It is surrounded by walls, and the streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty. The finest building is the mosque called Kubbet es Sakhra (Dome of the Rock), and sometimes the Mosque of Omar, which is built on or near the site of Solomon's Temple. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is said to be built over the spot where Christ was buried, and where St. Helena

is reputed to have found the cross on which he was crucified. A marble slab supposed to cover the sepulchre is worn smooth by the kisses of thousands of pilgrims. A hill beside the church is pointed out as Mt. Calvary, and other places connected with the crucifixion and burial are shown, but it is by no means certain that they are the true

a fortress of the Canaanites, but was taken by David and made the capital of his kingdom. About 971 B.C. it was taken and plundered by Shishak, king of Egypt, and afterward it was several times captured by the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Romans. In A.D. 66 the Jews revolted, and Jerusalem was retaken by Titus after one of the most



GENERAL ALLENBY ENTERING JERUSALEM AFTER THE WORLD WAR
VICTORY OF 1917

places. In the same church are the tombs of Godfrey de Bouillon and Baldwin I, king of Jerusalem, and the sword with which Godfrey fought. Other places in the city are called the tombs of David and of the Virgin Mary. Many beads, crosses, and other ornaments, made mostly of olive wood, are manufactured in Jerusalem and sold to visitors.

Jerusalem, or in Hebrew Yerushalaim, means "possession of peace." The place was

terrible sieges ever known. Hundreds of thousands of Jews are said to have perished, many killing themselves, when all hope was lost, by throwing themselves from the walls or into the flames of the burning city. The beautiful Temple was destroyed, and all the houses and walls were thrown down. The Emperor Hadrian rebuilt it and named it Ælia, after his family name of Ælius. When Constantine the Great became emperor, it

was given its old name again, and was made a place of pilgrimage for Christians. The Saracens took it in 637, and it was in their hands until the first Crusade, when the Christians retook it, massacred 70,000 Saracens, and established a line of Kings of Jerusalem, beginning with Godfrey of Bouillon. It was taken and retaken several times later, but was generally held by the Turks. It is a holy city of the Christians and the Mohammedans, as well as of the Jews. It was captured by General Allenby in December, 1917, after a vigorous campaign against the Turkish forces in Palestine. It became the chief city of the new state of Palestine, under the protection of Great Britain, and the British made many improvements in sanitary conditions and drainage, which had not been good. Thousands of Jews from all over the world went back to Jerusalem, as the capital of their former nation. (See PALESTINE.)

JESUITS (*jez'u-its*), or **Society of Jesus**, a religious community of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1540 by Ignatius Loyola, who was later made St. Ignatius. Loyola, who was a rough Spanish soldier, was badly wounded and had a dangerous illness. When he got well he felt that he must give all the rest of his life to the service of the Church, and he dedicated himself to the Virgin as her true knight. Then he studied to be a priest, and wanted to convert the Turks. He realized this would be very difficult, and he founded his society to do missionary work among them. He proposed that the members of it take the vows that the preaching friars took, of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and he laid his plan before the Pope. But the Pope did not approve of it, and would not give his sanction to it, till Ignatius Loyola added to the vows of the order that of unquestioning submission to the Pope—that, is, every Jesuit promised to go, without question or delay, wherever the Pope might send him. The conversion of the Turks was soon given up, but the order was carried into most of the countries of the globe by the early brethren. St. Francis Xavier was one of these. The Jesuit order played a very large part in the exploration of America. French Jesuits, Joliet and Marquette, first went down the Mississippi, and established missions among the Indians which had a great deal of influence on early colonial history, up to the French and Indian War. Jesuits introduced civilization into Paraguay, and practically ruled it for 150 years.

The organization of the order is military and autocratic, and every Jesuit obeys his superior with absolute discipline. The brethren

are specially educated, and many eminent theologians and scholars have been among them. The work of the order, outside of missionary efforts, has been mainly educational, and in England and America all the Roman Catholic colleges and many secondary schools are in the hands of the Jesuits. They have had so much influence that at various times they have been feared and hated by political authorities, and the order has often been suppressed. Once even the Pope thought best to suppress it, as it had become so unpopular within the church, but it was too useful and too powerful to remain long disbanded, and in 1814 Pope Pius VII reestablished it. But it is still excluded from France, Germany, and certain other countries.

JIDDAH, see **JEDDA**.

JOHANNESBURG (*yo-hahn'es-boorg*), Union of South Africa, the largest city of the province of the Transvaal, about 35 miles south of Pretoria; pop. 288,000. It is a busy city, with fine public and private buildings, and is the center of the Witwatersrand gold fields, among the richest in the world. (See map of AFRICA.)

JOHNS'TOWN, Pennsylvania, a city in Cambria Co., at the confluence of Stony Creek and Conemaugh River, 60 miles east of Pittsburgh; pop. 67,000. It is the center of an important iron and steel industry, iron ore and coal being mined in its vicinity. In 1889 (May 31), Johnstown and villages near it were submerged by the bursting of a dam on the South Fork of the Conemaugh River. More than two thousand lives were lost, and a great deal of property destroyed.

JOPPA, see **JAFFA**.

JORDAN (*jawr'dan*), the chief and only large river of Palestine; length about 135 miles. It rises on the southern slopes of Mt. Hermon, the highest peak of the Anti-Libanus range, about 1700 feet above the sea, and flowing southward in a tortuous course passes through Lake Merom (Hûleh) and the Sea of Galilee (Lake of Tiberias or Gennesaret) and empties into the Dead Sea, 19 miles east of Jerusalem. Excepting near its source its entire course, which has many rapids and falls, is below the level of the sea, the Sea of Galilee being 600 or 700 feet lower than the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea about 1300 feet below sea level. As Christ was baptized by John in the Jordan, Christians often regard it a special privilege to receive baptism in its waters, and water is sometimes sent from it for the baptism of princes. The Hebrews called the Jordan *Yarden*, the descender. The modern Arabs call it *Esh-Sheriah*, the great watering-place. (See map of PALESTINE.)

JUAN FERNANDEZ (*hwan'fer-nahn'-dayth*), a high rocky island in the Pacific, 420 miles west of Chile, to which it belongs, celebrated as the place where Alexander Selkirk was left in 1704. He was a sailor who, having quarrelled with his captain, asked to be put off on shore. He stayed there alone more than four years, living chiefly on wild goats, which he shot or caught. It is supposed by many that Daniel Defoe made his story of "Robinson Crusoe" from this; but Crusoe's island was near the mouth of the Orinoco River. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

JUDAH (*joo'da*), Kingdom of, the southern kingdom of the Jews as distinguished from the northern kingdom, or Israel, which seceded in the reign of Rehoboam, son of Solomon. (See ISRAEL.) The tribe of Judah, which was the largest of the twelve tribes, and part of the tribe of Benjamin, whose territory included the city of Jerusalem, were left under the rule of Rehoboam. Having the advantages of representing the original kingdom of Saul and David, and of possessing the city of Jerusalem, Judah maintained its superiority over Israel until Omri became king of Israel. Among the notable kings of Judah was Jehosaphat, who made an alliance with Ahab, King of Israel, against Syria, and married his son Jehoram to the daughter of Ahab. Under Uziah, who became king 769 B. C., Judah reached its greatest prosperity and power. He conquered much of the country of the Philistines, and levied tribute on the Moabites, constant and formidable enemies of the Jews. He was followed by Jotham, who was also a strong ruler. But Ahaz, who became king about 735, made an alliance with Assyria against Israel and Damascus, and thus made Judah practically a subject nation to Assyria. Assyrian religious influence became strong, and as their religious unity and fervor gave the Jews their special strength, the introduction of foreign gods always harmed them politically and stirred up internal troubles. Hezekiah became king in 719. He prospered as long as he followed the advice of the prophet Isaiah, and kept faith with Assyria, but later he joined a rebellion against Sennacherib, King of Assyria, and turned to Egypt for help. He was defeated in battle, and Jerusalem was saved from capture and destruction only by a plague which broke out in the Assyrian army. The story is told in the 37th chapter of the book of Isaiah. Lord Byron wrote a very beautiful poem about it, called "The Destruction of Sennacherib." Egypt became after this the most dangerous enemy of Judah. Hezekiah was followed by a number of weak kings, and the only strong ruler after

him was Josiah, who came to the throne in 639. During his reign a "Book of the Law," probably Deuteronomy, was found, and laws of Moses, as they were compiled in it, were published and enforced. The religion of the country was purified, and Judah prospered. But Josiah was defeated and killed at the battle of Megiddo, by Necho, king of Egypt, and Judah became subject to Egypt for a few years. In 604 B. C. Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, whose power had in the meantime put an end to the old Assyrian Empire, conquered and subjected Judah. A few years later, the Jews rebelled against Babylon, and Nebuchadnezzar carried away the king of Judah and many of his people to Babylon as captives. In 586 B. C. Jerusalem itself was destroyed. This ended the independence of Judah, and the territory was placed under the rule of a Babylonian prefect.

When Cyrus, king of Persia, conquered Babylon in 539, one of his first acts was to release large numbers of foreign captives and give them safe conduct to their former homes. Many Jews took the opportunity to return to Palestine. Under the leadership of Ezra and Nehemiah, the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt, and a Jewish state was established, which held together for a century, but was never very strong. Alexander the Great took possession of the country in 332 B. C. After his death Judah fell under the domination of Egypt, and later under Syria, until the insurrection of the Maccabees and the establishment of another Jewish kingdom in 141 B. C. Pompey conquered Syria in 63 B. C. and reduced it to a Roman province which included Judea—the Roman name for the territory occupied by the kingdom of Judah. (See map of PALESTINE.)

JUGGERNAUT, see JAGANNATH.

JUGO-SLAVIA (*yoo'go slav'ee-a*), officially, The Serb, Croat and Slovene State, a country in Europe established after the World War, in 1918, which includes the former kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, and the provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia and Slavonia, parts of Carniola and Styria and most of Dalmatia, which used to belong to Austria; total area, about 96,134 square miles; pop. 12,000,000. All these territories were inhabited chiefly by people of the Slav race, who speak the same language. The Slavs of Austria-Hungary, in Croatia and Slavonia, had been restless and unhappy for many years, and they came together in a Jugo-Slav, or Southern Slav, Congress, in August, 1918, even before the final breaking up of the Austrian Empire. They proclaimed their independence, and after the armistice Serbia agreed to join

them. Prince Alexander of Serbia, later King Alexander, was named Prince Regent. The Allies recognized the new nation, and Montenegro joined soon afterwards. Belgrade was chosen for the capital, and a representative government with a parliament was established.

There was serious trouble at once between Jugo-Slavia and Italy, because both nations claimed the city of Fiume and part of the province of Dalmatia around it. The Italian people wanted very much to have Fiume because the population was largely Italian, but the Jugo-Slavs needed the harbor, and said

the king to abdicate, and re-established a republic. The July Revolution was directly caused by a series of decrees issued under King Charles X, the last of the Bourbon kings, against the liberty of the press and the power of the Chamber of Deputies. These were known as the July Ordinances, and they so incensed the people of Paris that the mob rose, barricaded the streets, attacked the public buildings, and forced the king to abdicate. Charles X then fled to England, and the people passed over his heir, in order to set up Louis Philippe, of the Orléans family, a younger branch of the Bourbons.



JUGO-SLAVIA

they could hardly exist if another nation controlled it. Finally a treaty was made which gave Dalmatia to Jugo-Slavia and Fiume to Italy. (See FIUME.)

The people of Jugo-Slavia are largely agricultural, and grain, cattle, timber, and prunes are the chief exports. About a third of the land is forested. Coal and iron mines, and in a lesser degree, lead and copper mines, are important. Two navigable rivers, the Danube and the Save, give transportation.

JULY MONARCHY, the name given to the monarchy established in France under Louis Philippe, in July, 1830, as a result of the so-called July Revolution of that year. It lasted until 1848, when the people forced

JUNEAU, Alaska, capital and largest city; pop. 3,000. It is a trading center for gold and furs. (See map of ALASKA.)

JUNGFRAU (*yoong'frow*), The, a peak of the Bernese Alps in Switzerland, 13 miles southeast of Interlaken; height 13,671 feet. The name means "young woman" or "maiden." The peak was first climbed by two Swiss, named Meyer, in 1811. A railway has been built to a point near the summit, and the remaining distance can be ascended by elevator.

JURA (*joo'rah*) **MOUNTAINS**, a range of mountains about 180 miles long, on the borders of France and Switzerland, between the Rhine and Rhone rivers. The chain

forms a high plateau, the northern part of which is well wooded, rising in several parallel chains to peaks over 5,000 feet high. The geological composition is chiefly limestone and the range gives its name to the Jurassic system.

JUTLAND, the peninsula forming the largest part of Denmark. See DENMARK.

JUTLAND, Battle of, the most important naval battle of the World War, fought between the German and British fleets, on May 31, 1916. The German High Seas Fleet, which had been cruising in the North Sea, was coming north, and met a squadron of battle cruisers commanded by Admiral Beatty, which was acting as a sort of advance guard for the British Grand Fleet, also cruising in the North Sea, and going south. Beatty, when he sighted the German ships, pursued and attacked them, not supposing at first that he was encountering the great German fleet, but only a squadron like his own. When he found out how many ships there

were, he turned, but continued firing, at the same time signalling by radio to Admiral Jellicoe, in command of the British Grand Fleet, that he was engaged with the German High Seas Fleet. Jellicoe came up in battle order, and deployed his ships to pass the bows of the German Fleet. There was a great battle which lasted till darkness fell. The Germans turned west, in order to get away, but Jellicoe got between them and Germany, and watched for their return to their base. With the help of darkness, and clever maneuvering, however, the Germans managed to slip through Jellicoe's fleet that night, and get back to their home. They claimed a great victory, and that their loss in ships and men was less than that of the English. But in spite of this fact the battle resulted in a real victory for the English. The German fleet was forced to retreat, and once home in safety, it never again emerged from port, till it surrendered after the armistice. (See also WORLD WAR, "The Battle of Jutland.")

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KABUL or **CABUL** (*kah-bool'* or *kah'-bool*), Afghanistan, the capital city; pop. about 150,000. It is on the Kabul River, in a valley among mountains, and it has a citadel called Bala Hissar, on a high hill. Many caravans from Persia and India pass through it, and it has a good trade. The people are treacherous and cruel, and to punish them the town has been taken several times by English armies and partly destroyed. (See map with article INDIA.)

KADIAK (*kad-yak'*) or **KODIAK** (*kod-yak'*), an island 40 miles south of Alaska and belonging to it, inhabited by Eskimos.

KAISER WILHELMS LAND (*ky'zer-vil'helms-lahnt'*), the German name for the part of New Guinea occupied until the World War by Germans; area 70,135 square miles, almost the same as Oklahoma; pop. about 300,000. The Australians took it from the Germans in 1914, and it is now governed by Great Britain under a mandate, given by the League of Nations. (See NEW GUINEA.)

KAISER WILHELM CANAL, see KIEL.

KAMCHATKA (*kam-chat'-kah*), a peninsula of eastern Siberia, between the Kamchatka Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk; area 502,424 square miles, twice as large as Texas; pop. 37,000, less than that of Austin. The capital is Petropavlosk. It is traversed by a chain of high mountains, always covered with snow, among which are seventeen volcanoes. Earthquakes are frequent and violent. The climate is severe, the winter lasting nine months, while frost is common even in summer. The country is inhabited by the Kamchatkians, who are short and stout, with flat features and thin black hair, and also by a wandering tribe, the Koriaks, who keep many reindeer, and live chiefly on them. Most of the people are engaged in fishing and hunting.

KAMERUN, see CAMEROON.

KANDAHAR (*kan-da-har'*), Afghanistan, a city 275 miles southwest of Kabul; pop. 40,000. It is a fortified town and was once the capital of Afghanistan. It was taken by the British in 1839, and again in 1880, when Lord Roberts made his famous march from Kabul. (See map with article INDIA.)

KANDY (*kan'dee*), Ceylon, a fortified town 60 miles northeast of Colombo; pop. 30,000. It was formerly the capital of the native Kingdom of Kandy, and contains many ancient monuments, temples, and palaces. The principal temple, called the Temple of the

Tooth, is said to possess a tooth of Buddha. Kandy was occupied by the British in 1815, and belongs to them. (See map with article INDIA.)

KAN-KA-KEE', Illinois, county-seat of Kankakee Co., on the Kankakee River, 54 miles south by west of Chicago; pop. 17,000. It is an important manufacturing place, the river furnishing power for its factories and electrical works. Kankakee became a city in 1854.

KANSAS (*kan'zas*), a north central state of the United States, between Missouri and Colorado; area 82,158 square miles, or about twice as large as Louisiana; pop. 1,769,000; capital, Topeka. Most of the land is rolling prairie. The western part of the state is highest, so that all the rivers flow toward the east. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

Kansas has fine coal mines and produces much petroleum and some natural gas. Other mineral products are salt and zinc, sandstone, limestone, gypsum, and cement. Kansas is one of the most important farming states, and it is said that no other state has so little poor land. A great deal of corn and wheat is raised, and there are large crops of hay, oats, barley, and rye. The western part is excellent for grazing, and the farmers have large herds of cattle. There are great slaughter houses and meat-packing establishments, especially at Kansas City. Flour-milling is an important industry.

Kansas gets its name from the Kansas tribe of Indians. It is nearly in the center of the United States. It was once a part of Louisiana, bought from France in 1803. It was made into a territory in 1854, and became a state of the Union in 1861. During these six years it played a very important part in the chain of events that led to the Civil War, because, though it was north of the line determined by the Missouri Compromise as the northern limit for slave territory, the Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed the settlers to choose, by a kind of "local option," whether or not slaves should be allowed in their district. (See KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT.)

KANSAS CITY, Kansas, county-seat of Wyandotte Co., at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers; pop. 101,000. It is built on both sides of the Kansas River, the two parts being connected by fourteen bridges, and is directly opposite Kansas City, Missouri, with which it has street-car con-

nection. The city is one of the most important live-stock slaughtering and meat-packing places in the West, and is also a noted grain and flour market. It is the seat of Kansas City University, opened in 1886, and of the State Institution for the Blind. The city was chartered in 1886.

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, a city in Jackson Co., at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, opposite Kansas City, Kansas; pop. 324,500. With the exception of St. Louis, it is the largest city in the state, and an important commercial center, being the distributing point for the great farming region west and south of it. Many railways center there or pass through it, crossing the Missouri by three large bridges. Like Kansas City opposite, it has a great business in live-stock, meat-packing, and grain and flour, the two together having a trade in such products excelled only by Chicago. Kansas City was settled about 1830 and became a city in 1853.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, The, an act passed by Congress in 1854, during the agitation in the northern states about the extension of slavery, which provided that in the new territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the settlers should decide by vote whether or not slavery should exist among them. The Missouri Compromise in 1820 had definitely prohibited slavery north of latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, which would have excluded it from Kansas and Nebraska. In the North, the new bill stirred up much bitter feeling, which contributed to the quarrel between North and South, and doubtless hastened the secession of the southern states.

KARA (*kah'rah*) **SEA**, that part of the Arctic Ocean southeast of Nova Zembla, between that island and the mainland of Siberia. It is blocked with ice most of the year, but is open for the Siberian trade down the Yenisei River from July to September.

KARACHI (*kar-ah'chee*), India, an important city and seaport, capital of the district of Karachi, Bombay Presidency; pop. 217,000. Being only about twelve miles west of the mouth of the Indus, which is blocked by sand, it gets most of the trade of that river, and it is connected directly with the railway system of India. It has a fine harbor and an extensive trade. Among its chief manufactures are carpets and the famous Sindh silverware. It came into possession of the British in 1842.

KARAKORAM (*kar'ah-ko'rum*), a range of mountains in Central Asia, on the borders of Cashmere and Eastern Turkestan, meeting the Hindu Kush Mountains in its northwest termination. It contains some of the highest

peaks in the world, Mount Godwin-Austin being more than 28,000 feet above the sea. The Karakoram Pass, an important trade route between Cashmere and Eastern Turkestan, is 18,550 feet high.

KARLSBAD, see CARLSBAD.

KARLSKRONA (*karls-kroo'nah*), Sweden, a city and seaport on the Baltic Sea, at the southeast extremity of the country; pop. 30,000. It is the chief naval station of Sweden, and is strongly fortified. The town is situated on several small islands, connected with each other and with the mainland by bridges. The harbor has water to float the largest vessels, and the navy-yard is one of the best in Europe. Karlskrona, which means Charles's crown, was founded in 1680 by Charles XI.

KARLSRUHE (*karls'roo-eh*), see CARLSRUHE.

KAR'NAK, Egypt, a village of upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, which occupies part of the site of the once great city of Thebes. (See THEBES.) Near it are the ruins of a group of temples, the most important of which was the great temple of Ammon, the chief god of Thebes. When Thebes became the capital of Egypt, the great Temple of Karnak, as it is called, was increased by various Pharaohs to colossal size. A few of the columns are still standing and form some of the grandest relics of Egyptian architecture. (See article KARNAK, TEMPLE OF, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art, and Mythology*.)

KARNATIC or **KARNATAK**, see CAR-NATIC.

KARS, Russia, a fortified city, formerly the capital of the Russian government of Kars in Transcaucasia, on a high, rugged plain by the River Kars; pop. 35,000. It is defended by walls, and has a strong citadel. The Turks ruled it for several centuries, and it was an important military post in the wars between Turkey and Russia. The Russians captured it from the Turks in 1828, and kept it for two years, when it was restored to Turkey. In 1855 they again captured it after a long and bloody siege, in which it was defended by the Turks under the English General Williams. The Russians took it from Turkey again in 1877, and it was given to Russia by the treaty of Berlin (1878). Situated just north of the Armenian boundary, it and the surrounding territory are now called autonomous or self-governing, but as a matter of fact the Russian Soviet government controls it.

KARSO, see CARSO.

KASH-GAR', Eastern Turkestan, a city belonging to China, in the Chinese pro-

vince of Sinkiang; pop. about 65,000. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, and the houses are built of sun-dried bricks. The people are Mohammedans, and most of them Tartars. Marco Polo was the first European who passed through Kashgar, and few travellers have visited it.

KASHMIR or **CASHMERE** (*kash-meer'*), a country of northwestern India, in the Himalaya Mountains; area 84,500 square miles; pop. about 3,000,000; capital, Srinagar

Mohammedans. They are the purest Aryans in India, of light complexions with beautiful features. They are quick and clever, but not very trustworthy.

KASSEL, see **CASSEL**.

KATMAI (*kat'may*), **Mount**, an active volcano in Alaska, now protected with the surrounding territory, as a national monument. In 1912, after appearing dormant, it suddenly blew off the top of its head, with a tremendous explosion and eruption. The



THE ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLES AT KARNAK

(pop. 125,000). The vale of Cashmere, where most of the people live, is a great plain shut in by mountains, some of which have their tops always covered with snow. The valley is one of the most beautiful in the world, being like a park full of flowers and groves and green fields; and it is famous for its fine fruits. There are also great gardens of roses, and attar of roses is sent from there to all parts of the world. A large number of the people are engaged in making Cashmere shawls. The climate is hot in summer and very cold in winter, and sometimes the snow falls so deep as to bury the houses and trees. Most of the people are

valley at its foot, which is full of volcanic activity, is sometimes called "The valley of a thousand smokes."

KATRINE (*kat'reen*), **Loch**, a lake in Perthshire, Scotland, 25 miles north of Glasgow, noted for the beauty of its scenery. It is at the entrance of the Trossachs and at the foot of Ben Venue, and is about nine miles long by three-fourths of a mile wide. Among several islets one called Ellen's Isle is the principal scene of Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The water supply of Glasgow comes chiefly from this lake, through tunnels and aqueducts. It is visited annually by large numbers of tourists.

KATTEGAT or **CATTEGAT** (*kat'e-gat*), an arm of the North Sea which separates Sweden and Jutland, or Denmark. It varies in width between 40 and 70 miles. The wider strait which connects it with the North Sea is called the Skager-Rak. (See map of DENMARK.)

KAVALA (*kah-vah'lah*), a Greek port on the Aegean, opposite the island of Thasos; pop. 25,000. It was seized by Bulgarian forces in 1916.

KAZAN (*kah-zan'*), Russia, the chief city of the Tartar Republic, formerly the capital of the Russian Government of Kazan, on the Kazanska River three miles from its junction with the Volga; pop. 200,000. Most of the Russian trade with Siberia was car-

In April, 1918, when the army of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria attacked Earl Haig's army in Flanders, the British withstood terrific fighting for three weeks. It was during this battle that Haig issued the famous order in which he said: "There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall, and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end." The British were finally forced back from Mt. Kemmel, Bailleul, and other positions, but they managed to hold Ypres, and when French reinforcements came, they attempted bravely to take Mount Kemmel back again. They failed however, and the Germans remained in possession of it. In the fall of 1918 it was finally retaken by the British in the



KENILWORTH CASTLE

ried on from this place, until the Russian Revolution. In its university are taught many languages spoken by Asiatics. The Tartar Republic, though nominally self-governing, has a soviet government under the control of the Russian Soviet at Moscow.

KEDRON (*kee'dron*), or **KIDRON**, a brook frequently mentioned in the Bible. It runs into the Dead Sea and passes north and east of Jerusalem, separating the city from the Mount of Olives. The Kings of Judah destroyed the idols of the temples by the brook Kidron, and the garden of Gethsemane where Judas gave Jesus to the soldiers was near it. It is now only a valley or wadi, which is dry except in the rainy season.

KEMMEL (*kem'mel*), **Mount**, a hill about 500 feet high, in southern Belgium, near the French border, northeast of Bailleul. The British held it during most of the World War, and as it overlooked a wide stretch of the plains of Flanders and had been strongly fortified, it was of great strategic importance.

great advance which marked the end of the war. The British lines swept over it and soon left it far behind them.

KEN'IL-WORTH, England, a village five miles from Warwick, noted for the ruins of Kenilworth Castle, built in the 11th century by Geoffrey de Clinton, treasurer of King Henry I. It afterward belonged to John of Gaunt, who made large additions to it. Edward II was once imprisoned there. Queen Elizabeth, who gave the castle to Dudley, Earl of Leicester, made three visits to it, one of which is described by Sir Walter Scott in his novel of "Kenilworth."

KENSINGTON (*ken'zing-tun*), England, a suburb of London on the west of the city. It contains the famous South Kensington Museum, one department of which is the India Museum. A series of great cartoons by Raphael representing scenes from the Life of Christ are in the South Kensington Museum. Kensington contains also a Palace, royal gardens, and Holland House, where Joseph Addison lived.

KENTUCKY (*ken-tuk'ee*), a southern state of the United States, north of Tennessee and south of the Ohio River; area 40,598 square miles, almost the same as Ohio; pop. 2,416,500; capital, Frankfort. The Cumberland Mountains, which pass through the eastern part, are noted for beautiful scenery. The rest of the state is a tableland through which the rivers flow in deep valleys. Most of the rivers are navigable by steamboats, and Kentucky has a large trade by water. Near the Green River, and in other places, are many caves, one of which, the Mammoth Cave, is supposed to be the largest in the world, having 150 miles of connecting passages underground. It contains many beautiful rooms, the walls and roofs of which are coated with stalactites. In one place is a stream in which the fish are blind; and blind insects are found crawling under the stones.

Kentucky has fine mines of coal and iron, rich oil wells, and a fertile soil; and it is one of the most important farming states. Nearly half the tobacco and more than half the hemp sold in the United States come from there, and great quantities of corn, oats, potatoes, and other things are raised. Kentucky is noted for its fine cattle and horses, and large numbers of sheep and swine are raised. Among the important manufactures are iron, flour, and leather. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

Kentucky was called by the Indians Kantuck-kee, the "dark and bloody ground," because the different tribes who used it as a hunting ground used to have bloody fights there. Among the early settlers was Daniel Boone. Kentucky was first a part of Virginia but was made a separate state of the Union in 1792.

KEN'YA, a colony of British East Africa on the Indian Ocean, formerly known as the East Africa Protectorate; area 200,000 square miles; pop. 2,376,000. Mombasa, on the coast (pop. 32,000), is the chief town. Nairobi, the capital, in the interior, is a famous center for big game hunting. Kenya has rich mineral deposits, which are not yet fully explored. The agricultural products include rice, coconuts, cotton, and coffee. (See map of AFRICA.)

KEOKUK (*kee'o-kuk*), Iowa, a city in the southeast corner of the state, on the Mississippi River; pop. 14,500. The largest steamers can ascend the river to Keokuk, but just above the city are rapids, called the Des Moines Rapids, extending twelve miles. The government has constructed a ship canal around these rapids, and one of the greatest dams in the world, nearly a mile long and 53 feet high, to make navigation possible.

It cost \$24,000,000, and was opened in 1913. Keokuk is a railway center and has a large trade and important manufactures.

KESWICK (*kez'ik*), England, a small town in Cumberland, noted for its picturesque scenery; pop. 4,500. Robert Southey, the English poet, lived there for over thirty years, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Wordsworth lived there for a time.

KEW, a village of Surrey, England, on the Thames, nine miles west of London, celebrated for its botanical gardens. They cover about 75 acres, and have numerous hothouses where plants from all parts of the world are kept. Adjoining the gardens is the Arboretum, covering 178 acres, with shady walks and avenues. Near Kew is the central meteorological observatory of Great Britain, called the Kew Observatory.

KEY WEST, an island off the coast of Florida, 60 miles southwest of Cape Sable. It is of coral formation, is about seven miles long and two or three wide, and is nowhere more than twelve feet above the sea. The city of Key West (pop. 20,000) has a fine harbor strongly fortified, being an important naval station of the United States. It was the chief station of our fleet in the war with Spain (1898). The population is made up largely of Cubans, chiefly engaged in making cigars, and of wreckers, who save the cargoes of wrecked vessels. Turtles, sponges, salt and early fruits and vegetables are sent from there. Key West gets its name from the Spanish "Cayo Hueso" (*ki'o wa'so*) meaning Bone Reef. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

KHARKOV or **KHARKOF** (*kar'kof*), Russia, a city in the Ukraine, which is the richest and most thickly settled part of Russia, on the Kharkova River, a branch of the Donetz; pop. 250,000. It has a university, but is chiefly noted for its fairs, the meeting place of traders from all parts of Russia. The great wool fair in the spring is especially famous. (See map of RUSSIA.)

KHARTUM (*kar-toom'*), a city of Africa, at the junction of the White and the Blue Nile, capital of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; pop. about 31,000. It was formerly a place of much commercial importance, but was captured by the Mahdi, Jan. 26, 1885, when General Gordon was killed, and partly destroyed. (See MAHDISTS.) The Mahdi deserted it and built Omdurman, on the opposite bank of the river. Khartum and Omdurman were captured by a British and Egyptian army under General Kitchener, in 1898. In recognition of the conquest of the Sudan and defeat of the Mahdi, Kitchener was raised to the peerage as Lord Kitchener

of Khartum, making the city famous. (See article **KITCHENER** in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

KHERSON (*ker-son'*), Ukraine, a city on the River Dnieper, 50 miles from the Black Sea; pop. 100,000. It was formerly a very important place, and a fortified naval port. (See map of **RUSSIA**.)

KHIVA (*kee'vah*), now the **Khorasman People's Soviet Republic**, a state in central Asia, bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the river Oxus, and on the south and west by the former Russian Transcaspian Province; area 24,000 square miles, about the same as New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts

province of Shantung, China, on Kiaochow Bay; area 200 square miles; pop. 192,000. (See map of **CHINA**.) It was occupied by Germany in 1897 and was leased to her for 99 years by China, in 1898. In 1914, the Japanese, assisted by some British troops, took Kiaochow after a siege. According to the treaty of Versailles, it was to be administered by Japan under a mandate, but the Chinese protested and it was finally returned to China in 1922. The chief city and port of Kiaochow is Tsingtao (pop. 50,000). (See also **SHANTUNG**.)

KIEL (*keel*), Germany, a seaport in Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on a bay of the Baltic Sea, 52 miles northeast of Hamburg;



AT THE END OF A JOURNEY THROUGH THE KHYBER PASS
Camels bringing goods from Afghanistan to India

all together; pop. about 646,000, less than a quarter of that of Massachusetts. It is a semi-independent province ruled by a native Khan, forming a part of Turkestan. The Russians controlled it before the World War, and it now has a Soviet government bound by a treaty to the Russian Soviets. Much of Khiva is desert, but there are fertile portions, where crops of grain and cotton are grown. Silk is also produced. The capital city, also called Khiva, has a population of about 5,000.

KHYBER (*ky'ber*) **PASS**, a mountain pass through the Himalayas, between India and Afghanistan, 10 miles west of Peshawar, in northwestern India. It is 33 miles long, and very narrow and difficult, so that it has been of great strategic importance. Alexander the Great led his army through it. In one of the Afghan Wars a British force retreating through the Khyber Pass was caught and cut to pieces. (See map of **INDIA**.)

KIAOCHOW or **KIAUCHAU** (*kee-ow-chow'*), a district on the east coast of the

pop. 205,000. It was a very old town, already established in the 11th century, but was not very important until the Hohenzollerns developed it into a great naval station, and built shipyards, wharves, iron foundries, and arsenals, as well as a naval academy, where officers were trained. They also fortified Kiel heavily and in 1895 opened a fortified canal, called the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, from Kiel to the North Sea. The German High Seas Fleet was there throughout the World War, for after the battle of Jutland, in which the ships barely escaped, they returned to Kiel and never ventured out again until they surrendered to England after the armistice. British airplanes made frequent attempts to bombard Kiel, and there was a heroic effort made by British submarines to enter the harbor and blow up the wharves and injure the Canal. After the War, the Peace Treaty provided that the fortifications of Kiel should be destroyed and that the canal should be made international property. (See map of **GERMANY**.)

KIEV or **KIEF** (*kee'yef*), Russia, the capital of the Ukraine, on the River Dnieper; pop. 650,000. It is one of the oldest and finest cities of Russia, and has many splendid buildings. The Cathedral of St. Sophia, built in the 11th century in imitation of St. Sophia at Constantinople, though much smaller, is a magnificent structure, and the Petcherskoi Monastery is one of the largest in Russia. It has a fine old University.

Kiev is said to have been founded in the 5th century. It was the center of the old Russian heathen worship, and when Russia became Christianized it was the capital for a long time. It is called the "Mother City of Russia."

Many massacres of Jews took place in Kiev, especially in 1905. During the Russian Revolution and the years following, it was many times captured by opposing forces. After the war it became the capital of a new Russian republic of Ukraine, but this lasted only a few years, and the Soviet government now controls the country and Kiev, though Ukraine is called an independent soviet republic. In 1920 the Poles, who claimed the Ukraine because it was part of their former kingdom, occupied Kiev, but their army was later defeated and driven back to Poland. (See map of RUSSIA.)

KILAUEA (*kee-low-ay'ah*), a volcanic crater on the slope of Mauna Loa, a volcano on the island of Hawaii. Mauna Loa is over 13,000 feet high, but Kilauea is only about 4,000 feet up. The crater is 8 miles in circumference. The United States government in 1916 set apart Mauna Loa and Kilauea as a National Park. (See HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.)

KIL-LARNEY, Lakes of, a chain of three lakes near the town of Killarney in southwest Ireland. They are noted for their beauty.

KIMBERLEY (*kim'ber-lee*), Union of South Africa, a city, 647 miles northeast of Cape Town, with which it is connected by railway; pop. with suburbs, 45,000. It is the center of the greatest diamond mines of the world, which were first worked in 1871. The town was named from the Earl of Kimberley. (See map of AFRICA.)

KING-GEORGE'S WAR, the third, and from a military point of view, the most important of the minor struggles between the English and French in America, which grew out of the series of wars between England and France in Europe (1689-1815). The first was known as King William's War (1689-1697), and the second as Queen Anne's War, each being named from the British ruler in whose reign it took place. King George's War was fought while George II was king,

from 1744 to 1748. In all three, the English were helped by the Iroquois Indians, and the French by the Algonquins, who had had French help against the Iroquois in 1609. There were many massacres of the British settlers. In one, during King William's War, the little village of Schenectady, New York, was entirely burned, and 60 people killed. At Haverhill, Mass. there were two massacres,



THE KILAUEA CRATER, HAWAII

and a famous one took place at Deerfield. The French built a fortress at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, to safeguard their claim to Canada. There were two miles of stone masonry, and 400 cannon, and stronger works than at any other post except Quebec. The chief military event of the three wars was the capture of this fort by New England militia under Colonel Pepperell, in King George's War. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, restored it to France, however, in exchange for some English posts taken by the French. A few years later, the French and Indian War broke out, as an echo in America of the Seven Years' War, in which the British took from France all of Canada. (See FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.)

KING PHILIP'S WAR, a war between the Indian tribes in New England and the early colonists, fought in 1675 and 1676. Philip was an Indian chief, the son of Massasoit, who had been the friend of the first settlers at Plymouth. But Philip became enraged at the treatment of the Indians by the colonists and very much alarmed for the Indian lands, and he decided to exterminate the English. Tribe after tribe joined him, and

the Indians made sudden attacks on a number of settlements, burning the houses and massacring the people. Over 1000 colonists were killed. But the war turned against the Indians, and in the summer of 1676 Philip had to hide. He was chased from one retreat to another, and was finally shot while he was skulking in a swamp near his home, at Mount Hope, Rhode Island.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, a mountain range on the borders of North Carolina and South Carolina. Near the south end of it, in South Carolina, was fought the battle of King's Mountain, in which the Americans defeated the British, Oct. 7, 1780.

KINGSTON, Canada, a city on the St. Lawrence River, where it flows out of Lake Ontario; pop. 25,000. It has a fine harbor, well defended by forts, and a large trade, both by steamboats and by railroads. Many ships are built there, and there are manufactures of machinery, steam engines, locomotives, and pianos.

Kingston is one of the oldest cities in Canada, Fort Cataraqui, afterward Fort Frontenac, having been built on its site by the French in 1672. The British captured the place in 1762.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, West Indies, the capital city of the island, on the south coast; pop. 60,000. It has a fine harbor, but the city is hot and unhealthy. Many of the richer people have country houses on the mountains above the city, where the air is cool and pleasant and the scenery beautiful. Kingston, which was founded in 1693, after the old capital, Port Royal, had been destroyed by an earthquake, was itself nearly destroyed Jan. 14, 1907, by an earthquake.

KINGSTON, New York, a city on the Hudson River, 90 miles north of New York City; pop. 26,688. It is built partly on a hill, and partly on the river bank at the mouth of the Rondout Creek, which forms its harbor. It was settled in 1658, and is thus one of the oldest towns of the state. The lower town is still known by its old name of Roundout. Near Kingston are great quarries of flagging stones, with which many of the sidewalks in New York City are paved. There are also quarries of limestone, from which cement is made, and the largest cement factory in the United States is at this place. During the Revolution the first state convention of New York met first at Fishkill and afterward in Kingston, and there the first constitution of the state was framed (Feb., 1777). Soon afterwards the village was captured by the English, who plundered it and burned every house but one (Oct. 17, 1777).

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, see **HULL**.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR, a war carried on by Great Britain and her colonies against France and her Indian allies, 1689-1697. (See **KING GEORGE'S WAR**.)

KIOTO or **KYOTO** (*kee-o'to*), Japan, a city on the island of Honshu, about 320 miles west by south of Tokio; pop. 550,000. It was the ancient capital of Japan until 1868, when the Mikado removed to Yedo, the name of which was changed to Tokio. The Imperial Palace is still standing at Kioto, which is also the seat of an Imperial University. Its chief industries include the manufacture of porcelain and cloisonné ware, and fine velvets, silks, brocades, etc. Kioto was founded A.D. 794. It is sometimes called **Miako** (metropolis) and **Saikio** (western capital). (See map of **JAPAN**.)

KIRGHIZ or **KHIRGIZ** (*keer-geez'*), a Russian dependency, called an autonomous or self-governing state, north of the Crimea, touching the north side of the Caspian Sea, and including the Ural River on the west; area 843,640, eighteen times as large as New York State; pop. 5,000,000. It used to be included in the Russian government of the Steppes and much of it is steppe, or flat treeless plain.

KIRK-KILISSEH (*kerk'kee-lee-say'*), a town of Rumelia about 35 miles east of Adrianople, famous for a great victory won by the Bulgarians over the Turks, in 1912, during the first Balkan War. It was a preliminary to the battle of Lule-Burgas. (See **LULE-BURGAS**.) The next year, when Bulgaria had gone to war with her former allies, Serbia and Greece, the Turks came back and retook Kirk-Killisseh. (See **BALKAN WARS**.)

KISHINEV (*kee-shee-nef'*), Rumanian Chisinau, a former Russian city, now in Rumania near the Ukrainian border; pop. 128,000. It has a large trade in tallow, hides, wool, and wheat, and great quantities of plums and prunes are sent from there. Many of the people are Jews, and several Jewish massacres have taken place in recent years. (See map of **RUMANIA**.)

KISSINGEN (*kis'sing-en*), Germany, a town and watering-place in Bavaria, on the Salle River; pop. 6,000. It is noted for its mineral springs, which are visited every year by thousands of people. The water is used for drinking and bathing, and a great deal of it is bottled and sent to the United States and other countries. Near Kissingen are large salt-works, for which the salt water is drawn from an artesian well 2000 feet deep.

KIUSHU, or **KYUSHU**, the southernmost island of Japan proper.

KLAUSENBURG or **CLAUSENBURG**, (*klaus'en-boork*), also called **Kolozsvár** and



TOY MAN IN THE STREETS OF KIOTO, JAPAN

Cluj, a city in Rumania, formerly belonging to Hungary; pop. 61,000. Klausenburg is an important industrial city, and it contains a university, a Roman Catholic Cathedral, a fine museum, and a library. (See map of RUMANIA.)

KLONDIKE, a district near the headwaters of the Yukon River, in Yukon Territory in the northwest part of Canada, famous for the production of gold; chief town, Dawson. (See DAWSON.) The Klondike region was the scene of a great gold rush in 1897. The rich surface deposits have been exhausted, and such gold as is now obtained comes from the underground deposits. As it requires much more labor and expense to work these, the output has decreased and the population of the region has

declined. The district gets its name from the Klondike River, a tributary of the Yukon. (See map of ALASKA.)

KNOW-NOTHING PARTY, a political party which became prominent in 1852. Its members called it the American Party, but it was better known by the name of Know-Nothing. Its chief purpose was to limit the political influence of foreign immigrants, which resulted largely from a fear of Roman Catholic domination. The party was a secret society and it proposed excluding from office all but native-born citizens. Its members were pledged to obedience and were instructed, when questioned in regard to party secrets, to reply "I know nothing." The movement had considerable strength in the eastern and southern states and elected sev-

eral congressmen. Its power, however, was only temporary.

KNOXVILLE (*nox'vil*), Tennessee, a city on the Holston River, an upper branch of the Tennessee River; pop. 77,800. It has important manufactures, and a larger trade than any other city of eastern Tennessee. It is the seat of the University of Tennessee and the State Agricultural College. Knoxville was settled in 1789, and was named after General Henry Knox. From 1794 to 1817 it was the capital of Tennessee. During the Civil War the city was at first held by the Confederates, but was taken by the Unionists. In 1863 General Burnside and the Union soldiers were unsuccessfully besieged there by General Longstreet.

KOBE (*ko'bek*), Japan a city and seaport on the island of Honshu, on Osaka Bay, about 20 miles from Osaka; pop. 610,000. It has a fine harbor and large trade, with connection by steamship with most foreign countries, and by rail with all parts of Honshu. Kobe was united with Hiogo in 1892 and is now one of the two chief ports of Japan for foreign trade, Yokohama being the other. (See map of JAPAN.)

KO'BLENTZ, see COBLENTZ.

KODIAK, see KADIAC.

KO'KO NOR or **KU'KU NOR**, a salt lake in central Asia, in northeastern Tibet, north of the mountains of the same name, called by the Chinese Tsing-hai (Blue Sea) on account of the color of its waters. *Nor* means "lake." It is about 10,000 feet above the sea, is sixty-five miles long and forty broad, and contains several islands. (See map of CHINA.)

KOLHAPUR (*ko-lah-poor'*), India, capital city of the native state of Kolhapur, in the Presidency of Bombay; pop. 55,000. It is situated on the Panchganga River, which is crossed by a bridge, and has many interesting ancient structures, such as palaces, temples, and rock-hewn caves, some dating from the third century.

KOLOZSVAR, see KLAUSENBURG.

KONGO, see CONGO.

KONIA (*ko'nee-a*), Turkey, capital of the vilayet of Konia; pop. about 44,000. It is a place of considerable trade, with railway connection with Smyrna and Constantinople, and with manufactures of carpets, rugs, and leather goods. Konia, the ancient Iconium, was a flourishing city in the time of the Apostle Paul, who visited it. In the Middle Ages it was one of the greatest cities of Asia Minor, and important in the history of the Crusades.

KONIGGRATZ (*keh'nig-gretz*), a town in Czecho-Slovakia 62 miles east of Prague.

The battle of Sadowa or Königgrätz was fought near by. (See SADOWA.)

KONIGSBERG (*keh'nigs-bayrg*), Germany, a city in Prussia, on the River Pregel, about 20 miles from the Baltic Sea; pop. 250,000. It is the capital of a governmental district called Königsberg, and also of East Prussia. The city is built partly on the river banks, and partly on an island, and is defended by walls and forts which make it one of the strongest cities in Germany. It is important for its trade and its manufactures of soap, leather, starch and cloths. The Königsberg University has about 2000 students, and contains a very fine library and collections. One of its most celebrated teachers was Kant, who is buried in the porch of the cathedral. (See map of GERMANY.)

KONIGSTEIN (*keh'nig-styn*), Germany, a town in Saxony, on the River Elbe, 15 miles southeast of Dresden; pop. about 4,300. It is noted for its fortress, built opposite the town, on a high rocky hill which can be ascended only by one narrow passage. Rooms cut in the solid rock are used for storehouses, and water is drawn from a well 600 feet deep. In time of war the crown jewels and treasury of the former kingdom of Saxony were brought to this fortress for safe keeping. The name Königstein means the "Rock of Kings."

KONSTANZ, see CONSTANCE.

KOREA (*ko-ree'ah*), or **CHO'SEN**, a country of Asia, west of Japan and belonging to it; area 85,000 square miles, or nearly as large as Oregon; pop. 17,000,000. It forms a peninsula joined to China, and up to 1894 was claimed by the Chinese, to whom the king of Korea paid tribute. Its history goes back to the twelfth century B. C. It has rich forests and fertile plains, and also great mineral deposits, most of which are not yet worked. But much gold and good hard coal are mined. The mulberry grows well and many silkworms are raised. The Chinese were doing nothing to advance the industries and education of the Korean people, who were very backward, and Japan claimed the right to develop the country. This was the chief cause of the war between China and Japan in 1894-5, in which Japan utterly defeated China. The treaty of Shimonoseki, which ended this war, recognized the "complete independence" of Korea, and Japan began to establish herself there as fast as she could. At the same time Russia, who controlled Vladivostok north of it and Port Arthur south of it, began to grow very powerful there, arousing the jealousy of Japan. This rivalry caused the Russo-Japanese

war of 1904-5, in which Japan again was completely victorious, and Russia recognized Japan's rights in Korea. In 1910 the Japanese annexed it outright. They have introduced many reforms and greatly improved the condition of the people.

The Koreans are much like the Japanese, but in their manners are like the Chinese. They dress in white cotton clothes, and arrange their hair in a knot under a cotton covering, over which they wear a broad-brimmed hat of open horse-hair work. They used to be Buddhists, or Confucians, but are becoming Christianized. They are very patriotic and when Japan tried to disarm them, they fought desperately for two years before they yielded. With the railroads, good roads and schools which the Japanese have built, the Koreans are making rapid progress. (See map of JAPAN.)

KOSCIUSZKO (*kos-see-us'ko*), Mount, the highest mountain in Australia. It is in the Australian Alps, in the south part of New South Wales, about ten miles from the boundary of Victoria. Its height is 7336 feet.

KOV'NO, Lithuania, a city and fortress on the Niemen where the Vilia joins it; pop. 80,000. Napoleon led his army across the Niemen at this point in 1812. During the World War the Germans overran and conquered Lithuania and occupied Kovno until the end of the War. (See map with article LATVIA.)

KRAKATOA (*krak-at-o'ah*), a small island, with a volcano on it, situated between Sumatra and Java, in the Strait of Sunda. In 1883 a great eruption took place there, one of the greatest since Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, over seventeen centuries before. A cloud of darkness hung over the whole region for days, and so much volcanic dust was scattered in the explosion that over a large part of the world the sun was red and strange clouds filled the sky. A tidal wave followed the eruption in which over 30,000 people were killed.

KREFELD, see CREFELD.

KREM'LIN, the citadel, or fortified center of the city of Moscow, Russia. Until the Bolshevik revolution, the Kremlin was full of rich treasure belonging to the Czars, and to the three great cathedrals enclosed in it. The walls are about a mile and a half in circuit, with battlements and fortified towers. Within the walls were the palace of the Czars, containing several beautiful halls; and the imperial Treasury, where the jewels and plate of the Empire were stored, as well as the thrones of the last Byzantine Emperor and of the old Persian shahs, and the coronation robes; a monastery;

a convent; three cathedrals; the arsenal; and the famous Great Bell. The inclosure and its buildings are used by the Russian Soviet government for important conventions, state business, and offices of the government chiefs. (See picture on page 469.)

KRONSTADT or **CRONSTADT** (*krohn'shtat*), Rumania, the chief city of the province of Transylvania, which belonged to Hungary until after the World War; pop. 40,000. It is a manufacturing and commercial center, and has some fine buildings, including a great Protestant church.

KRONSTADT or **CRONSTADT**, Russia, the port of Petrograd and the chief seaport and naval station of Russia, a fortified city on an island in the Gulf of Finland; pop. about 68,000. The harbor is blocked with ice every winter from November to April. Peter the Great founded Kronstadt in 1710 to be the commercial outlet for Petrograd. It was one of the chief naval stations of Russia during the World War and is now the naval base of the Soviet government.

KU KLUX KLAN, a secret organization formed in the southern states after the Civil War, probably about 1867. Its members adopted a special costume consisting of a white robe and hood, and rode out at night to do unexpected and mysterious things. Their object is said to have been to keep down the newly freed colored people by terrorizing them, and especially to prevent them from voting and using their new privileges. The movement spread throughout the South and the Ku Klux Klan became very powerful, but it created so much disturbance that in 1871 it was suppressed by the government. After the World War an organization was formed along similar lines and called by the same name. This time it was explicitly designed to keep the control of the country in the hands of white Protestant people. The movement started in Atlanta, Georgia, but the Klan gained members in many states both north and south.

KULTURKAMPF (*kool-toor'kampf*), or "war in defense of civilization," the name given in Germany to a long struggle between the government and the Roman Catholic Church, while Bismarck was Chancellor. After the Kingdom of Italy was formed in 1870, a Catholic party in Germany began to work for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power, and Prince Bismarck immediately opposed religious matters being brought into politics. A quarrel then arose among Catholics themselves, and one party called on the government to dismiss from positions as teachers in the schools and universities the Catholics of the other party. The government

stepped in, passed many laws against all Catholics, making priests study at government universities, controlling their appointments, and expelling the Jesuits. The Pope refused to recognize the laws, and many teachers in Germany were imprisoned or fined for disobeying them. The Catholic party increased in size, and Bismarck finally had the laws repealed and made friends with the Catholics against the Socialists.

KURDISTAN (*koor-dis-tahn'*), a region of western Asia, lying partly in Persia and partly in Turkey; area about 74,000 square miles, larger than Oklahoma. There are probably between two and three million inhabitants. The people, who are called Kurds, the ancient Carduchi, are mostly Mohammedans. They are short and very dark and fierce-looking and are savage enemies of the Armenians. They are fine horsemen, skilled in the use of arms, and are very brave. They are noted for their robberies. The chiefs have forts among the mountains, to which they go with their tribes in time of war. Most of them are almost independent of Turkey and Persia. Kurdistan means the country of the Kurds.

KURILE (*koo'ril*) **ISLANDS**, or **KURILES**, a chain of twenty-six islands of eastern Asia extending from Yezo in Japan to Kam-

chatka. They are mountainous, and have several burning volcanoes. They are inhabited by only a few people, called Ainos, a dark race, so hairy that the Japanese say they are descended from bears.

The islands were discovered by the Dutch explorer De Vrees in 1634. They belonged to Russia until 1875 when they passed by treaty to Japan. (See map of JAPAN.)

KUT-EL-AMARA (*kut-el-ah-mah'rah*), a town in Mesopotamia (Iraq) on the Tigris River, about 100 miles southeast of Bagdad. It was a strategic point in the World War. (See CTESIPHON.)

KWANTUNG (*kwan-toong'*), China, the southern part of the Liaotung peninsula, the southernmost part of Manchuria; capital, Dairen (see LIAOTUNG). Dairen is the chief seaport of Manchuria and the southern terminus of the railroad which runs to Mukden, joining the Peking and Korean lines, and to Changchun, joining the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Thus Dairen, and consequently Kwantung, are very important. They are governed by Japan, like the rest of the Liaotung Peninsula, but Kwantung has a civil government instead of martial law, and Dairen is a free port. Kwantung is also the name of a province in southeastern China.

KYO'TO, see KIORO.

L

LAALAND or **LOLLAND** (*law'land*), an island of Denmark, south of Zealand and between the islands of Falster and Langeland; area, 445 square miles. (See **DENMARK**.)

LA BASSEE (*lah bass-ay'*), France, a town near the Belgian border, a few miles southwest of Lille, which became famous during the World War because of the hard fighting which took place in and about it. The German lines ran through La Bassée in October, 1914. It was involved in the battle of Artois, in the summer of 1915, and in the campaigns of 1918.

LABRA-DOR, a region of eastern North America on the Atlantic Ocean, adjoining Canada; area 120,000 square miles; pop. about 4,000 (only one person to every 30 square miles). Politically it is a part of Newfoundland. Most of it is a tableland so cold and sterile that hardly any trees or plants grow on it. In winter the sea is commonly frozen from December to June, and it is almost impossible to travel on the land. Most of the people are engaged in fishing for codfish, herrings, and salmon, which abound along the coast. In the summer hundreds of fishermen go there from Newfoundland and New England. Many seals are killed, and in the interior hunters find great numbers of reindeer, bears, wolves, and other wild animals. The name Labrador is also applied to the whole peninsula between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. All except the coast region, however, is now part of the Canadian province of Quebec. (See map of **CANADA**.)

Labrador was discovered by the Norsemen, and again by John Cabot in 1497. The Portuguese named it "Terra de Lavradores," which means "land of laborers, or slaves," and this has become changed to its present name.

LABUAN (*lah-boo-ahn'*) an island in the East Indies belonging to Great Britain, in a bay on the northwest coast of Borneo; area, 31 square miles; pop. 7,000; capital, Victoria. The island was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1844, was ruled by the British North Borneo Company in 1889-1905, and in 1906 was made part of the Straits Settlements. It has extensive and valuable coal beds.

LACCADIVE (*lak-ah-div'*) **ISLANDS**, a group of coral islands in the Arabian Sea, off the west coast of the Presidency of Madras, India; area, 800 square miles; pop. 10,000.

They are low and flat and mostly barren, and but few are inhabited. The principal product is coir, or the outer husk of coconut shells, used to make cordage and matting.

LACEDÆMON (*las-ee-dee'mon*), see **SPARTA**.

LACONIA (*lah-ko'nee-ah*), in ancient geography, a division of Greece, in which was the city of Sparta. It was in the southern part of the Peloponnesus, a peninsula of southern Greece, now called the Morea. A district of modern Greece which corresponds roughly to ancient Laconia still keeps the name. (See map of **GREECE**, **ANCIENT**.)

LADAKH (*lah-dak'*), a district in Kashmir, British India, in the upper valley of the Indus; area, 30,000 miles; pop. about 91,000. capital, Leh. It lies among the Himalaya Mountains and is the most elevated inhabited country in the world. The climate is cold, but dry, and good crops of wheat and barley are raised.

LADOGA (*la'do-gah*), a lake in Russia, the largest in Europe, lying between northwestern Russia and Finland; area, 7000 square miles. From its south end, forty miles east of Petrograd, its waters flow through the River Neva into the Gulf of Finland. It is fed chiefly by the River Svir, the outlet of Lake Onega, and by the Volkov from Lake Ilmen. Lake Ladoga has a large commerce, being connected by water with the White Sea on the north and with the Caspian on the south. (See map of **RUSSIA**.)

LADRONE (*la-dro'n*) **ISLANDS**, see **MARIANNE ISLANDS**.

LADYSMITH (*lay-dee-smith*), Union of South Africa, a town in northwestern Natal. It was made famous during the Boer War by a long siege of the English garrison. (See **BOER WAR**.)

LAHORE (*la-haur'*), India, the capital city of the Punjab, on the Ravee River; pop. 230,000. In the 12th century it was the capital of a great empire, and many ruins around it show its ancient grandeur. Near the city are magnificent tombs of the old emperors. It was for centuries noted for its carpets. (See map of **INDIA**.)

LAKE DISTRICT, a district in Westmorland and Cumberland, England, where there are many small lakes surrounded by mountains. Tourists go to see the beautiful scenery, and to visit the former homes of the

great English poets Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, who are sometimes called the Lake Poets.

LANCAS-TER, England, a city and seaport, capital of Lancashire, near the mouth of the river Lune; pop. 43,000. It is a commercial town with important industries, including iron foundries, potteries, and cotton mills. Its ancient castle, of Saxon origin, on the site of a Roman camp, is used as a prison. The Lancaster canal is carried across the river there on a fine aqueduct. (See map of ENGLAND.)

LANCASTER, Duchy of, a possession of the British royal family, the sovereign holding it as Duke of Lancaster, not as king of England. It was given by Edward III to his son, John of Gaunt, who was created Duke of Lancaster in 1362, to be held by his heirs forever. In 1399 his son succeeded to the throne of England as Henry IV and the Duchy has been held since by his successors. Until 1873 it had a separate court system. (See also LANCASTER, HOUSE OF, in Champlin's Cyclopaedia of Persons.)

LANDES (*lahnd*), France, an extensive plain in southwestern France, in the department of Landes, lying along the Bay of Biscay. It is largely composed of sands and marshes, and a considerable part is covered by pine forests. The inhabitants are engaged chiefly in forestry and cattle-raising. They are very expert in the use of stilts and travel on them through the marshes. Much of the region has been reclaimed.

LAND'S END, the southwestern end of England, in Cornwall, opposite the Scilly Islands, which also belong to Cornwall. It is a granite promontory running between 60 and 100 feet high. In ancient fable, it was guarded by a giant named Beelerus.

LANGRES (*lahngr*), France, a town on the Meuse, in the department of Haute-Marne; pop. 10,000. It is an interesting old place, built on a high table-land called the Plateau of Langres, over 1400 feet above sea-level. It is a strong fortress, and has a fine early cathedral, whose pilasters and capitals are decorated in imitation of Roman architecture. Students of Gothic architecture go to Langres to see the flying buttresses of the cathedral, because they are of the earliest type known. During the World War Langres was the seat of the American Army Staff College.

LANGUEDOC (*lahng-eh-dock'*), a former government of southern France, whose capital was Toulouse. The language of southern France, which we call now the Provençal in which the troubadours sang, was originally called the *langue d'oc*, or the lan-

guage of *oc*, because the people said "*oc*" for "*yes*" (whereas that of the north was called the *langue d'oïl*, because the people said "*oïl*" (*o-eel'*) for "*yes*"). So the district was named Languedoc from the language spoken in it. The most important town, next to Toulouse, was Narbonne. (See NARBONNE and TOULOUSE.) Languedoc became a part of France in the thirteenth century.

LAN'SING, Michigan, the capital of the state, on the Grand River; pop. 57,000. Besides the State House, it contains the Michigan Agricultural College and a number of other public institutions. Lansing became the state capital in 1847, and was made a city in 1859.

LAON (*law'nh*), France, a town 74 miles northeast of Paris, pop. 15,000. It is built on a steep hill, and is defended by a citadel and by ancient walls. It contains a splendid Gothic cathedral, one of the most beautiful medieval monuments in existence, and a museum of Roman and Celtic antiquities.

Laon was the residence of some of the early French kings. Anselm and Abelard were teachers in its school. It has been besieged many times. In the war of 1870, between France and Germany, the Germans took it (Sept. 9, 1870). In the World War, Laon was in the zone conquered and occupied by the Germans during August, 1914, and was not recovered by the French until October, 1918. It was a tremendous stronghold and was an important base behind the German lines all through the War. It was sacked and many of its citizens, including the mayor, were sent to Germany as hostages during the occupation.

LA PAZ (*lah paz'*), Bolivia, South America, the largest city, and seat of government; pop. about 107,000. It is remarkable for its beautiful situation, in a valley of the Andes, over 12,000 feet above the sea. It is a commercial city of some importance. The highest railroad tunnel in the world runs through the mountains from La Paz to Areca in Chile. It is five miles long. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

LAP'LAND, the northernmost part of the continent of Europe, between the Arctic Ocean, the White Sea, and the Gulf of Bothnia, and covering parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia; pop. 160,000. It is a cold, dreary region, covered in some places with forests of spruce and fir, while other parts are too sterile for any plants except moss. Most of the people are Finns, but there are about 30,000 Lapps from whom the country took its name. The Lapps are small, with yellow skins and brown hair.

They dress in furs, live in huts or tents, and subsist by fishing, or by keeping herds of reindeer. When a man wishes to marry, he buys a wife, paying from twenty to one hundred reindeer for her. Of recent years, the Lapps have begun to settle among the Swedes and Norwegians, and assume their customs. They are now Christians, belonging to the Lutheran or the Greek Church. (For map see NORWAY.)

fied towers, and a *hôtel de ville* show its ancient importance. The Huguenots, or French Protestants, made it their headquarters during the religious wars. Richelieu besieged it in 1627 and finally took it after a heroic defense, in spite of an English expedition under the Duke of Buckingham, who attempted to save it.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, the capital of the island of Gran Canaria; pop.



A LAPP FAMILY AND THEIR HOME

LA PLATA (*lah plah'tah*), Argentine Republic, South America, a city on the Rio de la Plata, capital of the province of Buenos Ayres; pop. 104,000. It is the chief port of the republic and has a cathedral, astronomical observatory, and other public buildings. It was founded in 1882, and has grown with astonishing speed. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

LA PLATA, Rio de, see PLATA.

LA ROCHELLE (*lah ro-shell'*), France, a seaport on an arm of the Bay of Biscay, once a strong fortress; pop. 27,000. It has a fine harbor, and carries on much trade in wines, brandy, timber, salt and grain. The cathedral, some of the medieval forti-

63,000. It is the largest city in the Canary Islands, and has a fine harbor, and a large commerce. It is also an important coaling station for steamers, and immense quantities of coal are stored there. Its chief industry is shipbuilding. Las Palmas was founded in 1478.

LASSA, see LHASA.

LATER-AN, The, an old palace in Rome, named originally from the ancient family Lateranus which had an older palace on the site of the present one. The Emperor Nero killed the last owner of the palace, and took it for himself. The Emperor Constantine built a church beside it and gave both buildings to the Bishop of

Rome. The Popes lived in it for ten centuries and gradually enlarged it, until it covered four times the area which it now occupies. In the fourteenth century a great part of it was burned and later one of the popes pulled down the rest, and built the present palace. It is now a museum of antiquities, both pagan and Christian.



LATVIA AND THE OTHER BALTIC STATES

LATERAN, St. John, a church built originally in the ancient Lateran palace; the cathedral church of Rome, and the church of the highest rank in the Roman Catholic world. Five great church councils have met in it at various times, to consider questions of church government and doctrine, and are hence called the Lateran Councils.

LATIN A-MER-I-CA, a general name for the countries and islands of the American continent where the Spanish, Portuguese, or French races are predominant. These include most of South America and the West

Indies, as well as Central America and Mexico.

LATIN LEAGUE (*leeg*), in very ancient times a confederation of thirty cities in the province of Latium, Italy, near Rome. Alba Longa was the chief city. In 338 B. C. after a war of two years, Rome took all the Latin cities under her dominion. This was the first great step in the growth of the Roman power, and the policy by which she incorporated these cities was followed all through the years of her conquest of Italy.

LATIUM (*lay'shum*), the ancient country in central Italy along the Mediterranean, occupied by the Latins.

LATVIA (*lat'-vee-a*), a new republic, formed after the World War from the former Russian province of Courland, or Kurland, with parts of the former provinces of Livonia and Vitebsk; area about 25,000 square miles, or nearly the same as that of West Virginia; pop. about 1,813,000; capital Riga. Latvia lies between Esthonia on the north, Lithuania and Poland on the south, Russia on the east, and the Baltic Sea on the west. It is chiefly an agricultural country and about half the people are farmers. A great deal of flax is raised, and much flax fiber and seed are exported. There are fine forests, and manufactures of paper, matches, and wood work are steadily growing. Latvia is the natural route for trade between Russia and the western nations, and has excellent ports. Riga and Libau are the chief cities.

Latvia is the country of the Letts, a branch of the Lithuanian race who call themselves Latvis. About three quarters of them are Protestants. The number of illiterates, people who cannot read or write, in Latvia is remarkably small, and the schools and training schools are excellent.

LAUSANNE (*lo-zahn'*), Switzerland, a city near the north shore of Lake Geneva; pop. 74,000. It is noted for its beautiful cathedral and other fine old buildings, and for its schools. In one of the streets is the house where Gibbon wrote his history of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Not far from Lausanne is the old castle of Chillon, built on a rock in the lake, and joined to the mainland by a wooden bridge. For a long time this castle was used as a prison by the dukes of Savoy. Bonnivard, a brave priest of Geneva, had offended one of these dukes. One day while he was travelling near Lausanne he was stopped by a band of highwaymen, who robbed him and carried him to the castle (1530). When the

Duke of Savoy came to Chillon, he commanded that Bonnivard should be put into a dungeon beneath the castle. He was chained to a pillar and kept for four years, but was finally freed. The dungeon and the stone pillar to which he was chained are still shown. Lord Byron visited the castle, and was so interested that when he returned to Lausanne he wrote "The Prisoner of Chillon," one of his most famous poems. In November, 1922, a peace conference took place at Lausanne of the representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, and Greece, and Turkish delegates from the Nationalist government of Angora, in an effort to settle questions growing out of the Turkish conquests in their war with Greece. The questions of the control of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, internationalized after the World War, and the disposition of the Greeks in Turkish territory and Turks in Greek Asia Minor, caused bitter discussion, and were not settled until the summer of 1923.

LEAGUE (*leeg*), *Holy*, or *Catholic*, a league of the Roman Catholics of France, formed in 1576, during the religious wars, to prevent the accession to the throne of Henry of Navarre, the rightful heir, who was a Huguenot, or Protestant. The Guise family were its leaders, and the Cardinal Charles of Bourbon was proclaimed king as Charles X after the death of Henry III. There was civil war between the followers of Henry of Navarre and the army of the League, from 1584 to 1598, a war which exhausted France and killed many of her best men. In 1590 Henry of Navarre won the battle of Ivry, of which a famous story is told. Henry led his army in person, and told his knights to follow his white plume for guidance in the field. They did so, and his gallantry and skill inspired them to do great deeds upon the field of battle. After Ivry, Henry was crowned as Henry IV, and by becoming a Roman Catholic, he won the support of many of the Catholics who had opposed him. But the League, with help from Spain, which was the leading Catholic country of Europe, continued to fight against him until the peace of Vervins, 1598. One of its members finally assassinated Henry in 1610.

LEAGUE OF CAMBRAI, an alliance of the Emperor Maximilian, Louis XII of France, Pope Julius II, and Ferdinand V of Spain, to dismember and divide the provinces of Venice. They signed their agreement at Cambrai in 1508. They could not get along together, however, and their quarrels saved Venice. (See **CAMBRAI**.)

LEAGUE OF LOMBARDY, a league of the cities of northern Italy, or Lombardy, in 1167, to gain their independence from the Empire. In 1176 the League defeated Frederick Barbarossa at Legnano, and by the Peace of Constance, the Italian cities secured their liberties. In 1226 the League was renewed against the Emperor Frederick II, whom it also defeated. (See **LOMBARDY**.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, an association of the nations of the world, organized by the Treaty of Versailles, through the influence largely of Woodrow Wilson, under a covenant written by General Smuts and others, and approved by President Wilson and other delegates at the Peace Conference. According to the terms of the covenant, the League was to consist at the outset of two classes of states; first, the original signers of the treaty on the side of the Entente, 32 in all; and second, 13 others, who might be invited to become members. The Central European countries, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey were not invited, nor was Russia, nor any of the new states which claimed independence from Russia. Mexico was also ignored. Provision, however, was made for the admission of these and of other states as new members by a two-thirds vote of the Assembly, and for the withdrawal from the League of any member after having given a two years' notice, "providing that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal." The covenant, or constitution of the League, created an Assembly and a Council, the latter being the more important. It provided that every member of the League should be represented in the Assembly, and might have at least three representatives, but that each state should have only one vote. Each of the dominions of the British Empire was given a vote so that as a whole, the British Empire had six votes. The Council was formed as a smaller body. Of its nine members, five belonged to the British Empire. The other four nations to sit in the Council were the United States, France, Italy and Japan. In addition to these there were eventually to be four others, to be selected by the Assembly from time to time at its discretion. Each state represented on the Council was to have one vote and might not have more than one individual representing it there. The decisions of the Council must be unanimous. The seat of the League was established at Geneva and here the regular meetings of the League as a whole were to be held. The Council could hold meetings at other places and more frequently.

With one exception, all the nations designated or invited had joined the League by the end of 1922. The United States, because of the refusal of the Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, containing the Covenant of the League of Nations, remained outside. As early as 1920, the Council of the League began to hold frequent meetings, and general sessions of the Assembly of the League were held at Geneva. At these meetings many important questions were discussed and some were decided. The boundaries of Silesia and of Armenia, and of other parts of the world in regard to which disputes had arisen, were fixed by the League.

LEANING TOWER, see **PISA**.

LEAVENWORTH (*lev'en-worth*), Kansas, a city in the northeast, on the Missouri River; pop. 17,000. Several railroads meet there, and a large trade is carried on by them and by the river boats. Two miles up the river is Fort Leavenworth, the headquarters for the United States army on the Missouri, with large barracks, storehouses, a hospital, and a parade ground. Army convicts from many sections of the country are sent to serve sentences at Fort Leavenworth. Here also is the seat of the U. S. Army Staff College and other government military schools of the first importance.

LEBANON (*leb'ah-non*), the western of two mountain chains in Syria, the eastern one being called Anti-Libanus or Anti-Lebanon. The Lebanon range is the higher, averaging about 7000 feet, one peak being 10,060 feet high. Two of the peaks are snow covered most of the year. The mountains consist largely of limestone through which the streams have cut many deep gorges, and a few great chasms, but in many places there are olive, date or fig orchards, with little villages or monasteries near by. The famous cedars of Lebanon are now reduced to a few groves. The valleys are filled with a numerous population, whose chief business is the raising of silkworms, and great quantities of raw silk are sent from there chiefly to Italy and France.

A body of Christians who speak Arabic, and have peculiar religious customs, live on Mount Lebanon. They are called Maronites.

LEEDS, England, a city of Yorkshire on the River Aire; pop. 458,000. It is famous for its manufactures of woolen cloth and leather, in which it surpasses all other cities of England. There are also large manufactories of linen. Leeds has a large trade both by railroad and by the River Aire, which can be navigated to this point. Near it are many large mines. The city is noted

for its great musical festivals, held every three years, which are attended by thousands of people from all parts of England. It is the seat of Yorkshire College. (See map of ENGLAND.)

LEEWARD (*lee'werd*) **ISLANDS**, a colony of Great Britain in the West Indies, east of Porto Rico, comprising Antigua, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, etc.; area, 715 square miles; pop. 128,000. Each island has its own legislative assembly. The chief products are sugar, molasses, and cocoa, a good deal of which is sold in the United States. The name is sometimes given unofficially to several other West Indian groups, one of them being Porto Rico and the islands west of it, and another the islands north of Venezuela, west of Trinidad and Tobago. (See map of WEST INDIES.)

LEG'HORN or **LIVORNO** (*lee-vor'no*), Italy, a city on the west coast, pop. 110,000. Next to Genoa, it is the most important seaport in Italy. The harbor is always crowded with ships, most of which trade in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. From this place we get Leghorn straw hats. In the summer Leghorn is visited by many fashionable people, who go there to bathe and to enjoy the sea breezes. (See map of ITALY.)

LEGNANO (*len-yah'no*), Italy, a town on the Olona river 18 miles northwest of Milan, where a great battle was fought in 1176 between the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and the cities of the Lombard League. The Italians were victorious. (See LEAGUE OF LOMBARDY.)

LE HAVRE, see **HAVRE**.

LEICESTER (*les'ter*), England, a city on the River Soar, 87 miles north northwest of London; pop. 250,000. It is the center of a great farming and wool-raising district, more stockings being made there than in any other city of England, except Nottingham. Fairs for the sale of cattle, horses, and sheep are held there twelve times every year. Leicester probably gets its name from Leire, the old name of the River Soar, and the Latin *castrum* (camp or fort); it means therefore the "fort on the Leire." It was an important place both in Roman and Saxon times. There are ruins of a castle and several old churches, dating from very ancient times.

LEIDEN, see **LEYDEN**.

LEINSTER (*len'ster* or *lin'ster*), one of the four provinces of Ireland, south of Ulster and east of Connaught. Dublin is in Leinster, also Kilkenny and Meath. Only about 15 per cent of the people are Protestants.

LEIPSIC or **LEIPZIG** (*lyp'sik* or *lyp'tsik*), Germany, a city in Saxony, 92 miles

south-southwest of Berlin; pop. 630,000. It is one of the most important trading cities of Germany, the center of the German book trade and the seat of one of the greatest universities in the world. It has also a splendid opera-house and conservatory of music, and is famous for its concerts.

More than eight hundred years ago tradespeople who came to Leipsic at Easter and Michaelmas used to offer goods for sale in the marketplace after attending mass (German, *masse*) in the churches, and from this the fairs came to be called *messen* (masses). The Leipsic *messen* or fairs were held before the war three times a year, and people went to them from all parts of Europe to buy goods. The principal things sold were cloths, leather, furs, wool, porcelain, earthenware, and glass. (See map of GERMANY.)

Leipsic, which the Germans spell Leipzig, means the "place of the linden trees." The town was first built about A.D. 1000. Many battles have been fought in the plain around it, including the famous battle of Breitenfeld, or Leipsic, during the Thirty Years' War. Gustavus Adolphus, at the head of an army of Swedes and German Protestants, attacked Count Tilly there in 1631, and Tilly, who had won thirty-six battles, was decisively defeated. The most famous of the battles around Leipsic was that between Napoleon, with 160,000 men, and 300,000 Russians, Prussians, Austrians, and Swedes (Oct. 16-19, 1813). The French were at first successful, but finally had to retreat toward the Rhine. More than 100,000 men were killed and wounded in this battle. It practically freed Germany.

LEITH (*leeth*), Scotland, a city on the Water of Leith, where it joins the Firth of Forth, only two miles from Edinburgh, of which it is the seaport; pop. 84,000. It has an excellent harbor, which is always full of ships and important ship-building docks. Edinburgh and Leith form really one city, the ground between them being filled with houses. Leith gets its name from its river. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

LE MANS (*leh mahn'*), France, the former capital of the government of Le Maine, a city in the department of Sarthe on the Sarthe River; pop. 72,000. It is a very interesting old place, with a cathedral which was built largely in the 12th century, and contains some of the most beautiful stained glass in the world. King Henry II of England was born in Le Mans, and the English besieged it many times in their wars to enforce their claims on French territory. Queen Berengaria, wife of Richard, Cœur de Lion, is buried in the cathedral.

Le Mans is now a commercial city, with a

trade in poultry, and manufactures of linen and sail-cloth. The university is one of the best in France. Outside the city there is a famous flying-field where Wilbur Wright gave exhibitions in the early days of aeroplane flying. A statue to Wright has been set up there. During and after the World War there were a number of American camps near the city.

LEMBERG (*lem'bergh*), or **LWOW** (*lvoo*), Poland, the capital city of Galicia, on the river Peltew; pop. 206,000. It has a large university, and cathedrals of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Armenian churches, and until the World War it had an important trade. It was founded in the 13th century and was one of the chief cities of Poland until Austria took it in 1772. During the World War it was besieged and captured by the Russians in 1914, then retaken in 1915 by the Germans, and it suffered greatly from bombardments. It became a Polish city in 1918 when Poland was made a separate republic. (See map of POLAND.)

LEMNOS, a Greek island in the north-eastern part of the Ægean, 40 miles south-west of the Dardanelles Strait; area 195 square miles; pop. about 27,000; capital Kastro. The earth of Lemnos used to be sold as medicine, as it had astringent qualities and was supposed to be curative. Turkey owned the island from 1657 until after the World War, but the population has been Greek from very ancient times. (See map of GREECE.)

LENA (*lee'nah*), a river of Siberia, rising near Lake Baikal, and flowing into the Arctic Ocean; length, 2500 miles, or somewhat longer than the St. Lawrence. It is five or six miles wide 800 miles above its mouth.

LEN'IN-GRAD, the name given by the Soviet government to Petrograd, Russia, in 1924, in honor of Nikolai Lenin. See PETROGRAD.

LENS (*lah'n*), France, a town in the département of Pas-de-Calais near the Belgian border; pop. 32,000. It is the center of important coal-fields and was seized and occupied by the Germans all through the World War. Heavy fighting took place in its neighborhood. When forced to evacuate the region, the Germans attempted to destroy the coal mines, but succeeded only partially.

LEON (*lay-on'*), an old kingdom in north-western Spain, united with the kingdom of Asturias at the beginning of the 10th century. (See CASTILE.)

LE-PAN'TO, Greece, a small town on the north shore of the Gulf of Lepanto, or Gulf of Corinth, famous for a naval victory won by the Italian and Spanish fleets under Don John of Austria over the Turks in 1571.

LESBOS (*lez'bahs*), see MYTILENE.



PAUL REVERE AT LEXINGTON

LEUCTRA (*lew'k'tra*), a village of ancient Greece, in Boeotia, celebrated for a battle fought there in 371 B. C. between the Thebans under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, and the Spartans under Cleombrutus, in which the Thebans won a complete victory. The site of Leuctra is marked by a pile of stones, where a thousand Spartans who fell in battle are said to have been buried. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

LE-VANT (*lee-vant'*), a name originally given by the Italians to the region east of Italy, including the coast and islands of the Mediterranean. It is sometimes applied to all the country between the Euphrates and Italy. *Levant* means the *rising*—that is, the sun; and therefore the east, orient.

LEWES (*lew'is*), England, the capital of Sussex, on the Ouse river, south of London; pop. about 12,000. The town was the scene of a famous battle between the King, Henry III, and the barons under Simon de Montfort, in 1264. Henry was defeated and gave him-

self and his son up to Simon de Montfort after the battle. Simon called the first general Parliament in which the common people of England were represented, to consider the affairs of the government, in the next year.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION, an expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark sent out by President Jefferson to explore the Louisiana territory purchased from France. The party, consisting of about 30 men, started from St. Louis, May 14, 1804, ascended the Missouri to its source, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and followed the Columbia River to the Pacific, which they reached in November, 1805. The explorers returned to St. Louis, Sept. 23, 1806. Their journey, covering almost 8,500 miles, had taken two years and four months. Much valuable information was gathered concerning the country traversed. The expedition blazed a trail for pioneers into the Louisiana territory, and also through its exploration of the Oregon country laid the

basis for the claim of the United States to that region. (See map on page 315.)

LEX'ING-TON, Massachusetts, a town 10 miles northwest of Boston; pop. about 6,350. It is noted as the scene of the first fight between the British and Americans in the war of the Revolution, April 19, 1775. On the evening of April 18, General Gage, the British commander in Boston, sent 800 soldiers, under Major Pitcairn, to destroy the American supplies at Concord. Paul Revere of Boston, escaping their sentinels, galloped out to Lexington and Concord with the news; so when the British reached Lexington at daybreak on their way to Concord, they found about seventy Americans waiting for them on the village common. Captain John Parker, their commander, ordered them not to shoot until the English did. Major Pitcairn rode forward and called out: "Disperse, ye rebels!" but though the Americans were outnumbered ten to one, they stood firm. Then Pitcairn ordered his men to fire, and four Americans were killed and nine wounded. Some shots were fired in return, and three English soldiers were wounded; but after that the Americans retreated, some being killed as they ran. The British marched on to Concord, and were met at the bridge by the minute men. There was a fight there, and the British were ordered by their commander to retreat. Meanwhile the whole country was aroused, and as they came back hundreds of Americans attacked them from behind the houses and stone walls by the roadside. They were only saved from destruction by the arrival of reinforcements under Lord Percy. Though not a very great battle, this was one of the most important ones that ever was fought. As soon as the Americans found that the war had really begun, hundreds of men hurried to the army, and not long after the British were driven out of Boston.

LEYDEN or **LEIDEN** (*ly'den*), Netherlands, a city in the province of South Holland, on the Old Rhine River, 6 miles from the sea; pop. 60,000. It is in a low, flat country, and is cut up by many canals, crossed by more than a hundred bridges. Around it are beautiful meadows and pleasant gardens, with many windmills. The University of Leyden, founded by William of Orange, has valuable museums, and a great observatory and library. It was once so celebrated that students went there from all parts of Europe, and on account of its learning the city was called the "Athens of the West." Leyden is now the principal place in the Netherlands for the sale of wool and woolen goods. (See map of the NETHERLANDS.)

Leyden was called by the Romans *Lug-*

dunum Batavorum, which means the "marsh fort of the Batavians," a tribe of people who lived there, and the modern name has grown out of that. When the city was besieged by the Spaniards (1574) the people were almost starved. The Prince of Orange cut the dikes, and the sea-water came in so rapidly that many of the Spaniards were drowned, and at the same time a great many vessels full of provisions were floated into the city, so that it was saved. The Pilgrim Fathers lived in Leyden ten years before they came to America.

LHASA or **LASSA** (*lah'sah*), Tibet, China, the capital of Tibet, pop. 25,500. It is situated 11,900 feet above the sea and is an important trading center; but is chiefly noted as the residence of the grand lama, the high priest of Lamaism, the national religion, a form of Buddhism. It has a great temple four stories high, with a gilded dome, and many convents. Buddhist pilgrims go there from all parts of Asia, but it has been visited by few Europeans. (See map of CHINA.)

LIAOTUNG (*lee-ow-toong*) **PENINSULA**, a peninsula of southern Manchuria, on which Port Arthur is situated. The Japanese occupy it. It was first conquered by them from China, in the Chino-Japanese War, in 1895, with Formosa and Korea. But the great powers, Russia, Germany, and France, who were jealous of Japan's gains, forced her to restore it to China immediately afterwards. Russia then stepped in, forced China to give her a lease of the peninsula for 25 years, from 1898, and constructed the fortress of Port Arthur. In the Russo-Japanese War, 1905, the Japanese besieged Port Arthur and finally took it by assault. The treaty of Portsmouth, at the end of the war, transferred the Russian lease to them and in 1915 it was extended to 99 years.

LIAOYANG (*lee-ow-yang*'), Manchuria, a city south of Mukden, at which a great battle took place in 1904 between the Russians and the Japanese. Over 500,000 men were involved, and the fighting lasted several days. The Japanese were victorious and entered Liaoyang in triumph. (See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.)

LIBAU (*lee'bow*), or **LIBAVA** (*lyee-bah'vah*), Latvia, a seaport on the Baltic Sea, formerly belonging to Russia; pop. 84,000. Libava was its Russian name. During the World War, Libau, which was in the Russian government of Courland, was occupied by the Germans. (See LATVIA.)

LIBBY PRISON, a famous military prison in Richmond, Virginia, used by the Confederates during the Civil War to confine Northern prisoners. The building was

originally a tobacco warehouse, and was quite unsuitable for prison purposes. The prisoners were cruelly treated and poorly fed, and the place had a very bad reputation in the north. The commanding officer was finally court martialled and punished for his treatment of prisoners.

LIBERIA (*ly-bee'ree-ah*), Africa, a negro republic on the southwest coast; area 41,000 square miles, larger than Indiana; pop. 1,520,000; capital, Monrovia (pop. 8000). The country has a coast line of about 350 miles, and extends about 200 miles inland, but the only civilized settlements are near the sea. There are miles and miles of tropical forest, from which fine timber and rich oil nuts could be exported if there were any means of transportation. There is only one motor road, 20 miles long, in Liberia. Coffee, rubber, nuts, raffia, and ginger are exported. Most of the people are negroes born in Africa, but there are a few thousand from the United States, former slaves or their descendants, who rule the country. The settlement was begun in 1822, by free negroes sent there by a society in the United States, to show that the black race is able to govern itself. Twenty-five years afterward it was made into a republic, and it has ever since been ruled by black men; but it has not succeeded very well. It has a president, elected for four years, a senate, and a house of representatives. For over ten years the customs receipts have been controlled by a financial adviser appointed by the United States. The name Liberia is made from the Latin word *liber* (free), and the country is so called because there are no slaves in it. (See map of AFRICA.)

LIBYA or **LIBIA** (*lib'ee-a*), a rather indefinite term used by the ancient Greeks for Africa, by which they meant usually northern Africa with the exception of Egypt. The Italians gave the name Libya to Tripoli when they annexed it as a colony in 1912. (See TRIPOLI.)

LIBYAN DESERT, the eastern part of the Sahara Desert. The name was formerly given to the Sahara as a whole.

LIEGE (*lee-aizh'*), Belgium, a city on the River Meuse; pop. 175,000. It is a very important place for manufactures, especially of iron, and hence it is sometimes called the "Birmingham of Belgium." The country around it is rich in iron and coal, mines being worked even under the city. These mines were flooded by the Germans during the war, but many of them have been reclaimed. The royal cannon foundry of Belgium is at Liège, and guns, pistols, and different kinds of machines are made in its factories. It is, there-

fore, a dingy smoky city, but it has many fine buildings, a university, and academies of music and painting. The city was defended by a citadel, on a hill near by, and by very strong forts. When the Germans invaded Belgium in 1914, their first point of attack was these fortifications. The heavy German artillery soon reduced them, and Liège was entered on August 8, 1914, and occupied until the end of the war. (See map of BELGIUM.)

Liège gets its name from an old town called Legia, or Leodium, which stood there more than a thousand years ago.

LIGHT BRIGADE, Charge of the, a famous charge on a Russian battery at Balaklava, in 1854, made by 670 British cavalymen under Lord Cardigan. Besides the battery in front, a battery and Russian riflemen were on each flank. Tennyson wrote a famous poem which tells the story of the charge accurately. It has been much disputed whether the command to charge was really given, as it came down through two officers. (See BALAKLAVA.)

LIGNY (*leen-ye'*), a village in Belgium 25 miles southeast of Brussels. Here Napoleon won a victory over the Prussians under Blücher two days before the battle of Waterloo (1815).

LIGNY-EN-BARROIS (*leen-ye'ahn bahr-rwah'*), France, a manufacturing town in the department of the Meuse, 11 miles southeast of Bar-le-Duc; pop. 5,000. It was an American base during the World War and was the headquarters of General Pershing during the battle of St. Mihiel. The red or white currant conserve known as Bar-le-Duc jelly, is made at Ligny-en-Barrois.

LIGURIA (*ly-gu'ree-ah*), in ancient geography, a country of northwestern Italy and southeastern France, which made war with Rome for nearly a century. It was finally subjugated by Augustus Cæsar. The name has survived in a district of modern Italy, including Genoa. Part of the Alps and part of the Apennines are called Ligurian.

LILLE (*leel*), France, a city on the River Deule, 7 miles from the boundary of Belgium; pop. 220,000. It is one of the most important places in France, and is very strongly fortified. It has many great linen and cotton factories, and the fields near the city are always white with cloths spread out to bleach. Ribbons also are made there, and the French government has a tobacco factory where several million pounds of tobacco are prepared every year. The city was taken by the Germans early in the World War, and the people were forced to pay large sums of money for ransom. The linen factories

and metal works were sacked, and 25,000 of the people deported to Germany to work in the fields. Lille was recovered by the British in October 1918. (See also **WORLD WAR**.)

Lille gets its name from an old castle which once stood in the middle of a marsh, and was therefore called *L'Isle*, or "the Island." The city was founded in the 9th century.

LIMA (*lee'-mah*), Peru, the capital city, on the Rimac River, six miles from Callao, its port on the Pacific Ocean; pop. 177,000. A large part of it is surrounded by walls, through which are twelve gates. The houses are built generally only two

Austria and the Netherlands, then by France until the fall of Napoleon, when it joined Belgium; later it was divided between Belgium and Holland. In Belgium, near Liège, is the town of Limburg, which was the capital of the duchy of Limburg, and near here the famous Limburger cheese is made.

LIM'ER-ICK, Ireland, a city on the River Shannon; pop. 26,000. It was founded about the 9th century, and has a cathedral begun in the 12th century. In 1691 the Treaty or Pacification of Limerick was signed there by the forces of William III engaged in the siege of the Jacobites in the town. It granted



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND

stories high, on account of the frequent earthquakes. Many of them are painted with gay colors, and have courts within, ornamented with fountains, statues, and trees. Several of the palaces and churches were built by Pizarro, who is buried in the cathedral. The University of Lima, founded in 1551, is the oldest in America. Most of the people are of mixed race, descended from whites, Indians, and negroes; but there are also many foreigners. Callao, the port of Lima, with which it is connected by railway, and the chief seaport of Peru, is defended by strong forts. Lima was founded in 1535 by Pizarro, who called it *Ciudad de los Reyes*, or "City of the Kings," because it was begun on the festival of Epiphany, when the worship of Christ by the wise men or kings of the East is celebrated. (See map of **SOUTH AMERICA**.)

LIM'BURG, a former duchy of the Netherlands, which was ruled for a time by

amnesty, liberty, and privileges to the Roman Catholics, and Limerick, which was the last stronghold of the Jacobites, then surrendered. Both the Irish and the English repudiated the Treaty, and Limerick was often called after this time, the "City of the Violated Treaty."

LIMOGES (*lee-mozh'*), France, a town on the River Vienne; pop. 92,000. It is noted for its manufacture of porcelain, and from the 12th to the 16th century a great deal of beautiful enamel ware was made there, pieces of which may be seen in museums all over the world. It is still the center of the porcelain industry in France.

LIMPOPO (*lim-po'po*) or **CROCODILE RIVER**, a river of southeast Africa, which rises in the center of the Transvaal, and flows north of Delagoa Bay, into the Indian Ocean. It is about 1,000 miles long.

LINCOLN (*ling'kun*) England, capital city of Lincolnshire; pop. 66,000. It has a

grand cathedral, founded in the 11th century, and many other buildings of interest. Lincoln was the Roman Lindum Colonia, an important town under the Saxons and Danes. Lincoln green, the color of a cloth formerly made in Lincoln and much used by hunters or woodsmen, took its name from there.

LINCOLN, Nebraska, the capital city of the state, named after President Lincoln; pop. 55,000. It is the seat of the University of Nebraska, and an important railroad center. The city was founded in 1867.

nearly all the pumice used in Europe is got there. The capital of the islands is the town of Lipari, on the east coast of Lipari island. (See map of ITALY.)

LISBON (*liz'bun*), Portugal, the capital and chief city on the River Tagus, about 9 miles from its mouth; pop. 490,000. The harbor is the best in Portugal. The city is built on several hills, and nearly all the houses and palaces are white, so that, seen from the river, it has a fine appearance; but the older streets are narrow, crooked, and



ROLY POLY SQUARE, LISBON

LINLITHGOW (*lin-lith'go*), Scotland, a town on Linlithgow Lake, 17 miles west by north of Edinburgh, noted for the ruins of a large and beautiful palace in which Mary Queen of Scots was born. Near it is a church founded by King David I, of Scotland, which is considered the finest Gothic church in that country. Linlithgowshire, in which Linlithgow is situated, is also known as West Lothian.

LIPARI (*lip'ah-ree*) **ISLANDS**, a group of 17 volcanic islands in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily and Italy; pop. about 20,000. They are very mountainous, and one of them, called Stromboli, has a burning volcano. Earthquakes are common. Lipari, the largest, is almost covered with pumice-stone formed by an ancient volcano, and

dirty. The people carry on a large trade in wine, olive-oil, canned fruits, and many other things. Lisbon is a very old city. The name Lisbon, or Lisbuna, was given to it by the Moors, who conquered the city in 711, and kept it until 1147. On Nov. 1, 1755, Lisbon was almost destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes ever known. In a few minutes 50,000 people were killed. Some of the buildings sank 600 feet deep into the river. (See map with article SPAIN.)

LITHUANIA (*lith-oo-ay'nee-ah*), Republic of, a former province of the Russian Empire, which became an independent state after the World War. It is on the Baltic Sea, between Latvia on the north and Poland on the south, the total area claimed being about 60,000 square miles and its population about

4,500,000. The chief cities are Vilna (the capital), Kovno, and Memel. (See map with article LATVIA.)

Lithuania was an independent country from the thirteenth to the end of the fifteenth century, and at one time had great power. Then it was united with Poland and remained a part of Poland until Russia and Prussia divided it, when they, with Austria, divided Poland at the end of the 18th century. Russia took most of Lithuania, but the Lithuanian people were not contented under Russian rule and continued to speak a different language from the Russian. Most of the land is forested, and very thinly inhabited. Before the World War, large tracts of it were owned by noblemen of Russia and Germany who came there for the hunting. It is noted for its horses and cattle, and most of the people are farmers.

The first great battles between Russian and German armies took place in Lithuania in 1914. In 1915 the Germans captured the capital, Vilna, and occupied the province till the end of the war. Then Lithuania declared its independence.

As the railroad from Paris and Berlin to Riga and Petrograd runs through Lithuania, it has possibilities for exporting its products easily when its resources are developed.

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, the capital and chief city, on the Arkansas River, near the center of the state; pop. 65,000. The city was founded in 1820, and was named after the low cliffs along the river, called Little Rock, to distinguish them from the Big Rock or high cliffs near by. It is one of the centers of the cotton trade.

LITTLE RUSSIA, the name formerly given to southwestern Russia, including the governments of Kharkov, Kiev, Poltava, and Chernigov. Sometimes other neighboring governments were also covered by the term. It corresponds nearly to the Ukraine. (See UKRAINE.)

LIVER-POOL, England, a city at the mouth of the River Mersey; pop. 805,000. It is the third largest city in England and the second greatest port in the British Empire. It has a larger export trade than any other port in Great Britain. Unfortunately the tides at Liverpool are very strong, and large vessels are likely to get aground at low water, or to be injured by the rapid flow. To remedy this nearly forty great docks have been made, all joined together, and extending along the shore for five miles. They are surrounded by strong stone walls, and are always full of water, being opened only at high tide to let ships pass in and out. On the opposite side of the river, at Birkenhead, are other docks extending for two miles. Birkenhead

was a little fishing village until the docks were built there, but it has now become a large and handsome city. Liverpool has a larger trade in cotton than any other city in the world, two-thirds of the cotton raised in the United States being sent there. It has also immense buildings where sugar is refined, and others where soap is made. At Birkenhead are large iron foundries and manufactories of pottery, varnish, boilers, guns, and many other things. (See map of ENGLAND.)

Americans who go to Europe often land at Liverpool, and they find much to interest them in the tall warehouses, the great docks crowded with ships, and the many fine streets and beautiful dwellings. Three railroads run through the streets, two of them in tunnels under the houses, and the other on great arches above the roofs.

Liverpool is supposed to get its name from *Llŷr pool*, which, in Welsh, means the sea-pool. It became a seaport in 1173, but the city did not begin to be very important until about a hundred years ago.

LIVORNO, see LEGHORN.

LIZARD HEAD, or **THE LIZARD**, the extreme southern point of England, a headland, extending from the coast of Cornwall.

LOBOS (*lo'bo-z*) **ISLANDS**, in the Pacific Ocean, a group of small islands off the coast of Peru, to which they belong. They are famous for the many sea-birds and seals found there, and for their immense deposits of guano. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

LOCH LEVEN (*lok lee'ven*), a lake in Scotland in Kinross-shire, 18 miles north-northwest of Edinburgh. It is about three and a half miles long by two broad, receives the waters of several streams, and is drained through the Leven into the Firth of Forth. On one of its islands are the remains of an ancient castle where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1567-68. Scott describes it in his novel "The Abbot."

LOCH LO'MOND, the largest lake in Scotland, 23 miles long, and at one place 5 miles wide. It is very picturesque, surrounded by mountains, one of which, Ben Lomond, is particularly fine. There are many small islands in the lake, which is very attractive to tourists. Loch Lomond figures considerably in Scottish song and legend. The outlet of the lake is through the river Leven to the Clyde.

LOCKPORT, New York, a city 20 miles east of Niagara Falls; pop. 21,300. It gets its name from the great locks there of the Erie Canal. The five locks lift boats sixty feet. The waste from the locks is used as a water-power for running large flour mills, sawmills and cotton and woolen factories.

LODI (*lo'dee*), Italy, a walled town on the River Adda, 18 miles southeast of Milan; pop. 28,000. It is noted for the manufacture of Parmesan cheese and of majolica and delft ware.

Lodi was named by the Romans Laus Pompeii in honor of Pompey the Great. The old town was destroyed in 1158, and a new one built six miles from its ruins, by Frederick Barbarossa. A great victory was won there, May 10, 1796, by the French over the Austrians, in which Napoleon, who was then very young, made a great reputation for courage. The road to Mantua, along which the Austrians were moving, crosses the Adda at Lodi by a long bridge. The Austrians, after crossing, left a strong guard of infantry

LO'GAN, Mount, a peak in the southwest corner of Yukon Territory, Canada; 19,539 feet high. It is the second highest mountain in North America.

LOIRE (*lwahr*), the largest river of France, emptying into the Bay of Biscay at St. Nazaire. It is navigable for ocean-going ships only a little over 30 miles, up to the city of Nantes, but its small boats can go up it for over 450 miles. Its total length is 642 miles. The wonderful canal system of France connects it with all the other waterways of the country. A canal runs beside it for 137 miles, and others run off to the Cher, the Saône, etc. The upper part of its valley is one of the most fertile regions in the world, and the beautiful country



THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LONDON

and artillery at the further end of the bridge, while they went on by the road. Napoleon tried to take the position by storm, but the column of grenadiers which he sent to the attack was mowed down by the Austrian guns and recoiled in disorder. Napoleon ran in among them, restored their courage and confidence, put himself at their head, and led them across the bridge. There was great loss of life, but he was untouched and he won the nickname of the "Little Corporal" by his exploit.

LODZ (*loads*), Poland, a city 67 miles southwest of Warsaw; pop. 450,000. It is a center for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, and has been called the "Manchester of Poland."

LO-FOTEN ISLANDS, a group of islands off the northwest coast of Norway, noted for their cod and herring fisheries.

around Tours, once the province of Touraine, has been called "the Garden of France." Many French kings, queens, and great nobles had castles by the Loire, and much history has been made beside its banks. (See map of FRANCE.)

LOLLAND, see LAALAND.

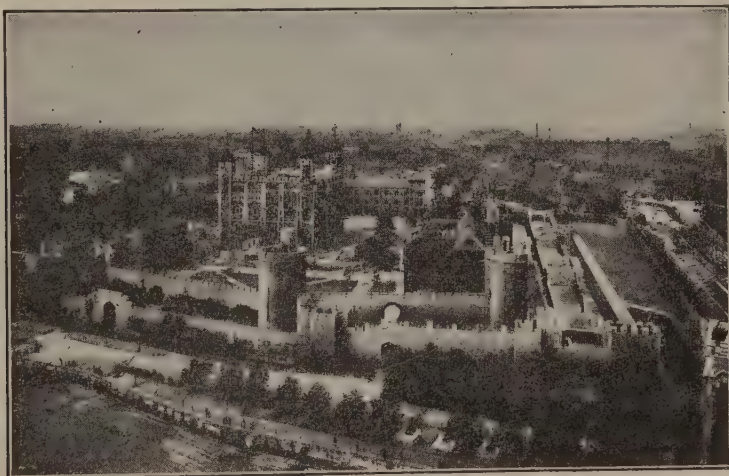
LOLLARDS (*lah'lards*), the followers of Wycliffe in England in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who were the first heretics to threaten seriously the unity of the English church. They were mostly educated and fairly well-to-do people, who believed in reading the Bible in English, as Wycliffe had translated it, and refused to accept many of the teachings of the priests. In some respects they were like modern Socialists, and they taught that war was wrong, and preached against capital punishment. Numbers of them were burned at the stake and the heresy was

finally suppressed. Probably there were a good many Lollards in the Lancastrian party, during the Wars of the Roses, but as a movement, Lollardism no longer endangered the church by that time. (See article WYCLIFFE in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

LOMBARDY (*lahm'bar-dee*), a compartment of northern Italy, lying between the Alps and the Po, bordered by Venice on the east and Piedmont on the west. It formed part of the Kingdom of the Lombards, from the sixth to the ninth century. In the 12th century, the cities of Lombardy banded together against the Empire, then under the rule of Frederick I, called Barbarossa, and fought him for their independence. (See LEAGUE OF LOMBARDY.)

were called Lombards by the English. There is a street in the oldest part of London called Lombard Street, where the merchants used to do business.

LONDON (*lun'dun*), England, the capital of Great Britain and the largest city in the world, situated on both sides of the River Thames, about 60 miles from its mouth; pop. including suburbs nearly 8,000,000. As the city has grown, many villages have been united with it; and some of them still keep their separate names, as Chelsea, Hampstead, Strand, Stepney, and Lambeth. London was first on the north side of the Thames, and that part is now the richest and finest of all, being called "the city." The Thames is crossed by many bridges, of



THE TOWER OF LONDON

Originally the Lombards were a Germanic tribe who invaded Italy in 568, conquered the northern province, and founded a kingdom. The Latin writers called them Longobardi, or "longbeards," whence came their present name. They made more conquests, and extended their power, until one of their kings, in the eighth century, tried to conquer all Italy. But he failed, and Charlemagne soon afterwards overthrew the Lombard Kingdom and joined it to his empire. It then became part of Italy, and the Lombard race and their language became completely merged with the Italian. In many churches of northern Italy however, the influence of their round-arched architecture, of black and white marble blocks, can be seen. Their name lived on, and in the Middle Ages the merchants of the great trading cities of Italy

which Waterloo Bridge is the finest, but London Bridge has the most travel over it. Besides these, there are several tunnels under the river. Both shores are bordered with handsome stone quays called embankments, built at great cost, along the tops of which are wide roads.

Among the most crowded streets of London are Cheapside, Bishopsgate Street, Gracechurch Street, Cornhill, and Leadenhall Street, which are lined with stores. Regent Street is the handsomest and contains the finest stores, while the most fashionable houses are in Belgravia, in the western part of the city. London has several fine parks. Regent's Park contains a botanical garden and the finest menagerie and zoölogical garden in the world. Rotten Row is in Hyde Park. (See HYDE PARK.) The king has three

palaces in London, Buckingham, St. James, and Kensington palaces, but he visits Buckingham Palace only on grand occasions. The Prince of Wales lives in Marlborough House, and the Mansion House is the residence of the lord mayor of London.

Parliament meets in Westminster Palace, a magnificent building close to the river. It contains the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The finest museum in the world is the British Museum in London, which contains thousands of ancient statues and sculptures, besides great collections of natural-history specimens, and one of the largest libraries in the world. The South Kensington Museum has fine galleries of paintings, sculptures, and antiques, and adjoining it is the beautiful Royal Albert Hall, used for exhibitions and musical festivals. (See KENSINGTON.) There are also many other museums and libraries.

London has more than 1500 churches, the finest being St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. All the British kings and queens from the time of Edward the Confessor have been crowned in the Abbey, which is also the burial place of kings, statesmen, and other distinguished persons. In one part of it, called the "Poets Corner," there are monuments to the greatest writers England has had, including Chaucer, Spenser, Ben Jonson and Milton. Shakespeare is not buried there, but has a monument.

The Bank of England is the most important bank in the world, and besides having an immense business of its own, it manages the entire debt of the English government, receiving a large sum for its services. The Tower of London is an ancient fortress or castle, long a prison for persons accused of crime against the king or government, but now used principally as an arsenal and barracks for soldiers.

London has an immense trade. Its great docks, having several miles of wharves, are always crowded with ships. Railroads connect it with all parts of England, and in the city are many miles of railways in tunnels. The air of London is always smoky, and thick fogs are very common, but the city is generally healthy. Summer is the most fashionable season, and at that time London is visited by thousands of strangers.

London was a city of the ancient Britons. Its name, made into *Londinium* by the Romans, who took it about A.D. 50, means the fort or city on the marsh. The first walls are supposed to have been built by Constantine the Great. It has been the capital of England more than a thousand years. London was visited by the plague in 1349 and in 1604, and again in 1665,

when more than 100,000 persons died. A year after (1666) almost the whole city was destroyed by a fire, which burned four days and nights. Most of the fine buildings and houses in London are modern. (See map of ENGLAND.)

LONDON, Treaty of, the treaty of 1831 signed by Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, settling the status of Belgium, which had recently revolted from Holland. One of the provisions was that Belgium should be a neutral state, and in return for a guarantee against invasion by the contracting powers, should not involve itself on either side in wars between them. This is the treaty which Germany violated in the invasion of Belgium in 1914, and which was contemptuously spoken of as "a scrap of paper" by Bethmann-Hollweg.

There have been a number of other treaties concluded at London, but that of 1831 is the one usually referred to.

LONDON BRIDGE, the oldest bridge across the Thames at London, situated half a mile above the Tower. The earliest record of it in history is when a storm carried it away in 1091. After 1200 there was an arched stone bridge at this point, on both sides of which houses were built all the way across. Near the middle there were a drawbridge and a tower, on top of which were stuck the heads of traitors. The present bridge is about 200 feet above the old one, and was completed in 1831.

LONDONDERRY (*lun-dun-der'ree*), Ireland, capital city of the county of Londonderry; pop. 40,000. It is a very old town, a monastery having been founded there by Columba in 546. In 1689 the Irish Protestants held Londonderry against King James II, from April to August. Its principal manufacture is linen.

LONG ISLAND, New York, a large island divided from Manhattan Island and the mainland on the west by the East River and from Connecticut on the north by Long Island Sound; length 118 miles; greatest width 23 miles; area 1682 square miles. Long Island was discovered by the Dutch in 1609, and settled by them in 1632-35. It contains many seaside resorts, and great truck farms where fruit and vegetables are raised for New York City markets. The Battle of Long Island was fought at its western end in 1776, when the British under Lord Howe defeated the Americans under Stirling and Putnam.

LONG PARLIAMENT, the Parliament which met in London in 1640 at the call of Charles I, carried on the long struggle with him which ended in the English Civil War, tried and condemned the King, and

ruled the country until Cromwell forcibly dissolved it in 1653. Just before the Civil War, when some of its members seemed willing to come to terms with the King's party, they were kept away from the meeting, and only the more radical members proceeded with the War. (See PRIDE'S PURGE.) This remnant of the Parliament is known in history as the Rump Parliament. After Cromwell died, the same Parliament met twice again, in 1659, for a few weeks, and provided for the summoning of a new,

see and Alabama. It gives its name to a part of the battle of Chattanooga. (See CHATTANOOGA.)

LORETO (*lo-ray'to*), or **LORETTO**, Italy, a small town in eastern Italy, 14 miles south of Ancona, famous for its shrine and an image of the Madonna which was supposed to work miracles and cures. The shrine was in a beautiful Renaissance Church built to hold it. It was covered with marble, and was supposed to be the house in which Jesus lived in Nazareth,



CROMWELL DISSOLVING THE LONG PARLIAMENT

freshly elected Parliament, which recalled Charles II from exile. (See CIVIL WAR, ENGLISH.)

LONGWY (*lawn'wee*), France, a fortified town north of Verdun, on the border of Luxemburg, which has been four times besieged and taken by Prussian or German armies in their wars with France. The last time was when it surrendered to German invaders on August 28, 1914 at the beginning of the World War, after its fortress had been completely crushed by German heavy artillery.

LOOK'OUT MOUNTAIN, a ridge in northwestern Georgia extending into Tennes-

see and Alabama. It gives its name to a part of the battle of Chattanooga. (See CHATTANOOGA.)

LORRAINE (*law-rayn'*), France, a territory of eastern France which was originally the kingdom of Lothaire, a grandson of Charlemagne, and continued as a separate duchy until it was conquered by France and annexed in the 17th century. Part of it was taken by Germany with Alsace, after the war with France in 1871, and the French people never ceased to mourn its loss and to hope for a chance to regain it. After the World War Germany was forced to

cede the whole district of Alsace-Lorraine back to France. It contains fertile land and rich mines. (See ALSACE-LORRAINE.)

LOS ANGELES (*los an'je-les*), California, capital city of the county of Los Angeles, on the river of the same name; pop. 577,000. It is the center of an orange and grape-growing district, and is a noted health resort in winter. It is the chief center for the production of moving pictures in the United States. In recent years it has grown very rapidly, and in 1920 was the largest city in California. It was founded

WAR.) Louisburg was given back to France in 1748, but was again taken by the English under General Amherst (July 26, 1758), and its fortifications were destroyed. Louisburg has never been rebuilt, and now only a few fishermen live there. A monument commemorating the capture in 1745 was dedicated on the site, June 17, 1895.

The drums used by the New England soldiers when they marched into Louisburg, on June 17, 1745, were beaten by them, just thirty years afterward, at the battle of Bunker Hill.



LA SALLE TAKING POSSESSION OF LOUISIANA

From a painting by J. N. Marchand

by the Spaniards in 1781. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

LOUISBURG (*loo'is-burg*), Nova Scotia, a ruined fortress on the southeast side of the island of Cape Breton. It was settled in the early part of the last century by the French, who named it after King Louis XIV. About 1715 they began to build walls and forts there, and Louisburg soon became one of the strongest places in America. The harbor, a very fine one, was used for French ships of war and for privateering ships, which often captured the English fishing-vessels. In 1745 an army was raised in New England and sent under the command of William Pepperell against Louisburg, which was taken after a siege of seven weeks (June 17, 1745). (See KING GEORGE'S

LOUISIANA (*loo-ee-zee-ah'na*), one of the states of the United States, on the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Mississippi River, between Mississippi and Texas; area 45,409 square miles, or a little larger than Ohio; pop. 1,793,000; capital, Baton Rouge. It is a low and flat region, most of it having been formed by the overflow of the Mississippi River. Much of it is lower than the river, and has to be protected from the floods by embankments called levees, built along the river. Sometimes when the flood is great the levee breaks, and the water rushes through with terrible force, destroying farms, carrying away houses, and often drowning people and cattle. Such breaks are called crevasses. Near the mouth of the Mississippi are many swamps and lakes, and



hundreds of small channels, called bayous, run through the country like canals. In the northern part of the state are prairies, good for pasturing cattle. Most of the large plantations are on lands near the rivers.

Nearly all the sugar made in the United States comes from Louisiana, and a great deal of cotton, corn, and rice. The climate is warm and not very healthful in summer; there is seldom snow. Many of the people speak only French, and about half are negroes. The name Creole is given to the descendants of the French settlers, and of late years has been used for the natives of mixed French and negro blood of whom New Orleans is full. Louisiana was named after the French king Louis XIV. It originally included Arkansas, Indian Territory, and all of the present United States north of the Arkansas River, and between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. The country was discovered by De Soto in 1541, and settled by the French in 1699. In 1803 Napoleon sold it to the United States for \$15,000,000. The French called all this territory Louisiana, and the purchase is known as the Louisiana Purchase. In 1813 the present state of Louisiana was admitted to the Union. It seceded in 1861, but in 1868 was re-admitted. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

LOUISIANA PURCHASE, the territory purchased in 1803 by the United States under Jefferson's administration from

France. It included the present states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, and the greater part of Minnesota. (See LOUISIANA.)

LOUISVILLE (*loo'-is-vil*), Kentucky, the largest city in the state, on the Ohio River; pop. 235,000. Opposite the city are the falls or rapids of the Ohio, over a ledge of rocks crossing the river. In some places are deeper passages called chutes, through which steamboats can pass when the river is high. During low water they go around through a canal. At the head of the falls is a beautiful iron bridge across the Ohio, a mile long, over which railway trains pass to Indiana. More tobacco is sold in Louisville than in any other city in the world, and it has a very large trade in packed meats and cement. Louisville was founded in 1778, and was named in 1780, after King Louis XVI, of France, because his soldiers helped the Americans in the Revolutionary War. It became a city in 1828. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

LOURDES (*loord*), France, a town in southern France near the Pyrenees Mountains, famous for its grotto where the Virgin is supposed to have appeared to a peasant girl and revealed to her the miraculous healing properties of a spring near by. Many cripples and lame people go on pilgrimage to Lourdes, and leave their crutches at the Virgin's shrine in token of the help they have received.

LOUVAIN (*loo'vank*), Belgium, a town on the river Dyle, 15 miles east of Brussels; pop. 40,000. Before the World War, it had a beautiful cathedral and town hall, and a large university. But it suffered greatly in the German invasion, and in August, 1914, the university and its library, one of the finest in the world, were burned by the Germans, who accused the citizens of Louvain of intending to attack their troops. Hundreds of the citizens were killed at the same time. After

Louvre is one of the largest buildings in the world, and full of interesting historical associations. Much of the inside has been remodelled to adapt it to museum use, but a few galleries remain as they were. Some of the most famous pictures and statues in the world are in the Louvre, including the Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci, and the beautiful Venus of Milo.

LOW COUNTRIES, an English equivalent for Netherlands ("low lands"). The



LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND

the war, money was raised in the United States to rebuild the library, but the many old volumes of priceless value, which were burned with it, were of course lost forever.

In the 14th century Louvain was one of the largest manufacturing cities of the world, and had more than 200,000 inhabitants. Its principal trade at present is in beer.

LOUVRE (*loovr*), the former palace of the kings of France in Paris, now a great museum of art. As it stands, the Louvre was begun by King Francis I in 1541, and enlarged by various later kings down to Louis XIV. Napoleon I made some additions, and Napoleon III enlarged these greatly, so that the

name is used for all the low countries near the North Sea—Belgium, Holland (or Netherlands), and Luxemburg. The name Netherlands originally included all this region. (See NETHERLANDS.)

LOWELL (*lo'el*), Massachusetts, a city in the northeastern part of the state at the junction of the Concord and Merrimack rivers; pop. 113,000. The falls of the Merrimack furnish water power for great cotton and woolen mills, Lowell being one of the greatest textile manufacturing centers in the United States. Among its educational institutions are a state normal school and a famous textile school.

LOWER CALIFORNIA, a peninsula belonging to Mexico, on the Pacific coast of North America. It extends about 750 miles south of California and has an area of about 60,000 square miles, most of which is dry and unproductive. There are undeveloped resources, however. The population is hardly more than 50,000. The chief cities are La Paz, the capital; Loreto; and Rosario. (See map of MEXICO.)

LUBECK (*loo'bek*), Germany, a city on the River Trave, near the Baltic Sea; pop. 113,000. There is also a state of Lübeck, consisting of the city and a small amount of territory around it; pop. 121,000. The city is an important seaport and one of the three free German cities, which are allowed to make their own laws, and send representatives to the German congress. These privileges have been handed down from the time of the Hanseatic League. (See **HANSE TOWNS** and map of GERMANY.)

LUBLIN (*loob'lin*), Poland, the capital city of the government of the same name, on a tributary of the Vistula, about 100 miles southeast of Warsaw; pop. 95,000. It has undergone many hardships in various wars, and has been several times captured. The Russians took it in 1831. In 1914 the Austrian army suffered a severe defeat by the Russians here. (See map of POLAND.)

LUCCA (*look'ka*), Italy, a city on the River Serchio, 10 miles northeast of Pisa; pop. 80,000. It is at least 2000 years old. In the 6th century it became the capital of a state of the same name, which was sometimes independent and at other times was subject to Pisa, Germany, Austria, or France. In 1847 it was joined to Tuscany, and in 1860 to the kingdom of Italy.

LUCERNE (*loo-tern'*) or **LUZERN** (*loo-tsern'*), Switzerland, a city at the northwest end of Lake Lucerne; pop. 45,000. It is walled on the land side, and has many curious old watch-towers. The River Reuss, which flows through the city, is crossed by several ancient bridges, which are roofed over and ornamented inside with paintings. The scenery round the city is very grand and beautiful. The Lake of Lucerne is 23 miles long and is partly surrounded by high mountains, among them Rigi and Pilatus. William Tell is said to have lived on the banks, and many stories of his life are connected with the lake. (See map of SWITZERLAND.)

LUCKNOW (*luk'now*), India, a city on the River Goomtee, a branch of the Ganges; pop. 260,000. It contains many beautiful palaces, mosques, and Hindu temples. There are manufactures of muslin, and of gold and silver brocade. Lucknow was formerly the

capital of the native kingdom of Oude, but the king was dethroned in 1856, and his kingdom was added to the British possessions. In 1857, during the Sepoy rebellion, the British garrison of Lucknow was besieged by 10,000 Sepoys, or native soldiers. The siege lasted for three months before British aid came, under General Havelock, and then after six weeks more, Sir Colin Campbell brought more relief, and the British were able to march out and retreat in safety to Cawnpore. The Sepoys were besieged in Lucknow in 1858 by Sir Colin Campbell, and the city was recaptured (March 21). (See map of INDIA.)

LUGANO (*loo-gah'no*), Lake of, a lake on the borders of Switzerland and Italy, between lakes Como and Maggiore. It is about 20 miles long and not more than a mile and a half wide. It is surrounded by mountains, and is one of the most beautiful lakes in the world. The town of Lugano, on its northwest shore, is in Switzerland.

LULE-BURGAS (*lu'le-boor-gas'*), Turkey, a town about 45 miles southeast of Adrianople, famous for a great battle of the first Balkan War, which took place there in 1912. The Bulgarians defeated the Turks, in a struggle which lasted three days and involved 350,000 troops. The military power of the Turks was broken and the Bulgarians advanced to the Chataldja line of fortifications only 25 miles from Constantinople. A peace convention was called, but did not succeed in making terms, and soon afterwards the Bulgarians took Adrianople.

LUNDY'S LANE, a road in Canada near Niagara Falls, noted for a battle between the Americans and the British, July 25, 1814. The Americans, who were greatly outnumbered, were at first successful, but finally retreated. This is sometimes called the battle of Bridgewater and sometimes the battle of Niagara.

LUNEVILLE (*lu'nay-veel*), France, a town on the River Meurthe, 20 miles southeast of Nancy; pop. 25,000. It is chiefly noted as the place where the Peace of Lunéville was signed by the Allies and Napoleon, Feb. 9, 1801, after Marengo and Hohenlinden. The city is now a manufacturing center and the junction point of several railroads.

LURAY (*lu-ray'*), Virginia, a village about 78 miles southwest of Washington, noted for the large caverns in the neighborhood. The most famous, called Luray Cave, has many chambers, and is remarkable for great stalactite columns, some of which are fifty feet long.

LUSITANIA (*loo'se-tay'nee-a*), a British passenger steamship in the trans-Atlantic

service which, on May 7, 1915, was sunk by a German submarine. She was one of the largest ships afloat, and was carrying a cargo for the British Government, as well as passengers. She was torpedoed without warning near the coast of Ireland, and went down so quickly that nearly a thousand people, including many women and children, were drowned. Of these victims 114 were American citizens. Public opinion in the United States was violently aroused against Germany, and the incident was the first of a series which made Americans in

by his enemies. The French troops surprised even their generals by their gallantry, and defeated the Prussians and Russians. But Napoleon lost many men, and was prevented by his lack of cavalry from following up his advantage, so that it was a hard-won victory.

LUXEMBURG (*luk'sem-burg*) or **LUXEMBOURG** (*luk'sahn-boor'*), a country of Europe, lying between Germany, France and Belgium; area 999 square miles, a little smaller than Rhode Island; pop. 260,000; capital, Luxembourg (pop. 46,000). It once



THE "LUSITANIA" LEAVING NEW YORK, MAY 1st, 1915

Torpedoed by a German submarine six days later

general willing to enter the World War. (See also WORLD WAR, "The Lusitania.")

LUTZEN (*lit'zen*), Germany, a small town in Saxony, 11 miles southwest of Leipsic, where two great battles have been fought. The first was during the Thirty Years' War, and was a great victory of the Swedish king, Gustavus Adolphus, on the Protestant side over the Emperor's general, Wallenstein, who had nearly twice as many troops as Gustavus Adolphus. The second battle of Lützen was between Napoleon and the Russians and Prussians under Wittgenstein and Blücher. Napoleon had led an army into Germany to join Prince Eugene, and he was just preparing to march on Berlin when he was attacked in flank

belonged to the German Confederation, and the city of Luxemburg, which was the strongest fortress in Europe, except Gibraltar, was held by Prussian soldiers. In 1867 the fortress was destroyed and the neutrality of the country was guaranteed, with that of Belgium and Switzerland. It is now a grand duchy, with a government of its own.

In 1914 Germany demanded free passage for her armies, on the way to invade France, through Luxemburg as well as through Belgium. The Grand Duchess, who was the ruler, protested but was unable to prevent the entry of the Germans. They occupied Luxemburg and kept military control of it throughout the war. Afterwards it became again a neutral and independent nation.

The Grand Duchess later abdicated in favor of her younger sister, Charlotte, who married Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma, a French noble of royal blood. A treaty between Luxemburg and Belgium then eliminated the customs barrier between the two countries, and provided for the use of Belgian money in Luxemburg. Much iron and steel are produced, and the duchy is prosperous. (For map, see BELGIUM.)

LUXOR (*luk'sor* or *look'sor*), Egypt, a village on the Nile occupying part of the site of ancient Thebes, which was the chief center of Egyptian civilization for several centuries. Some of the most famous ancient Egyptian temples and statues are at Luxor. (See THEBES.)

LUZON (*loo-zon'*), the largest of the Philippine Islands. See PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

LYCAONIA (*lik-ay-o'nee-ah*), in ancient geography, a mountainous province of Asia Minor between Cappadocia, Galatia, and Phrygia, sometimes considered as part of Cappadocia.

LYCIA (*lish'ee-a*), in ancient geography, a province of Asia Minor bordering on the Mediterranean, and bounded by Caria, Phrygia, Pisidia, and Pamphylia. It contained 23 cities which banded together in the Lycian League, and were conquered by Persia in the 6th century B. C. Some very beautiful statues and other remains have been found, showing that the ancient Lycians had a good deal of influence on the early Greeks, in religion and art. Lycia became a province of the Roman Empire. (See ASIA MINOR.)

LYDIA (*lid'ee-a*), an ancient country on the western coast of Asia Minor. It was celebrated for wealth, obtained from its fruitful soil and rich deposits of gold; and the Lydians are said to have been the first people to coin money. Its most famous king was Croesus. (See article CROESUS in Champlin's Cyclopedia of *Persons*.) Under him Lydia became a great empire. But Croesus was defeated by Cyrus, king of Persia, in 546 B. C. and Lydia became a part of the Persian Empire. After falling a prey to other conquerors, it became a Roman province, and finally a part of Turkey. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

LY'ONS, French, **Lyon** (*lee-onh'*), a city in the south of France, at the junction of the River Saône with the Rhône; pop. 525,000. It has more manufactures than any other city in France, being especially famous for its silk, in which it exceeds every other place in the world. About 140,000 people and 70,000 looms are employed in weaving silk cloths. In the city is a school of art where pupils are taught to make designs for silk cloths. The city hall is one of the finest buildings in France, and there are many beautiful churches, and a very fine old cathedral. Many forts surround the city, making it one of the strongest places in France. Before the time of Christ, Lyons was a Roman colony, called Lugdunum, which means the fort on the marsh. The Roman Emperors Claudius, Marcus Aurelius and Caracalla were born there. (See map of FRANCE.)

M

MAAS (*mahs*), the Dutch name for the Meuse River. (See **MEUSE**.)

MAASTRICHT (*mahs'trickt*), Netherlands, see **MAESTRICHT**.

MACAO (*mah-kah'o*), a Portuguese city on the coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River; pop. 80,000. It is built on a peninsula, joined to an island called Hang Shang by an isthmus a quarter of a mile wide. About nine-tenths of the people are Chinese, the rest being foreigners, principally Portuguese and English. The chief trade is in tea, rice, opium, and silk.

Macao has belonged to the Portuguese since 1585, when China gave it to them as a reward for aid in driving away a Japanese pirate. Camoëns lived in Macao several years, and a grotto where he wrote part of his poem called "The Lusiads" is still shown.

MACEDONIA (*mas-ee-do'nee-ah*), an ancient country of Europe, north of Greece. The people were much like Greeks, and the country was ruled mostly by Greek kings, but it was not considered a part of Greece until late times. King Philip, father of Alexander the Great, caused Macedonia to be acknowledged a Greek state, and he became the head of all Greece. He was murdered just as he had made ready to lead the Greeks against the Persians to avenge the old invasions by Darius and Xerxes, and Alexander took his place and carried out his father's plans. Macedonia, in later times, had wars with Rome, and finally became a Roman province (148 B. C.). During the conquests of the Turks in the 16th century, Macedonia was occupied by them, and remained a part of the Turkish Empire until after the first Balkan war, in 1912. It was then divided among Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece, the two latter countries taking the larger part, and in 1919 Greece obtained most of Bulgaria's former share. There was much heavy fighting in Macedonia during the World War, and the final campaigns of 1918 against the Bulgarian armies took place there. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

MACKENZIE (*mah-en'zee*), a provisional district of Canada, forming the western half of the Northwest Territories; area 563,200 square miles. It is a rugged country with many swamps and lakes, very sparsely inhabited.

MACKENZIE RIVER, a river of Canada and one of the longest in North America, having an estimated length of nearly 2500

miles. It is called the Athabasca River from its source in the Rocky Mountains to Lake Athabasca, and Slave River from there to Great Slave Lake. After leaving the last, it is called Mackenzie to its mouth in Mackenzie Bay in the Arctic Ocean.

MACKINAC (*mak'i-naw*), Straits of, a passage of water, four miles wide, connecting Lake Michigan with Lake Huron. Mackinac Island, in the straits, is known as a summer resort. It was a trading post in the 17th century, and its old fort is still standing.

McKINLEY (*mak-in'lee*), Mount, the highest mountain in North America, 20,464 feet high. It is in central Alaska, about 150 miles north of Cook Inlet. Mount McKinley was first climbed by Belmore Browne and Professor Herschel C. Parker, in 1912.

MADAGASCAR (*mad'ah-gas'kar*), an island and colony of France, in the Indian Ocean, 250 miles east of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel; area 225,984 square miles, or about a ninth smaller than Texas; pop. 3,545,000; capital, Antananarivo (pop. 63,000). It is a long island with chains of mountains running through it, but near the coasts are plains and swampy forests, in which wild animals abound. The principal things grown are rice, tobacco, sugar, indigo, and hemp, and much India rubber is sent from there. (See map of AFRICA.)

The people are divided into many tribes, those on the western side of the island being black and much like the Australians, while those on the eastern side are brown like the Malays. There are called, in general, the Malagasy. The most powerful natives are the Hovas, who call themselves Christians, though they keep many savage customs. In 1890 France established a protectorate over Madagascar, but the native government refused to submit to it; so a French army captured the capital and forced the queen to accept it. In 1896 the island was declared a French colony, and in 1897 the queen and her family were banished to the island of Reunion and a governor-general appointed for Madagascar.

MADEIRA (*mah-dee'rah*), a Portuguese island, the largest of the Madeira group, in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles west of Morocco, in Africa; area, with four islands near it, 314 square miles; pop. 175,000; capital, Funchal (pop. 25,000). It is mountainous,

and has many deep, narrow valleys, called *currales* or cattlepens, celebrated for their wild scenery. The soil is very fertile. Formerly most of the ground was planted with grapevines, and the Madeira and Malmsey wines made there were celebrated. In 1851 a disease killed nearly all of the vines, and for a while sugar-cane and corn were cultivated instead of grapes. But fresh vines were brought from Cyprus and a way was found of curing the vine-disease, so that a

is the state capitol. Madison is the seat of the University of Wisconsin. The city was selected for the capital of Wisconsin in 1836, when the region was a wilderness.

MADRAS (*mad-raz'*), India, capital city of Madras Presidency, on the Bay of Bengal; pop. 525,000. It was founded by the English in 1639, and contains many fine buildings like those of Europe, including three cathedrals, several colleges, a museum, and an astronomical observatory. The principal



GRAND VIA, THE MAIN BUSINESS STREET OF MADRID

good deal of wine is now made again. The climate is very fine, and many consumptives go to Madeira for their health. As it is mild and pleasant, and the gardens and vineyards make the island very beautiful, it has become a winter resort also. The island belongs to Portugal, and most of the people are Portuguese. It was discovered in 1419 and called Madeira (Portuguese for "wood"), because it was covered with forests. (See map of AFRICA.)

MAD'I-SON, Wisconsin, the capital city, in the southern part of the state, 75 miles west of Milwaukee; pop. 38 000. It lies between two fine lakes, and the scenery around is very beautiful. The city has well-shaded streets, and many fine buildings, among which

streets are wide and handsome, but those inhabited by the natives are narrow and dirty. Madras carries on a large trade, though it has no harbor, and ships are obliged to anchor two miles from shore, the cargoes being landed through the surf, in very light, flat-bottomed boats, called *masulahs*. Sometimes the surf is so high that even these boats cannot be used, and then fishermen go out on rafts made of two or three light logs fastened together. (See map of INDIA.)

The province, or presidency, of Madras occupies all the southern end of India.

MADRID (*ma-drid'*), (Spanish *mad-reeth'*), Spain, the capital and chief city, on the Manzanares River, nearly in the center of the kingdom; pop. 752,000. It stands in

a sandy plain or tableland, nearly half a mile above the sea, with a background of snow-topped mountains in the north; and is surrounded by a brick wall, outside of which is a shady drive or boulevard, with beautiful gardens and parks. The older streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty, but the new ones are wide and straight, and bordered by handsome houses and palaces. The Alcalá is one of the widest and finest streets in the world. There are seventy public squares, many ornamented with statues and fountains, and shaded with trees. The most famous square is the Puerto del Sol, or Gate of the Sun, at one end of which is the splendid government palace. The Royal Palace, of granite and white marble, is still more magnificent. It is splendidly decorated with paintings, and contains a fine library, a large collection of coins, and a museum of armor, including the armors of Columbus, Cortes, and many other noted persons. The National Library is rich in valuable books, and the National Museum has a collection of masterpieces rivaling those of the Louvre. Madrid is the center of all the inland trade of Spain, and the great annual fairs draw thousands of people from all parts.

Madrid gets its name from *Magerit*, the name given to it by the Moors, who first built it, but its meaning is not known. The Christians took it from the Moors in the 11th century, and it was made the capital of Spain in 1560. (See map of SPAIN.)

MADURA (*mah-doo'rah*), or **MADORA**, an island belonging to Holland, in the Dutch East Indies, north of Java, from which it is separated by the Strait of Madura; area, 1,725 square miles; pop. 1,900,000; capital, Pamekasan (pop. 8,000). The people are like those of Java, and nearly all are Mohammedans.

MADURA, India, a city in Madras, capital of the district of Madura; pop. 150,000. It was built before the Christian era, and is noted for its architectural remains. Its great temple, begun in the second century, but rebuilt in the seventeenth century, stands, with other buildings, within a walled enclosure 720 by 840 feet. The great hall has a thousand columns, and is 333 feet long by 105 feet wide. (See map of INDIA.)

MÆANDER (*mee-an'der*), the ancient name of the River Menderez, in Asia Minor, a narrow and deep stream flowing into the Ægean Sea, 65 miles south of Smyrna. Its lower course is through a beautiful wide plain through which it flows in so many windings that its name has been given to an English verb (to *meander*).

MÆLSTROM (*mayl'strum*), a celebrated whirlpool in the ocean west of Norway. See NORWAY.

MAESTRICHT (*mahs'trikt*), Netherlands, a city on the River Maas; pop. 55,000. It was once one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, but its fortifications have been dismantled. The city is built on a hill called Pietersberg, underneath which are many thousand passages from which stone has been quarried. The ground pierced by them is thirteen miles long and six miles wide, and they form such a tangled labyrinth that one who goes into them without a guide is apt to be lost.

Maestricht is called by the Dutch Maastricht, and means the pasture on the Maas. The people of Maestricht were among the first to drive out the Spanish soldiers of Alva, but the Spaniards recaptured the city after a terrible siege in which thousands were killed. In revenge for their losses, the Spaniards massacred 6000 of the inhabitants (1679). It is now a flourishing manufacturing city with a fine trade.

MAFEKING (*maf'e-king*), Union of South Africa, a town of northeastern Bechuanaland in the Cape Province, near the Transvaal border; pop. 2,000. It is on the Cape to Cairo Railway. In the Boer War of 1899-1902 it was successfully defended by a British garrison under Colonel Baden-Powell against a superior force of Boers under General Cronje from October, 1899, to May, 1900, when the siege was raised by the arrival of reinforcements.

MAGDEBURG (*mahg'de-boorg*), Germany, a city in Prussia, on the River Elbe, 76 miles southwest of Berlin; pop. 290,000. It has a citadel on an island in the river, and many forts. Lafayette was once imprisoned in the citadel. Magdeburg has one of the finest Gothic cathedrals in Germany, built in the 13th century. It has manufactures of cotton, wool, tobacco and spirits, and a very important trade in sugar. It was a town in the time of Charlemagne.

MAGELLAN (*mah-jel'lan*), Strait of, a sea passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, separating the mainland of South America from Tierra del Fuego, discovered by Magellan in 1520. It is about 350 miles long and 3 to 70 miles in width. At its western end it separates into many channels, enclosing islands. On account of its currents and frequent storms it is dangerous for sailing vessels, but is much used by steamers. Its only harbor, Punta Arenas (Sand Point), belongs to Chile. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

MAGENTA (*mah-jen'tah*), Italy, a town on the River Ticino, 15 miles west of Milan, noted for a great defeat there of the Austrians under Count Gyulai, by the united French and Sardinian armies under the Emperor Napoleon III and King Victor Emmanuel, June 4, 1859. The French General

MAGNA CHARTA (*mag'na car'ta*), or **MAGNA CAR'TA**, the great charter of rights which the barons of England forced King John to sign at Runnymede, in 1215. It contained two chief articles: the first was that no free man should be arrested or imprisoned except by the judgment of his



KING JOHN SIGNING THE MAGNA CHARTA

MacMahon was made a marshal of France and duke of Magenta after this battle. The shade of red known as "magenta" gets its name from this very bloody battle.

MAGGIORE (*mad-jo'ray*), Lake, a lake on the border between Italy and Switzerland, famous for its beautiful scenery. It is about 40 miles long. The Romans called it Lacus Verbenus. Its present name means "greater lake." (See map of SWITZERLAND.)

equals, or by the law of the land; and the second was that no taxes should be levied except by the council of the Kingdom. These are the two fundamental rights of the English people, or of any free people, and all the later charters and constitutions of England incorporated the principles of Magna Charta. The rest of the document concerned the King's rights as the feudal superior of the barons, and is now outgrown.

MAGNA GRÆCIA (*gree'shi-a*), the name given in ancient times to that part of southern Italy which was thickly planted with Greek colonies.

MAGYARS (*mah'dyarz*), a race which invaded Hungary and settled there in the ninth century. See HUNGARY.

MAH'DISTS, the name usually applied to the followers of the last Mahdi, or pretended prophet of the Mohammedans. The Mohammedan religion teaches that the Mahdi will appear during the last days, much as the Jewish religion teaches the coming of the Messiah. Most Mohammedans believe that he has not yet come, but several false Mahdis have arisen, and the last one, whose real name was Mohammed Ahmed, attracted many followers and made himself the head of a great and powerful sect. He conquered the Sudan from Egypt, took Khartum, and killed General Gordon, the English governor of that part of the Sudan. Stanley made one of his famous expeditions into the lower Sudan to rescue the German scientist and explorer, Emin Pasha, from the Mahdists. The Mahdi died in 1885, and his followers erected a magnificent tomb for him in Khartum. Lord Kitchener reconquered the Sudan, and took Khartum in 1898, thus winning the name by which he was afterwards known, Lord Kitchener of Khartum. He ordered the destruction of the tomb, as a means of breaking up the sect founded by Mohammed Ahmed. (See OMDURMAN.)

MAHRATTAS or **MARATHAS** (*mar-ah'az*), Hindus who inhabit the western and central parts of India, south of the Ganges River, and who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries conquered and ruled most of the other races of the Indian peninsula. They are a warlike people, sturdy and energetic, speaking a language of their own, Marathi, which they imposed on a number of neighboring peoples. They are Brahmans in religion. In 1775 a war began between them and the British, which lasted for seven years without definite decision, but in 1803 there was another war, in which British troops under the Duke of Wellington defeated the Marathas at Assaye, and Argaum. In 1816-18 they were finally conquered by the British and their territory joined to British India.

MAIN (*my'n*), a river of southern Germany, about 300 miles long, which joins the Rhine opposite Mainz. It is formed by the Red and White Main. Frankfort (or Frankfort-on-Main) is the chief city on its banks. (See map of GERMANY.)

MAINE (*mayn*), one of the New England states of the United States, on the Atlantic Ocean; area, 33,040 square miles, or about

the same as that of South Carolina; pop. 768,000; capital, Augusta. In the northern part are mountains covered with forests where bears, moose, and other wild animals are common; but the southern part is well settled. Along the coast are many deep bays and hundreds of rocky islands. There is a great deal of natural water power in the many swift rivers and streams. All over the state are crooked little lakes, from which much ice is cut.

There are fine quarries of granite, slate, and marble, and a great deal of lime is made from limestone rocks. In the southern part are good farms, and along the coast are fisheries where more fish are caught than on the coast of any other state except Massachusetts. The great forests give employment to hundreds of lumbermen, who cut the trees in winter and slip them over the snow to the river banks; there they are made into rafts, and floated down with the spring freshets to Bangor and other places, where they are sawed into boards and sent to all parts of the United States. Maine is often called the "Pine Tree State," and sometimes the "Lumber State." Owing to this fine supply of lumber and its many good harbors, the coast of Maine is a fine place for shipyards, vessels of all kinds being built. Much wood is made into paper pulp also, in great mills run by water-power. There are many other important manufactures such as cotton and woolen goods, leather, boots, shoes, oil-cloth and canned foods. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

Maine belonged to Massachusetts until 1820, when it became a state. It was the first state in the union to forbid the sale of liquor, having passed a prohibition act in 1851 which has remained in force ever since. The University of Maine, founded in 1862, is at Orono.

MAINE or **LE MAINE**, an ancient government of northern France, bounded on the north by Normandy, on the west by Brittany, and on the south by Anjou and Touraine. The chief town is Le Mans. It became part of Anjou and was included in the dowry of the heiress of Anjou who married the King of England in 1154, thus uniting to England vast lands in France until the King divorced his queen and lost them again. Maine was conquered by Philip Augustus of France in 1204, and, with several separations, has belonged to the French dominions since then.

MAINE, The, an American battleship, which was blown up in the harbor of Havana, on February 15, 1898, with a loss of more than 250 lives. It has never been known

exactly why the explosion occurred. The wreck remained in the harbor of Havana for many years, but was finally raised and buried outside the harbor in the deep sea. (See SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.)



THE MAINE MEMORIAL IN NEW YORK

MAINZ (*myntz*), French **Mayence** (*mah-yons'*), a city in Hesse, Germany, on the Rhine; pop. 120,000. It is one of the strongest fortresses of Germany, has an important trade in wine, both by the river and by railway, and has large manufactures. The Romans called it Mogontiacum. One of the finest Romanesque cathedrals in existence is at Mainz, dating from the 12th century. (See map of GERMANY.)

MAJORCA (*mah-jor'kah*), the largest of the Balearic Islands. See **BALEARIC ISLANDS**.

MAJUBA (*mah-joo'bah*) **HILL**, an elevation in north Natal, South Africa, where, in 1881, a British force was defeated by the Boers. The Boers had declared the independence of the Transvaal, which was recognized by the British after this battle.

MALACCA (*mah-lak'ah*), Straits Settlements, a British district, and the capital city, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula;

pop. of the district, 125,000; of the city, 21,000. (See **STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**.)

MALAGA (*mal'ag-ah*), Spain, a city on the Mediterranean Sea, capital of the province of Malaga; pop. 140,000. It lies in a valley, with mountains on all sides except toward the sea. On a high hill within is an old Moorish castle called Gibralfaro. Malaga has one of the best harbors on the Mediterranean Sea, and it is visited by hundreds of ships. The chief trade is in wine and raisins, many of the raisins being sent to the United States. It also exports lemons, figs, oranges, and olive oil. (See map of SPAIN.)

Malaga is a very ancient city, having been founded by the Phœnicians, who named it Malacca, from *malac*, salt, because it had a large trade in salt or salt fish. In the year 714 it was taken by the Moors, who kept it until 1487. It was conquered in that year by the Spaniards, under King Ferdinand, after a very long siege.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO (*may-lay'* or *may'lay ar-kih-pel'a-go*), also called **Indian Archipelago** or **East Indies**, the large group of islands south and southeast of Asia, including Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, and the Moluccas. They are occupied by the Malay race. (See **EAST INDIES**.) Often the Philippines are included in the name.

MALAY PENINSULA, the extreme southern end of the mainland of Asia, southwest of Siam; area 70,000 square miles; pop. supposed to be about 2,000,000. The people of the northern part are Siamese, but in the southern part live Malays, a dark brown race, some of whom are civilized and settled, while others lead a wandering life, either on land or in boats on the water. They are skilful sailors and used to be noted as pirates. Inland, they cultivate rice. They are a short, slight people, brave and courteous, but lazy. The more civilized Malays are Mohammedans, but the wandering tribes are still pagans. Much of the peninsula belongs to Siam, but the city of Malacca, the states of the southern end, and some of the islands, form the **Federated Malay States**, under the protection of Great Britain, and the islands of Penang and Singapore, near the southern end, belong to Great Britain. (See map with article **INDO-CHINA**.)

MALINES (*mal-een'*), or **MECHLIN** (*mek'lin*), Belgium, a city on the Dyle River, 14 miles southeast of Antwerp; pop. 60,000. Historically it is one of the most interesting cities of Belgium, and contains a fine cathedral of the 14th and 15th centuries. At the time of the Reformation it was a very rich and influential city and its citizens took a leading part in the organization of

Protestant forces which led to the establishment of the Dutch Republic. Spanish Catholics led by the cruel Alva took it in 1572, and subjected it to a dreadful sack, burning large parts of it and slaughtering the inhabitants. The streets of Malines are very quaint and picturesque, with some very beautiful old buildings. It is the seat of the Roman Catholic primate of Belgium, who has the title of Archbishop of Malines. Cardinal Mercier, who won the admiration of the whole world by his courage during the German occupation of Belgium, from 1914 to 1918, was Archbishop of Malines. The city used to be famous for its lace, and some lace is still made there. It is an important railway center, and has manufactures of woolen and linen.

MALMAISON (*mal-may-zohn'*), a small village near Paris, noted for its palace, where the Empress Josephine lived after her divorce from Napoleon, and where she died in 1814. There is a beautiful park connected with it, containing trees which Josephine planted. Inside the palace there are pictures, bric-à-brac, and other things, brought back by Napoleon from his campaigns, full of historical interest. Josephine's bedroom has been kept nearly as she left it, containing her belongings and gifts to her from various friends. The palace belonged to the queen of Spain for some years, and the Empress Eugénie used to stay there at times.

MALMO (*mahl'meh*), Sweden, the third largest city, on the southern coast; pop. 112,000. It is an important seaport and industrial center. A ferry connects it with Copenhagen, Denmark. (See map of SWEDEN.)

MALPLAQUET (*mal-plah-kay'*), France, a village near the border of Belgium, noted for a victory of the British and allied forces, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French, commanded by Marshal Villars, Sept. 11, 1709. This was one of the great victories of the war of the Spanish Succession. Marlborough, whose army consisted largely of Germans, had been fighting the French in the Netherlands, while Prince Eugene had been helping the Duke of Savoy in Italy against the French and their allies, and both campaigns had been very successful. The two great generals then joined their armies in the Netherlands, and practically ended the war by again defeating the French. Malplaquet was the last great battle. The losses on both sides were very great, and Marlborough is said to have left 20,000 dead on the field.

MALTA (*maw'l'tah*), an island and British colony, in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles south of Sicily; area, with the neighboring

island of Gozo, 117 square miles; pop. 228,000; capital, Valetta (pop. 31,000). Malta is the chief island of a group of five, called the Maltese Islands, all of which belong to Great Britain. It is very rocky, and has no lakes, rivers, forests, nor shrubs. To make farms the people have been obliged to bring earth from Sicily, yet by careful cultivation they raise fine crops, especially of cotton, in which Malta has a large trade. The climate is hot in summer, but delightful in winter, the air being so clear at sunrise and sunset it is possible to see the top of Mt. Etna, 130 miles distant. Most of the people are descended from the Arabs, and their language is made up of Arabic, Italian, and others, but the higher classes speak English. Valetta is one of the strongest places in the world, many of the fortifications being cut out of solid rock. Malta gets its name from its ancient name Melita. It was the island where St. Paul was shipwrecked. From 1530 until 1798 it belonged to the Knights of St. John, who were also called Knights of Malta. Napoleon took it from them, and the English took it from the French in 1800. It was an important naval station for British ships during the World War.

MALVERN HILL, the last of the Seven Days' Battles of the American Civil War. See CHICKAHOMINY.

MAMELUKES (*mam'e-looks*), a body of cavalry soldiers whose leaders ruled Egypt several hundred years. The name Mameluke is from an Arab word meaning slave, and these men were so called because they were at first made up of captives sold by Genghis Khan to the sultan of Egypt. They formed the bodyguard of the sultan until the accession of Turan Shah, who was so much hated by them that they murdered him and made one of themselves sultan, and they kept that office in their own body nearly three hundred years. The Mamelukes were very fine cavalry soldiers. When Napoleon saw their maneuvers in the battle of the Pyramids (1798) he said that he could make himself master of the world if he had the Mameluke cavalry and the French infantry. In 1811 nearly all the Mamelukes were massacred by Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt. A few escaped to Nubia, but these were destroyed in 1820.

MAMMOTH CAVE, a cavern of Kentucky, near the Green River, about 75 miles southwest of Louisville. It is the largest cave in the world, being eleven miles long and having more than one hundred and fifty miles of chambers and passages. Its chambers are very large, one called Lucy's Dome be-

ing higher than Trinity Church steeple in New York (285 feet) and very wide. Another, called the Temple, is nearly as high, and covers four or five acres. Cleveland's Cabinet is a passage two miles long, wider than any common street, and nearly as high as two men, and the walls and sides are covered with beautiful stalactities, which sparkle in the torchlight like diamonds. The Star Chamber is a very large and beautiful room; its roof is covered with black gypsum, studded with numberless white points which look like stars. In other places are stalactites of varied forms. There are many pits; one called the Maelstrom and another the Bottomless Pit are each as deep as the height of a common church steeple. The cave contains several

called Manx, though English is generally understood. (See map of ENGLAND.)

MANAGUA (*mah-nah'gwah*), the capital of Nicaragua. See NICARAGUA.

MAN-AS'SAS, Virginia, a village in Prince William County, 31 miles west-southwest of the city of Washington, whose name was given by the Confederates to the two battles of the American Civil War called by the Yankees the battles of Bull Run. (See BULL RUN.)

MAN'CHES-TER, England, a city on the River Irwell, 31 miles east by north of Liverpool; pop. 775,000. It is the greatest manufacturing town in England, having several thousand factories, in which many thousands of workers are employed. The most important are the cotton factories, which make



SCENE ON THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL

streams and ponds, the waters of which rise and fall with those of Green River, showing that they are connected by underground channels. The River Styx, which is quite deep, has over it a high natural bridge of rock. Echo River is three-quarters of a mile long, and in some places two hundred feet wide. Lake Lethe and the Dead Sea are two large ponds. Fish and crawfish without eyes are found in the streams, and there are blind insects in the cave. Mammoth Cave was discovered in 1809.

MAN, Isle of, an island of Great Britain, in the middle of the Irish Sea; area 227 square miles; pop. 60,000. It is high and rocky, and is noted for fine scenery. Much lead is mined, and zinc, copper, and iron are found. The soil is good, but farming is not much developed. There is a peculiar breed of cats on the island which have no tails. The people, who are much like the Irish, still speak in some parts a language

Manchester one of the chief cotton centers of the world. Besides these, there are silk and worsted factories, hundreds of clothing factories, glass works, chemical works, paper-mills, and immense iron works. The city has many handsome buildings and parks, and several colleges. The city owes much of its prosperity to the Manchester Ship Canal, completed in 1894, which gives it communication with the sea through Mersey River. The canal begins six miles above Liverpool, and is 35½ miles long.

Manchester was called by the Saxons, *Man-cestre*, meaning the "camp of the place or district," and from this has come its present name. Cloth was manufactured there in the fourteenth century. (See map of ENGLAND.)

MANCHURIA (*man-choo'ree-ah*), a dependency of China, east of Mongolia; area about 364,000 square miles; pop. about 20,000,000. It is separated from Siberia on the north by the Amur River and on the east

by the Ussuri. On the south it borders on Liaotung Gulf, Pechili Strait, Korea Bay, and Korea. It is a mountainous country, watered by large rivers, and much of it is very fertile. About 5,000,000 acres are devoted to the culture of soya beans, which bring good returns, and other crops are raised besides. There are rich forests and coal, iron, gold, and silver mines. (See map of CHINA.)

The Chinese call this rich country, known as the "Garden of China," *Tung San Sheng* (Three Eastern Provinces), from its three divisions, Amur, the northern province; Kirin, the central province, and Sheng-King, the southern province. The last contains more than half the entire population. Mukden, its chief city and capital, was made the seat of government in the beginning of the sixteenth century by the Manchus, a Mongolian race, who conquered the country and gave it their name before they overran China proper. It is now the chief capital of Manchuria, with Tsitsihar the capital of Amur, and Kirin of Kirin Province.

When the Russians began building the great Siberian railroad they cast envious eyes on Manchuria. The first proposed route of this line was entirely in Russian territory, but Russia obtained permission from China to build on the more direct route across Manchuria. After the war between China and Japan, when Japan conquered Port Arthur, Russia, supported by Germany and France, protested, and Japan was obliged to withdraw from territory which was fairly hers by conquest. (See CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.) Russia, desirous of getting a port in the Pacific free from ice, then made a secret treaty with China by which she obtained a lease for twenty-five years of Port Arthur and certain territory around it, and this was followed by permission to build a branch railroad from Harbin, a town on the main trunk of the Siberian road, to Port Arthur. As soon as these concessions were obtained Russia began to send troops and colonists into Manchuria. Military roads were laid out, fortresses constructed, and new cities planned and built. Port Arthur was made into what was supposed to be an impregnable fortress, and fourteen miles east of it, on the Liaotung Peninsula, was built the city of Dalny, with stone wharves and storehouses and immense dry docks for the largest ships.

Japan, whose policy had been for years to secure control of Korea, saw in these movements a threat against her own existence, and made demands which Russia evaded. The Russo-Japanese war broke out in consequence, and the Japanese completely defeated the Russians in some great battles, of

which the last was that of Mukden, Feb. 27 to March 8, 1905. Port Arthur surrendered Jan. 2, and the Japanese entered Mukden, March 10, 1905. The Russians met with a still greater reverse in the loss of their great fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky, which was destroyed in the battle of the Sea of Japan, May 27-29, 1905, by Admiral Togo. The war ended Sept. 5, 1905, when a treaty of peace was signed at Portsmouth, N. H. By this treaty, Russia's twenty-five-year lease (including 1219 square miles, with a population of 405,000) was transferred to Japan. Dalny was made a free port. Both Russia and Japan promised to leave Manchuria alone, but in spite of their promises they each acquired large "spheres of influence," and Japan, in 1915, obtained from China practically by force, the possession of the South Manchuria Railway, and special privileges for Japanese subjects in South Manchuria. China, by 1920, had ceased to have more than a nominal control over the province. The question of the future of Manchuria was one of the most important discussed at the disarmament conference held in Washington in 1921.

MANCHUS or **MANCHOOS** (*man-choos*), the race of people who gave their name to Manchuria, and who conquered China in the 17th century. (See CHINA.)

MANDALAY (*man-da-lay'*), Burma, Asia, capital city of the former kingdom of Burma, near the Irrawaddy River; pop. 140,000. In 1856 the king, tired of Amarapura, his old capital, built Mandalay in a single year. It is laid out in three squares, one within the other, separated by strong walls. The king's palace and gardens and the chief government buildings are in the center. The second part contains the houses of chief officers and barracks for the soldiers, and outside of all are the houses and shops of the common people. Mandalay was captured by the British in 1885. (See map with article INDIA.)

MAN-HAT-TAN ISLAND, an island at the mouth of the Hudson River, New York, bounded by that river on the west, East River and Harlem River on the east, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, now the U. S. ship canal, on the north, and New York Bay on the south; length, about 13 miles; greatest width, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; area, 22 square miles. The lower half is flat and the upper half slopes up to a ridge whose highest point, near the site of old Fort Washington, is 267 feet. The ground is solid rock, and a great deal of blasting has been done to sink the deep foundations of the many high business buildings on the island. It forms the Borough of Manhattan and the principal part of the City of New York.

Manhattan Island is connected with Long Island by four bridges across the East River, named Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg, and Queensboro bridges, and by four railway tunnels under the river; and with New Jersey by six tunnels under the Hudson River. There is a railway bridge also, built by the New Haven railroad for its trains, from Manhattan Island over Hell Gate. A bridge across the Hudson is projected, and a vehicular tunnel between Manhattan Island and Jersey City. There are also many ferries on each river, and many railway and other bridges across the Harlem River on the north.

The first white men who settled on Manhattan Island were Dutch merchants, and in 1614 a Dutch trading company built Fort Netherland near the south end. Some years later the successor to this company bought the whole island from the Indians for goods worth about twenty-five dollars. The population of the island is now nearly two and a half million, and the buildings on it are worth billions of dollars. (See NEW YORK CITY.)

MANILA (*man-il'ah*), Philippine Islands, the capital city, on the Bay of Manila, Island of Luzon; pop. 285,000. Manila is surrounded by walls. The streets are wide and straight, and the houses are strongly built, to protect them against earthquakes and hurricanes, which are very frequent. The city has been often damaged by earthquakes, and in 1880 (July 18) was almost entirely destroyed by one, all the large buildings being thrown down. Many of the native houses are built of bamboo. Manila is the chief port of the Philippines, and has a large trade in sugar, tobacco, cigars, coffee, copper, indigo, and hemp. About two per cent of the people are whites, the rest being natives or Chinese.

Manila was founded by the Spaniards in 1571, and was captured by the British in 1762, but was given back to Spain. On May 1, 1898, a Spanish fleet was destroyed at Cavite, in the Bay of Manila, by a United States squadron under Commodore Dewey, and on August 13, Manila was taken by the combined naval and military forces of the United States, the latter under General Merritt. The anniversary of the surrender of Manila, called Capitulation Day, is a legal holiday in the Philippines. Under American rule, Manila has become one of the most beautiful and healthful cities in the east. Many handsome private and public buildings have been erected and it has an excellent system of highways, waterworks and sewers. (See map of PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.)

MAN-I-TO'-BA, a province of Canada, bordering on North Dakota and Minnesota;

area, 251,832 square miles; pop. 610,000; capital, Winnipeg. It is chiefly a prairie country with a fertile soil, especially good for wheat. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. The climate is healthful. Coal abounds, and iron and gold are found. Manitoba was named from Lake Manitoba. It was settled in 1812 and first called the Red River Settlement. It joined the Dominion of Canada in 1870. (See map of CANADA.)

MANITOBA, Lake, a lake in the Province of Manitoba, Canada, 120 miles long and 25 wide; area, about 1800 square miles. Its shores are low and marshy and abound in wild fowl and other game.

MANS, Le, see LE MANS.

MANTINEIA (*man-tin-ee'yah*), a city of ancient Greece, in Arcadia, near the borders of Argolis. It was a republic, like Sparta, and at different times was an ally of that city; but the Spartans growing jealous of Mantinea attacked it, and broke down its walls and houses by turning the waters of the River Ophis against them. The city was rebuilt, and the people became allies of the Thebans, but soon left them to join the Spartans again. A Theban army, under Epaminondas, was sent to subdue them, and in a battle fought at Mantinea, the Thebans were victorious over the Spartans and Mantineians, but Epaminondas was killed (362 B.C.). The ruins of Mantinea can still be seen. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

MANTUA (*man'tu-ah*), Italy, a city on an island in the Mincio River; pop. 35,000. It is defended by strong walls and forts. The chief trade of Mantua is in silk.

Mantua (Italian *Mantova*) is a very old city, having been founded 400 years before Rome. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Vergil. During the Renaissance period it was ruled by the Gonzaga family, whose court was famous all over Europe for its brilliance, and for the scholars, musicians and artists who gathered there. One of the greatest Italian painters, Andrea Mantegna, lived there and worked for the duke nearly all his life. Mantua belonged to Austria a long time but in 1866 became a city of the new kingdom of Italy.

MARACAIBO (*mah-rah-ky'bo*), Venezuela, a city on the outlet of Lake Maracaibo; pop. 60,000. It has a fine harbor, but only small vessels can ascend to the city. A large trade is carried on in cocoa, cotton, sugar, dye-woods, and coffee, and many ships are built there. Maracaibo was named after an Indian chief. It was founded in 1571.

Lake Maracaibo is 100 miles long and 75 wide, and is connected with the sea by a chan-

nel 45 miles long. On the northeast shore is a bed of mineral pitch which sailors call the lighthouse of Maracaibo, because on hot nights it shines with a bright phosphorescent light, like lightning. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

MARAKESH, see MOROCCO.

MARATHON (*mar'a-thon*), a town of ancient Greece, 18 miles northeast of Athens. It is celebrated for the great battle fought there between the Greeks under Miltiades, and the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes, in 490 B.C. Most of the Greeks were from Athens, and they had ten generals, each of whom had a right to command for one day; but they all gave up their places to Miltiades. The Persian army was ten times as large as his, but the Greeks attacked it so bravely that, after a short battle, the Persians fled to their ships. A pile of stones still marks the burial place of 192 Greeks who were killed in the fight. Had the Persians won this battle, Greece would have become a Persian province, and the fate of Europe might have been changed. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

MARCH LAWS, a series of laws passed by the Hungarian Diet or Legislature, in March, 1848, during a revolution led by Louis Kossuth, the famous Hungarian patriot. These laws established a modern democratic constitution, and provided for the liberty of the press, religious liberty, and trial by jury. They also demanded a separate Hungarian ministry, composed entirely of Hungarians. All these demands were granted by Austria, but the Russians later joined the Austrians to help crush the Hungarians, and the benefits from the revolution were slight.

MARENGO (*ma-ren'go*), Italy, a village of northwestern Italy, on a plain by the River Bormida, famous for a great victory won by Napoleon over an Austrian army under General Melas, June 14, 1800. Napoleon had crossed the Alps, and a part of his soldiers under General Victor had taken Marengo, when Melas attacked them. Napoleon was between the Austrians and their base of supplies and was determined to cut off their retreat. He therefore stretched his line as far as possible in both directions, leaving it too thin in the center, where Melas accordingly attacked him most furiously, and drove the French back five or six miles. Thinking them utterly routed, Melas left the battlefield and despatched to his government the news of his victory. But Napoleon summoned his soldiers back to the center, and attacked the army of Melas, which was continuing its advance in one heavy column, battalion after battalion. He crushed it completely, and the victory of

the Austrians was changed to a bloody defeat. General Desaix, who led the victorious charge of the French, was killed. Napoleon, who was at this time First Consul, returned to Paris in triumph.

MARIANNE (*mar-ee-an'*) **ISLANDS** (also called the **Mariana**, or **Ladrone Islands**), in the Pacific Ocean, a group of islands west of the Philippines. They are mountainous, contain several volcanoes, and are subject to earthquakes. Most of them are fertile, and bread-fruits, coconuts, and other tropical fruits are abundant. The largest of them are Guahan or Guam, Rotaz, Saipan, and Tinian. (See map of EAST INDIES.)

These islands were discovered in 1521 by Magellan, who named them Ladrone Islands (Islands of Thieves) because the people stole from him. Their other name, the Marianne Islands, was given to them in honor of Queen Mariana of Spain. They belonged formerly to Spain, but in 1885 the group, excepting Guam, was sold to Germany. After taking Kiaochow, at the beginning of the World War, the Japanese attacked and took these islands, and the Treaty of Versailles awarded them to Japan. Guam, which was ceded to the United States in 1899, is used as a naval station. (See GUAM.)

MARIGNANO (*mah-ree-nya'no*), the former name of the town of **Melegnano** (*mel-ay-nyan'o*), Italy, on the Lambro, nine miles southeast of Milan, where a battle took place in 1515 between the French, under their king, Francis I, and the Duke of Milan, who had in his service a large body of Swiss mercenary troops. The Swiss were famous as mercenaries, and were hired by many different dukes and princes of the time to fight their wars. The French defeated them, and thereby damaged their reputation greatly. Milan surrendered to Francis. It is interesting that the great reformer Zwingli was field chaplain of the Swiss forces at this battle. After it, the French for a few years reduced Switzerland to the status of a tributary nation.

Francis was utterly defeated and taken prisoner a few years later in another battle near Marignano.

MARIPOSA (*mar-ee-po'sah*) **GROVE**, a grove of large trees in Mariposa County, California, reserved as a park by the state.

The tract including them, covering four square miles, is on the slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and contains two groves of the so-called "big-trees," or *Sequoia Gigantea*. The road between the two passes under an arch cut through the trunk of one of the trees. This arch is nine feet wide and high enough for a stage coach to pass under it.

One of the largest of the trees is 34 feet in diameter and 272 feet high.

MARITIME (*mar'i-tym*) **ALPS**, the southern part of the Alps between Italy and France, running near the coast.

MARITZA (*mah-rec'tsa*), a river rising in the Balkans in Bulgaria and flowing into the Ægean Sea; length 270 miles. It was the Hebrus of the ancients, and several great battles have taken place on its banks. In 1364 the king of Hungary and Poland, and the princes of Bosnia, Serbia and Wallachia,

MARNE (*marn*), a river in France, flowing into the Seine; length about 320 miles. It has given its name to two of the most important battles of the World War. The first Battle of the Marne was fought in September, 1914, and marked the high-water mark of the great German invasion of France. With great skill and bravery, the French armies, with the help of the small English army then in France, turned upon the Germans, after their great advance, and forced them to retreat. The second Battle of the



AN ATTACK IN THE BATTLE OF MARENGO

tried to stop the Turkish invasion of Europe, near Adrianople. They were so utterly defeated that the place has ever since been called by the Turks "Serbs' rout." The Christians ran from the battlefield into the Maritza, and many of them were drowned.

MARMORA (*mar'mo-rah*), Sea of, a small sea between Europe and Asia, connected with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus and with the Ægean Sea by the Dardanelles. The ancients called it the Propontis. It gets its modern name from the island of Marmora in it, which is famous for its marble (Latin *marmor*). (See map of GREECE.)

Marne was the beginning of the final defeat of the Germans. It started on July 15, 1918. American troops took part in some of its phases, especially around Soissons and Château-Thierry. The Marne is navigable for large vessels for 114 miles, and is connected by canals with the Rhine and the principal French rivers. (See also WORLD WAR.)

MARQUESAS (*mar-kay'sahs*) **ISLANDS**, a group of 13 small islands in the Pacific Ocean, northeast of the Society Islands; area 492 square miles; pop. about 3,000. They are very rocky, each island being a mountain ridge about half a mile high.

The Marquesas were discovered in 1595 by the Spanish Mendaña de Neyra, who named them Las Marquesas de Mendoza in honor of the marquis of Mendoza, then viceroy of Peru. They are sometimes called the Mendaña Archipelago, after their discoverer. Since 1842 they have belonged to France.

MARSEILLES (*mar-sailz'*), France, the principal seaport of France, on a bay of the Mediterranean; pop. 600,000. It has several fine harbors, crowded with ships from all parts of the world, but especially from other cities on the Mediterranean. Much of its commerce is with Africa, Italy, and the East, and it trades in grain, coffee, hides, silk, wool, and oil-seeds. Much soap is made and exported there. Several fabrics, made of two threads which interlace and form a double cloth, are called marseilles, because first made there. (See map of FRANCE.)

Marseilles gets its name from its ancient name of Massilia, given it by the Greeks, who first built the city about 600 B.C. It was at one time the rival of Carthage, with which it carried on war, and was afterward the ally of Rome. It was destroyed by the Saracens and rebuilt, was independent during the 13th century, was later united to Provence, and to France in 1481. It was one of the most important naval ports of France during the World War, and was used especially as a landing place for British troops and supplies.

The French national republican song, called the "Marseillaise," was first sung in Paris by a band of volunteers from Marseilles who marched to Paris to help the revolution of August, 1792. It was composed in Strasbourg, by a captain of engineers named Rouget de Lisle, and was played there by a military band. A singer named Mireur heard it, and sang it at a public banquet in Marseilles a few weeks later; and the battalion who were just starting to Paris took it up and sang it all the way along their march. Still singing it, they joined the attack on the Tuileries, on August 10, and it became known as the "Song of the Marseillais" (men from Marseilles.)

MARSHALL ISLANDS, a group of coral islands in Micronesia, in the northern Pacific Ocean, formerly the property of Germany, now of Japan; area 159 square miles; pop. 15,000. They were taken by Japan during the World War, after Germany had been driven from her chief Pacific base at Kiaochow. There are two main groups, known as Ralik and Ratak, and most of the islands consist of a coral reef enclosing a lagoon.

MARS-LA-TOUR (*mars'la-toor*), France, a village about 12 miles west of Metz, where

a German army of about 67,000 men met and defeated a French army of nearly twice that number, during the Franco-Prussian War (August, 1870). The French, under Marshal Bazaine, were prevented by this battle from retreating to Verdun, and were shut up in Metz, which the Germans then besieged. To avoid death by starvation, the entire French army, and the garrison of Metz, 173,000 men and 6,000 officers, were at last forced to surrender. The Germans took also great quantities of war supplies. The battle of Mars-la-Tour is also called the battle of Vionville, from another small town about as far as Mars-la-Tour from the actual field.

MARS'TON MOOR, a plain of northern England, 8 miles northwest of York, famous for a victory won by the army of the Parliament under Lord Fairfax and the Earl of Leven, over a Royalist army under Prince Rupert, during the English Civil War (1644).

MARTHA'S VINEYARD (*vin'-yard*), an island about 20 miles long off the southern coast of Massachusetts, separated from the mainland by Vineyard Sound. Most of the people are fishermen and sailors, but in summer it is a popular resort, and its hotels and cottages are filled with visitors. The principal town is Edgartown, at the east end.

Martha's Vineyard was discovered in 1602, settled in 1642 by the English, and became a part of Massachusetts in 1692.

MARTINIQUE (*mar-te-neek'*), an island belonging to France, in the West Indies, 30 miles southeast of Dominica; area, 385 square miles, pop. 250,000; capital, Fort de France, pop. about 26,000. The western side, called *Basse Terre* (Low Land), is less mountainous than the rest, and contains fine plantations of sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, and indigo. Rum, sugar, and cocoa are the chief exports. The people are whites, negroes, and coolies from China. St. Pierre, the largest town (pop. 30,000), was destroyed in May, 1902, with all its inhabitants, by the eruption of the famous volcano, Mont Pelée. (See map of WEST INDIES.)

Martinique was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and settled by the French in 1635. It is celebrated as the birthplace of the Empress Josephine.

MARYLAND (*mer'i-land*), a state of the eastern United States, between Virginia and Pennsylvania; area, 9,941 square miles, somewhat smaller than Belgium; pop. 1,450,000, capital, Annapolis. In the western part are mountains, but the eastern part is low and is almost cut in two by Chesapeake Bay, where hundreds of ships can always be seen. Most of them go to Baltimore, the chief port and largest city in the state.

There are coal and iron mines in Maryland; and marble, granite, and other stones are quarried. There are wonderful transportation facilities, and much of the commerce of the South goes through Baltimore. Tobacco, corn, and wheat are grown, and many farmers are engaged in raising peaches, strawberries, and almost all kinds of fruit, which are sent to New York and Philadelphia, or preserved in cans at Baltimore. Ships are built in the harbors and along the Potomac, and iron and steel works are increasing. In the winter thousands are employed in dredging for oysters in Chesapeake Bay, where most of the oysters sold in the United States are obtained. The bay is also celebrated for its wild ducks, especially canvas-backs, thousands of which are shot by the hunters and sent to New York and other markets. The climate of Maryland is mild and pleasant, and the winters are never very cold.

Maryland was first called Mary's Land, in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. The first lasting settlement was made by the English at St. Mary's on the Potomac River. Maryland was one of the thirteen original states of the Union. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

MAS'KAT, see MUSCAT.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE, the name given to a line run by two English astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, in 1764-7, to settle the disputed boundaries between Maryland on one side and Pennsylvania and Delaware on the other. Lord Baltimore and William Penn employed Mason and Dixon to establish the boundary. The line is now the southern limit of the state of Pennsylvania. It became famous in United States history because, for part of its length, it divided the slave territory from free territory.

MASSACHUSETTS (*mas-sah-choo'sets*), one of the New England states, on the Atlantic Ocean area 8,266 square miles, or nearly a fourth larger than Connecticut and Rhode Island together; pop. 3,852,000, capital, Boston. The western part is mountainous. One of the ridges, called the Hoosac range, has been pierced by a very long railroad tunnel. East of the mountains lies the beautiful valley of the Connecticut River, where are many fine farms. The southeastern part of the state, including the long peninsula of Cape Cod, is low and sandy. Massachusetts owns several islands, of which Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket are the largest. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

In the eastern part are fine quarries of granite, and iron is found among the western

mountains. Owing partly to the water power in the rivers, Massachusetts is one of the greatest industrial states of the Union. It is most noted for its cotton manufactures, and its boots and shoes. There are immense leather tanning and finishing works, foundries, machine shops, paper mills, and meat-packing plants. A great many different kinds of manufactured articles are made, besides. The coast cities have a large trade, in which many ships are employed. Massachusetts is celebrated also for its fisheries, and half the cod and mackerel fishing ships of the country sail from New Bedford, Gloucester, and other towns of this state. The people of Massachusetts are noted for their interest in learning and for their fine schools, colleges, and universities. The first college in the United States, now Harvard University, was founded by the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and there are many other colleges for both men and women.

Massachusetts is an Indian word meaning the "blue hills." The coast is supposed to have been visited by the Northmen about the year 1000. The English made a settlement on some of the islands in 1602, but the first lasting one was made by the Pilgrims (1620), who founded the Plymouth Colony. In 1630 another colony settled on Massachusetts Bay, and each of these colonies had its own governor until 1691, when they united under one government. (See MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.) During the Revolutionary era, the citizens of Massachusetts were leaders in the republican movement, and the first battles of the Revolution took place there. Afterwards, Massachusetts was very influential among the thirteen original states. Maine belonged to Massachusetts until 1820.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY, a colony established by a number of leading Puritans in England, who purchased from the Plymouth Company the land between the Charles and the Merrimack rivers, in Massachusetts, secured a charter from Charles I, and settled under the leadership of John Winthrop in 1630 at Salem, where a few settlers were already living under John Endicott. Governor Winthrop later moved his headquarters to a peninsula called by the Indians *Shawmut*, and by the English Tri-Mountain or Tremont, in allusion to three hills that were there. The name was soon changed to Boston. In 1691 the Massachusetts Bay and the Plymouth colonies were incorporated together. (See MASSACHUSETTS.)

MASSAUA or **MASSOWA** (*mas-sow'-ah*), Africa, a seaport of the Italian colony of Eritrea, on an island in the Red Sea; pop. 2,600. It was formerly the capital,

but in 1902 the seat of government was moved to Asmara. Massaua is strongly fortified and has a considerable commerce. It is the chief seaport on the western coast of the Red Sea. After France shut Italy out of Tunis, the Italians seized the territory which includes Massaua, and became involved in war with Abyssinia as a result (1885).

MATANZAS (*mah-tan'zaks*), Cuba, a seaport on the northern coast, 53 miles east of Havana, capital of the province of Matanzas; pop. 65,000. It has a fine large harbor, and is, after Havana, the chief commercial port of Cuba. The climate, though hot, is more healthful than that of Havana. It was bombarded, April 28, 1898, by American ships.

MATTER-HORN, The, a peak of the Alps, on the border between Switzerland and Italy, west of Monte Rosa; height 14,780 feet. It is famous for its beautiful shape and extreme steepness. For a long time nobody could climb it. Four of the first party to make the ascent (1865) lost their lives. The Matterhorn is also called **Mont Cervin** (French, *mon sehr-van'*).

MAUBEUGE (*mo-bezh'*), France, a town on the Sambre River near the Belgian frontier; pop. 15,000. It was in the territory occupied by the Germans during the World War, and suffered great damage.

MAUNA LOA (*mow'no lo'a*), a volcano on the island of Hawaii, one of the most lofty and conspicuous mountain peaks on the earth; height 13,671 feet. It is still active, and four times during the last century there were great eruptions from it. The crater of Kilauea, eight miles in circumference, is on the slope of Mauna Loa, about 4,000 feet up. The United States government set apart the mountain in 1916, as the Hawaii National Park. (See HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.)

MAURETANIA or **MAURITANIA** (*mo-ree-tay'nee-ah*), the ancient name of a part of northwestern Africa, including what is now Morocco and a part of Algeria. The people were called Mauri, from which comes our name of Moors. The French have given the name to a large territory of French West Africa, north of the Senegal River.

MAURITIUS (*maw-rish'e-us*), formerly called Isle of France, an island in the Indian Ocean belonging to Great Britain, about 500 miles east of Madagascar; area 720 square miles; pop. 380,000; capital, Port Louis (pop. 56,000). It is a very beautiful island, some of whose peaks are of singular shape. One, called the Peterbote, ends in a tall steeple of rock, on the point of which is balanced a rock much larger round than the steeple itself. The chief products are sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton.

Mauritius was once the home of a wonderful bird called the "dodo" and of a kind of water-hen called the "giant," which was taller than a man. None are now living, but their bones are sometimes found. The people of Mauritius are Europeans, negroes, Hindus, and Chinese, besides many of mixed races. French is the language most spoken, though the island belongs to Great Britain. It is ruled by an English governor, who has control over many neighboring islands, among which are Rodriguez, the Seychelles, and the Almirantes.

Mauritius was discovered in 1505 by the Portuguese, who called it Cerné. It was taken from them by the Dutch (1598), who changed the name to Mauritius, in honor of Maurice of Nassau. The French took it in 1715 and called it the Isle of France, and the British took it from them in 1810. Mauritius is the scene of the story of "Paul and Virginia."

MAYAS (*mah'yas*), the Indians who inhabited Yucatan, certain states of Mexico, and parts of Guatemala and Salvador, and who were further advanced than any other American tribes at the time of the discovery of the western hemisphere. They cultivated several different kinds of crops, and worked skillfully in various metals, besides weaving and dyeing cotton fabrics. The ruins of some of their cities are the most interesting archaeological remains of the American continent.

MAYENCE (*mah-yons'*), see MAINZ.

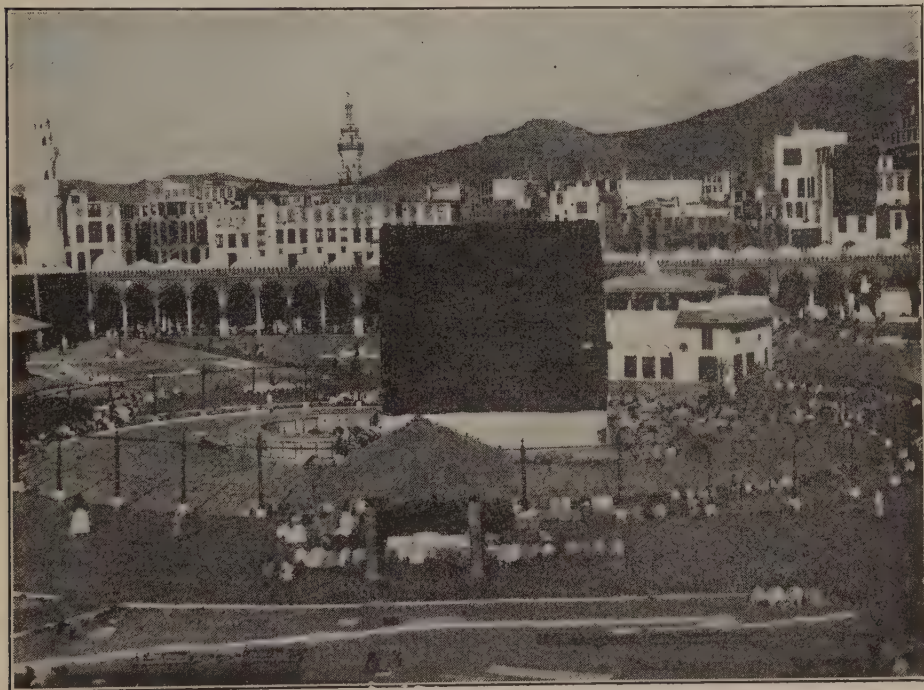
"MAYFLOWER," the little ship which carried the first English colonists, known as the Pilgrims, to Plymouth in 1620. There were about 100 passengers on board. The voyage took over two months because of storms, and the *Mayflower* reached the American coast November 21, 1620. It anchored in the harbor of what is now Provincetown, Mass. (See also PILGRIMS.)

MAZURIAN (*maz-oor'ee-an*) **LAKES**, a great number of small bodies of water, in the vast marshes south of Königsberg in East Prussia, famous for a great defeat of the Russians by the Germans under Hindenburg, in February, 1915. The Russian armies, under the leadership of General Rennenkampf, had defeated the Germans when Hindenburg, who had made a special study of the region, arrived on the field. He attacked the Russians, who numbered about 250,000, with a much smaller force, but his intimate knowledge of the swamps enabled him to force them into an impossible position where their escape was absolutely cut off. The Russian general Samsonov was killed, 150,000 men were killed or wounded, and 100,000 were taken prisoners. (See also WORLD WAR, "The Battle of Tannenberg.")

MEAUX (*mo*), France, a town on the Marne River, 27 miles east by north of Paris; pop. 14,000. It was in the zone of operations during the World War, chiefly in the first battle of the Marne, and later became a base of importance just back of the Allied front. Before the war it had a very beautiful cathedral, dating from the 12th century, which was damaged by bombardment.

MECCA or **MEKKA** (*mek'kah*), Arabia, the capital of Hedjaz, a city 65 miles from

walk around the Cáaba, and kiss the black stone, which has been worn smooth by their lips. None but Mohammedans are allowed to approach the Cáaba, but a few travelers have gone to Mecca disguised as pilgrims and have seen all the sacred places. Had they been found out they would have been killed. Mecca was governed formerly by a chief or Sherif, chosen from among Mohammed's descendants, by the people of the district, but responsible to the Sultan of Turkey. In 1916



PILGRIMS IN MECCA, WORSHIPPING AT THE CAABA

the Red Sea; pop. 80,000. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Mohammed, and is the principal holy city of the Mohammedans, visited yearly by hundreds of thousands of pilgrims. Every Mohammedan must make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once during his lifetime. The most holy place is the great mosque called the Cáaba, which the Mohammedans say was built by Abraham and Ishmael. It is a house of stone, about forty feet square and high, and with a flat roof. Built into the wall on the outside is a black stone which is said to have been brought from heaven by angels. Pilgrims

the Arabs revolted, led by the Sherif Hussein of Mecca, and proclaimed their independence. Mecca is now the capital of the new Arab Kingdom of Hedjaz. (See map of ARABIA.)

MECHLIN, see **MALINES**.

MEDIA (*mee'dee-ah*), an ancient country of Asia, east of Assyria and Armenia, now in northern and western Persia. Media belonged at first to Assyria, but got its independence, and under its king Cyaxares became one of the greatest nations of Asia. It was at its height in the 6th and 7th centuries B. C. Cyrus the Persian finally conquered Media and made it a part of Persia.

The Bible speaks of the Persian Empire as that of "the Persians and the Medes."

MEDINA (*may-dee'nah*), Hedjaz, Arabia, a city of western Arabia, about 210 miles north by west of Mecca; pop. 40,000. Medina is the second holy city of the Mohammedans, who say that one prayer in Medina is worth a thousand made anywhere else, except in Mecca. It is celebrated as the place to which Mohammed fled when driven from Mecca. Mohammed and his first two successors, Abu-bekr and Omar, are buried in Medina, and a large mosque has been built over their tombs. The tomb of Mohammed is in a corner of the mosque, beneath a striking pointed dome. The tomb is built of black stones, with pillars, but it is kept secret from the eyes of all but faithful Moslems, by beautiful draperies hung all about it. The city is surrounded by a wall, and on one side there is a castle. Medina is the Arabic for "city." The Arabs call it Medinat-el-Rabi, which means "City of the Prophet." (See map of ARABIA.)

The Hedjaz railway, built from Damascus to carry pilgrims to the holy cities, runs now to Medina and to Mecca. Since 1916 Medina has been a part of the new kingdom of Hedjaz organized after the revolt from Turkey by the Arabs. (See MECCA.)

MEDITERRANEAN (*med-i-ter-ray'nee-an*) **SEA**, the largest inland sea in the world, separating Europe and Africa; length about 2,200 miles; greatest width about 1,000 miles; area about 1,000,000 square miles; greatest depth about 13,000 ft. It is connected with the Atlantic by the Strait of Gibraltar, with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, and Bosphorus, and with the Red Sea by the Suez Canal. The Romans called it Mare Internum, the "midland sea." It has some great branches, including the Gulf of Lyons, the Gulf of Genoa, the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Ionian Sea, the Adriatic Sea, and the Aegean Sea. The largest of its many islands are Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, the Ionian Islands, Crete, and Cyprus. About its shores the greatest civilizations of which our history tells have grown up, flourished, and decayed, including the Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman, to all of which we owe much. (See map of EUROPE.)

MEE'RUT, India, capital of the district of Meerut, in Agra, a city 20 miles northeast of Delhi; pop. 116,000. It is an important military station, one of the largest in India. Meerut was the scene of the first outbreak in the great Sepoy mutiny, May 10, 1857.

MEG'A-RA, Greece, a city famous in ancient times, commanding the pass leading from central Greece to the Peloponnesus.

It was a flourishing commercial city and sent out many colonies, including those to Byzantium and Chalcedon. The famous temple of Demeter known as the Megaron was at Megara. The city fell under Macedonian rule, and later under that of the Romans. A small but prosperous town now occupies the site of the ancient city. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

ME-GID'DO, Palestine, an ancient town at the foot of Mt. Carmel, in the plain of Jezreel. It was one of the strongholds and capitals of the Canaanites, and after the conquest of Canaan by the Children of Israel became one of their strongholds. One of the great battles with the Canaanites took place near it, and the Egyptians here defeated the Israelites in 609 B.C. The name Armageddon, used in Revelations, xvi, 16, means "the mountain of Megiddo," and probably refers to this place. (See ARMAGEDDON.)

MEISSEN (*my'sen*), Germany, a city in Saxony, on the River Elbe, 12 miles northwest of Dresden; pop. 35,000. It is noted for its porcelain factories, in which the china or porcelain commonly called Dresden china is made. Above the city rises the Schlossberg, with the Cathedral and the Albrechtsburg.

MEKONG (*may-kong'*) a river of Tibet, flowing through Indo-China to the China Sea in Cochin China, forming the eastern boundary of Siam for much of its course; length 2,600 miles. (See CAMBODIA and map of INDO-CHINA.)

MELANESIA (*mel'an-ee-shiah*), a name given to that part of Oceania inhabited by dark-skinned people as distinguished from Micronesia and Polynesia, whose inhabitants are of lighter color. The principal islands included are the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, the Admiralty Islands, and the Bismarck Archipelago. Melanesia is made up of the Greek words *melas*, black, and *nesos*, island.

MELBOURNE (*mel'burn*), Australia, capital city of Victoria, in southeastern Australia, on the Yarra-Yarra River, near its mouth in the bay of Port Philip; pop. with suburbs, 795,000. It is one of the greatest shipping centers of the British colonies, the principal things sent to other countries being wool, tallow, hides, and gold. The harbor at the mouth of the river, and connected with the city by a railroad, is always full of ships, and is defended by strong forts. Melbourne contains a university and many fine public buildings and parks. It was founded in 1835, and named after Lord Melbourne, then prime minister of England. (See map of AUSTRALIA.)

MELAGNANO, see **MARIGNANO**.

MELOS (*mee'los*), or **MILO** (*mee'lo*), an island, of Greece, in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, 65 miles east of the Peloponnesus; pop. about 5,000. It is thirteen miles long by eight broad, and contains about 57 square miles. In ancient times there was a city of Melos on the island, which was very prosperous and contained many works of art. Among the treasures found in its ruins is the famous Aphrodite of Melos, or Venus de Milo, now in the Louvre, Paris.

MELROSE (*mel'roz*), Scotland, a village in Roxburghshire, on the River Tweed, 29 miles southeast of Edinburgh; pop. about 2,000. It is the site of the ruins of Melrose

taken by the Germans, who held it during the rest of the war. It is the chief port of the new republic of Lithuania. The zone in which it is situated was internationalized after the war, and put under the control of the Allies until 1924, when it was definitely assigned to Lithuania. (See map with article **LATVIA**.)

MEMPHIS (*mem'fis*), Egypt, the capital city of ancient Egypt, on the River Nile, 12 miles south of the modern city of Cairo. It is said to have been founded by Menes, the first king of Egypt, and the later kings built there many fine palaces. Near the city were the Pyramids, which were built as tombs for the kings. Memphis had temples



MELROSE ABBEY

Abbey, a famous Cistercian monastery founded in the twelfth century by David I, destroyed by Edward II, rebuilt by Robert Bruce, and again destroyed and rebuilt in the fifteenth century. It is the finest ruin in Scotland. About three miles south of Melrose is Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, and four miles east, Dryburgh Abbey, where Scott is buried.

MEMEL (*may'mel*), Lithuania, a seaport on the Baltic Sea, about 70 miles northeast of Danzig. It is a very old town, founded in 1252 and then given to the Teutonic Knights, who fortified it heavily. The city withstood many sieges during the wars of the Middle Ages, and was taken by the Russians in 1757 and in 1812. In 1914 it was again captured by the Russians, but was soon re-

taken by the Germans, who held it during the rest of the war. After Alexandria was founded Memphis fell to decay.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, the largest city in the state, in the southwestern corner on a bluff of the Mississippi River; pop. 162,000. It has a very large trade, especially in cotton, more being sold there than in any other city of the United States, except New Orleans. Memphis was founded in 1820, and was named after ancient Memphis in Egypt. It became a city in 1831. During the Civil War it was held by the Confederates until their vessels on the Mississippi were destroyed by the Union gunboats, when the Unionists took the city (June 6, 1862).

MENDOZA (*men-do'sah*), Argentina, a town in the province of Mendoza, in the

western part of the Argentine Republic; pop. 55,000. It is famous for an earthquake which entirely destroyed it in 1861, leaving only about 1500 people alive out of 13,000 who then inhabited the city. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

MENTON (*mahn'tohn*) or **MENTONE** (*men-to'nay*), France, a seaport and health resort, in the Riviera, on the Mediterranean, 15 miles northeast of Nice; pop. 18,000. Near it are the famous bone-caves, in which have been found many interesting remains of men and animals that lived in this region before historic times.

MER'RI-MAC, The, a famous iron-clad vessel belonging to the Confederate States of America, which fought the United States steam battery *Monitor* on March 9, 1862. Originally the *Merrimac* was a wooden frigate belonging to the United States government but when the Civil War broke out and the northern forces abandoned the Norfolk navy yard, they scuttled and sank the ships there which they had no time to save, including the *Merrimac*. The Confederates raised her, cut down her sides, put on plate armor and an iron prow, and rechristened her the *Virginia*. She was considered extremely formidable, for she carried forty large guns, and besides could ram with her prow the wooden warships then in use. Just before the *Monitor* appeared against her, she had destroyed two fine frigates, the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*, one carrying 50 guns. The *Monitor* carried only two guns, but used them much more effectively because of their position in a revolving turret. (See **MONITOR**.)

MER'RI-MACK or **MERRIMAC**, a river which rises among the White Mountains of New Hampshire, flows south into Massachusetts and empties into the Atlantic Ocean near Newburyport, Mass.; total length about 110 miles. It has numerous falls which afford immense water power, and along its banks are the manufacturing cities of Manchester, Nashua, and Concord in New Hampshire; and Lowell and Lawrence in Massachusetts.

MERV (*merf*), Russia, a city of the Transcaspian province, once the capital of Turkestan, about 300 miles southeast of Khiva; pop. about 12,000. When the Persian rulers of Turkestan lived there, the city had a large trade, but it was sacked by the Tartars and since then has fallen to decay. Its importance arose from its situation in an oasis of the surrounding desert, on the caravan routes between Persia, Bokhara and Herat. Alexander the Great conquered it,

and it later belonged by turns to the Parthians, Saracens and Seljuks. The Transcaspian Railway was put through the oasis of Merv by the Russians at the beginning of the 20th century.

MESOPOTAMIA (*mes-o-po-tay'mee-ah*), or "the Land between the Rivers," the name formerly given to the country from the Tigris to the borders of Syria, and now to the whole valley of the Euphrates and Tigris, in northwest Asia, from Persia to the Syrian and Arabian deserts, between Kurdistan and the Persian Gulf. The Arabs call it Irak or Iraq. Its boundaries are not definite, but it is as large as the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, and has a population of nearly three million. The upper Tigris valley comprised ancient Assyria and the lower part of Babylonia and Chaldea. Later, the whole region became a Turkish possession, divided into the vilayets of Bagdad, Basra, and Mosul. The great plain is very dry, and most of it is so unhealthy that Europeans can hardly live there at all. There are severe frosts in winter, but in summer the thermometer frequently goes up to 120° in the shade, and there are many mosquitoes and sand flies. Malaria, cholera, bubonic plague, and typhus recur every little while.

Between the Tigris and Euphrates the country is of extraordinary fertility, and the traditional site of the Garden of Eden is there. Wheat, barley, rice and millet are easily raised, in most parts of the country, and dates in the desert parts. It has been proved that cotton can be grown. Large flocks of sheep are raised in the north and much wool is exported, and in the hills of Kurdistan tobacco flourishes. But all these things are much less important to Europeans than the rich oil wells which Mesopotamia contains. British troops, with Indian auxiliaries, conquered the country from the Turks during the World War, and after the war Great Britain was given a mandate for it. The British made Emir Feisal king of Mesopotamia, or Irak. He was a son of the Sherif of Mecca who became king of Hedjaz, and he was put at the head of a constitutional, democratic government. He agreed to accept British advice on international and financial questions, and the British promised to give him any military support he might need. The British have built great refineries to handle the oil, and the country has flourished greatly since they took control. (See map of ARABIA.)

MESSINA (*mes-see'nah*), Sicily, a city on the Strait of Messina; pop. 177,000. Situated on a well-fortified, sickle-shaped

harbor, it is a busy port, the second city of Sicily in importance, with a fine trade in fruit, olive oil, wine, and silk. In 1908 the city was entirely overthrown by a disastrous earthquake which buried in its ruins more than 90,000 persons. Other towns in the province were also wrecked and the loss of life amounted to over 200,000. The earthquake, which occurred about five o'clock in the morning of Dec. 28, was followed by a great tidal wave, in which many, who might otherwise have escaped, were drowned. The city has recovered its prosperity and is

low up nine-story houses, and aviators poured down liquid fire at the same time on the German lines. Then the infantry advanced, and took the ridge, but with heavy loss of life. In April, 1918, the Germans retook it, in their Flanders offensive, but lost it again in the summer, during the final great offensive of the Allies.

METAURUS (*mee-to'rus*), the ancient name of the Metauro, a small river of Italy, flowing into the Adriatic, 28 miles northwest of Ancona. One of the decisive battles of the world's history took place on its banks



SURRENDER OF METZ, 1870

now even larger than it was before the earthquake. Messina was founded about 800 B.C., and named Zancle (sickle) from the shape of its harbor. The name was changed to Messana by Greeks from Messene in the Peloponnesus. (See map of ITALY.)

MESSINES (*mes-seen'*), Belgium, a village of Flanders, about 12 miles south of Ypres, which was the scene of fierce fighting during the World War. A ridge of low hills in the neighborhood was heavily fortified by the Germans, who occupied Messines during the first weeks of the war, and the village was important in the battles around Ypres. In June, 1917, the British under General Plumer captured the ridge by assault. They caused nineteen mines to be exploded at once, tearing out holes deep enough to swal-

low up nine-story houses, and aviators poured down liquid fire at the same time on the German lines. Then the infantry advanced, and took the ridge, but with heavy loss of life. In April, 1918, the Germans retook it, in their Flanders offensive, but lost it again in the summer, during the final great offensive of the Allies.

in 207 B.C., over two thousand years ago. Hannibal, one of the greatest generals who ever lived, had invaded Italy with a great Carthaginian army, and his brother Hasdrubal was marching from Spain, which belonged to Carthage, with a fresh army to help him. The Roman consul Nero, who had been opposing Hannibal in southern Italy, heard of Hasdrubal's approach, and led 7,000 of his men by rapid forced marches northward to meet him. The two armies came together on the Metaurus south of Rimini. Hasdrubal was surprised and defeated, and lost his life. It is said that Hannibal's first news of this battle came when his brother's head was thrown into his camp.

METZ, France, the capital of the province of Lorraine, a city at the junction of the

Seille and Moselle rivers; pop. 75,000. It is one of the strongest fortresses in the world, and is surrounded by walls, with nine gates, defended by drawbridges. It has fine public buildings and a beautiful cathedral. Among the manufactures are woolen goods, embroidery, and silk plush for making hats.

Metz was called by the Romans *Divodurum*, which means "on the two rivers," and it was an important Roman fortress. In the 6th century it was called *Mettis*, which means "in the midst of waters." It belonged to

other rivers. All through the World War the valley of the Meuse was the scene of heavy fighting and widespread military operations; for the cities of Liège and Namur, which fell before the Germans in the first month of the War, are on the Meuse near its mouth; Verdun, which was attacked by the Germans in 1916 and heroically held by the French during months of fighting, at the cost of hundreds of thousands of men on both sides, is also on the Meuse near its upper end; and one series of the final great battles



AMERICANS FIRING IN VARENNES. IN THE MEUSE-ARGONNE CAMPAIGN

Germany for a long time, but was taken and annexed by France in 1552. In 1870 it was captured by the Germans, who took it after a two-months' siege, together with a French army of 176,000 men under Marshal Bazaine. (See *MARS-LA-TOUR*.) After the World War, by the terms of the Peace Treaty, Metz again became a French city, and the French government was restored in 1919 amid the enthusiastic rejoicing of the people. (See map of FRANCE.)

MEUSE (*muhz*), a river of France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, flowing into the North Sea; length 575 miles. It is called Maas in the Netherlands. A great canal, called the Canal de l'Est or Eastern Canal, connects it with the Moselle and Saône, and other canals join the Aisne and

by which the Germans were forced to ask for an armistice, took place along the Meuse valley and between it and the Argonne forest. It was here that the American troops did most of their fighting. (See map of FRANCE.)

MEUSE-ARGONNE, Battles of, a general name for a series of great battles which took place in France during the World War, from the last days of September, 1918, until the end of the first week in November. (See ARGONNE.)

MEXICAN (*mek'sik-an*) **WAR**, a war between the United States and Mexico, which resulted from the annexation of Texas to the United States, in 1845. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as her southwestern boundary, while Mexico claimed the territory

south of the Nueces River. The United States supported Texas and war was declared in 1846. From the very first the American troops were successful. General Zachary Taylor won the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and forced the city of Monterey to surrender. He won the victory of Buena Vista on Feb. 23, 1847, and in March, General Scott captured Vera Cruz

MEXICO (*mek'si-ko*), officially known as The United States of Mexico, a country of North America, between the United States and Central America; area 767,259 square miles, or more than a fifth as large as the United States; pop. 16,000,000; capital, Mexico City. Near the coasts the land is low and flat; farther inland it rises by terraces to a great tableland about a mile and a quarter



and marched to attack the City of Mexico. On the way he fought and won several important battles of which the most famous are Cerro Gordo in April, and Chapultepec in September. The day after Chapultepec, General Scott entered the city of Mexico, which ended the war. California had been conquered in the meantime by Generals Frémont and Stockton. The treaty of peace gave to the United States a great deal of territory, including the present states of California, Arizona, and New Mexico,

above the sea, which covers all the central part of the country. On this tableland are hills, valleys, and lakes, and across it is a line of great mountains, some of whose peaks rise more than three miles above the sea. There are several volcanoes among them, but they are covered with snow and ice all the year round. The highest are Popocatepetl, a moderately active volcano 17,782 feet high, and Orizaba, an extinct volcano 18,314 feet high.

Mexico is rich in silver, gold, and other



MEXICO

metals, and in many kinds of precious stones; and its forests abound in many kinds of timber, including cabinet and dye-woods. About one third of the world's silver comes from there. In 1910 oil wells first became developed, and ten years later, one quarter of all the petroleum in the world came from Mexico, and several new very large wells were drilled in that year and the next. One of them produced 90,000,000 barrels in one year, a world's record. Every kind of fruit known in Europe or America grows there, and the grains and other plants of both hot and cool climates are cultivated. In going by railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico one passes, in a few hours, from tropic heat, with sugar-cane and plantations, to cool hillside with pine and fir trees, maize, and temperate fruits. Manufactures are not developed and the few cotton and woolen mills, paper, flour and sugar-mills, and smelteries, which are in operation, do not supply even the home market. More than half of the people are Indians and most of the rest are mixed races, only about one twentieth of the population being whites.

The language spoken is Spanish, and the religion is Roman Catholic. The government is republican, much like that of the United States in form.

Before the whites came Mexico was occupied by Indian tribes, the chief of which were the Aztecs, who were more civilized than other American Indians. They built great cities with rich temples for their idols, to which they made human sacrifices. The coast of Mexico was first visited by a Spaniard in 1517; two years later it was conquered by Cortés. From that time the country was a Spanish province until 1821, when it became independent. It then covered besides the present territory, Texas, California, and New Mexico. In 1845 Texas, which had revolted from Mexico, was joined to the United States, and this brought on a war with this country which ended in 1848, and gave us also California, Arizona, and New Mexico. (See MEXICAN WAR.) In 1862 the French conquered Mexico, and forced it to become an empire, the Archduke Maximilian of Austria being made emperor. He arrived in the capital in 1864 but in 1867 he was cap-

tured and shot by the Mexicans, who set up their own government again. General Porfirio Diaz, who had fought against the French with great tenacity, became president in 1876, and kept order with a good deal of success until 1912. In that year he was driven out by Madero, after a civil war, but in 1913 Madero was assassinated and succeeded by Huerta. General Carranza rose against Huerta and another civil war followed in which much property belonging to citizens of the United States was destroyed.

ranza and drove him out of office. His chief general, Obregon, led the regular Mexican army against Villa, defeated him at Celava in April 1914, and restored Carranza to power. The United States recognized Carranza as provisional president until an election could be held. Villa lost control of all his territory except the extreme northern part of Mexico. But on March 9, 1916 he suddenly crossed the border into the United States and raided the town of Columbus, in New Mexico, killing a number of people and doing a con-



THE EXECUTION OF EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN OF MEXICO.

From a painting by Manet.

This led to trouble with the United States, whose troops occupied Vera Cruz in 1914. Mexico and the United States seemed to be on the verge of war, but Argentina, Brazil, and Chile offered to mediate, and by their efforts a temporary arrangement was made settling the principal difficulties between the two countries. Huerta was induced to resign, and General Carranza succeeded him as provisional president. But very soon a new chief arose, named Francisco Villa, the leader of a large force of adventures and bandits, who had supported Madero at first, and then Carranza, and now turned upon Car-

ranza and drove him out of office. His chief general, Obregon, led the regular Mexican army against Villa, defeated him at Celava in April 1914, and restored Carranza to power. The United States recognized Carranza as provisional president until an election could be held. Villa lost control of all his territory except the extreme northern part of Mexico. But on March 9, 1916 he suddenly crossed the border into the United States and raided the town of Columbus, in New Mexico, killing a number of people and doing a con-

siderable amount of damage. President Wilson at once ordered an expedition into Mexico to capture Villa, and appointed General Pershing as its chief. The force marched over the border, and American troops garrisoned the frontier, but though he was pursued for months, Villa was not captured. In 1917 the Mexicans formulated a new constitution, and held a general election in which Carranza was chosen president. But he could not restore peace and order, and uprisings against him continued. His position was complicated by relations between Mexico and the United States. The Mexi-

cans objected bitterly to the American expedition against Villa, and after America entered the World War, German agents stirred up the hostility of the Mexicans still more. No one's property was secure, and no Americans dared to remain in Mexico. Conditions grew worse and worse, and increased discontent with Carranza. Late in 1917 the ablest general in Mexico, Felipe Angeles, led a new revolution. He was captured, court-martialled and shot, but Carranza's own military leaders, General Obregon and General

the great tableland of the country, and has a fine appearance from all sides. The handsomest of its squares is the Plaza de Armas (Place of Arms), on one side of which is the president's house, on the site of the palace of Cortés, and on another the cathedral, one of the largest churches in America, which stands on the site of the great Aztec temple.

The name of Mexico is made from Mexitli, one of the gods of the Aztecs. This city was the Aztec capital, and Cortés, who captured and destroyed it, says it was the "most beau-



THE CATHEDRAL IN MEXICO CITY

Gonzales, then took advantage of the general feeling against Carranza, to stir up another revolution in the province of Sonora. This movement spread rapidly, and Carranza was forced to flee from Mexico City with a small band of faithful soldiers. The revolutionists attacked and defeated him while he was trying to get through the mountains to Vera Cruz, and on May 21, 1920, he was shot and killed. Obregon's army entered Mexico City a few days later, and a new election was held, in which Obregon was chosen president.

MEXICO CITY, capital of the republic of Mexico; pop. 475,000. It is situated in the beautiful valley of Mexico, in the middle of

tiful thing in the world." It was built on an island in a lake named Tezcoco (see TEZCOCO), and was entered on several sides by long causeways built of stone and earth with many open places crossed by wooden bridges. The shortest of these roads was a mile and a half long and only thirty feet broad. Canals, crossed by bridges, ran through the city, and many of the streets were wide and lined with shade trees. The houses of the rich were built of stone, and were surrounded by beautiful gardens, cooled with fountains. In the middle of the city was a large public square, or market-place, on one side of which rose the great temple, or pyramid, in five stories, from the top of

which one could look over the lake and all the country around. On this were altars on which fires were kept burning, and on which living human beings had their hearts torn out and their blood offered to the gods, their shrieks being drowned by the beating of a great drum which could be heard for miles around. Many thousand persons were put to death in this way every year. The Spaniards say that Mexico had 500,000 inhabitants at this time. Cortés tore down nearly all the city when he took it, and afterward rebuilt it.

MEXICO, Gulf of, a basin of the Atlantic Ocean, south of the United States and east of Mexico; area about 720,000 square miles, or about one-fifth as large as the United States. It is connected with the Atlantic by two straits, the Florida Strait between Cuba and Florida, and the Yucatan Channel between Cuba and Yucatan. The Mississippi, Rio Grande, and other rivers flow into it.

MEZIERES (*may-zyayr'*), France, a city on the Meuse River, forty-six miles northeast of Rheims; pop. 10,000. It has always been an important fortress in the French inner circles of defenses, and went through three great sieges before the World War; one in 1521 when the Chevalier de Bayard held it against the forces of the Empire; one in 1815 when it was taken by the Germans; and the third in 1870-71 when it was again taken by the Germans. During the World War Mézières was for a time the seat of the German Great General Headquarters, and was an important point in the system of railroads behind the German lines.

MICHIGAN (*mish'i-gan*), a north central state of the United States, north of Ohio and Indiana, and east of Wisconsin; area 57,980 square miles, or larger than New York and New Jersey put together; pop. 3,668,000; capital Lansing. It is formed of two great peninsulas, one between Lakes Huron and Michigan and the other between Lakes Michigan and Superior, the two parts being separated by Mackinac Straits. Thus, though not on the sea, Michigan has more miles of coast than any other state in the Union. Along the northern peninsula the shores are often high and rocky, and many of the cliffs are remarkable for their bright colors, or for the curious caves and arches made by the waves; hence they are called "Pictured Rocks." This part of the state is rich in mines, especially of copper and iron, and in forests. There are great stretches of pine and much lumber is cut and sold every year. The copper mines are among the richest in the world, and more iron is mined than in any other state except Minne-

sota. The southern peninsula contains a little timber, deposits of coal, limestone and clay, and the greatest salt wells in the United States. But this region is much more important for its farms, and here most of the people live. Of late years its industries have grown very much, and Michigan is now a great manufacturing center. About two-thirds of all the automobiles made in the world come from there. There are also great numbers of stoves made, and great chemical works, and factories of engines, agricultural machines, furniture, and refrigerators. The great lakes are celebrated for their fisheries, especially of whitefish. Many smaller lakes attract summer visitors and sportsmen. In some parts of the state there are great apple ranches. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

The name Michigan is made from two Indian words—*Mitchi*, great, and *Sawgyegan*, lake. It was first given to both lakes Michigan and Huron, but finally to Lake Michigan alone, and from that the state was named. Michigan was first settled by the French, from whom the English got it in 1763. It came to the United States after the war of the Revolution, was made a territory in 1805, and became a state of the Union in 1837. The State University at Ann Arbor is one of the largest in the country. It has collegiate, medical and law departments and technical schools of various kinds. The State Agricultural College at Lansing was the first institution of its kind in the country.

MICHIGAN, Lake, one of the five Great Lakes of North America, lying entirely within the United States, and having its outlet by the Straits of Mackinac and Lake Huron; area 22,336 square miles, or about as large as the state of West Virginia. Its greatest depth is about 870 feet. The shores are low, and there are but few good harbors, those of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan having been artificially improved. Lake Michigan abounds in fine fish. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

MICRONESIA (*my'kro-nee'zhah*), a name given to that part of Oceania made up of small islands. It comprises the Marshall Islands, the Ladrone or Marianne, and Caroline islands, and many others of small size. The natives differ somewhat from the Polynesians, being shorter of stature and more hairy. They make weapons of sharks' teeth and protect their bodies with rope armor. Micronesia is made up of the Greek words *mikros*, small, and *nesos*, island.

MIDWAY ISLAND, a small rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, about 1400 miles

west of Honolulu, used as a telegraph station for the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, on the line from San Francisco to Manila and Shanghai. The island is only a little more than a mile long by three-fourths of a mile wide, and its highest point is not more than 50 feet above the sea. The next station towards Manila is Guam, about 2600 miles distant. Only a few people, connected with the telegraph, live on Midway Island.

MIL'AN, Italy, a city in a plain south of the Alps; pop. 700,000. It is one of the pleasantest cities in Europe, and is noted for its fine buildings and its many libraries and art galleries. Among its splendid churches is the cathedral, the largest church in Italy except St. Peter's in Rome, and one of the most famous buildings in the world. It is crowned by a great number of steeples, and is so richly ornamented that from a distance it looks like lacework. Unfortunately the later parts of it are much less fine. The great theater of Milan, called La Scala, will seat nearly 4000 persons. The city has a larger inland trade than any other place in Italy. (See map of ITALY.)

Milan was called by the Romans *Mediolanum*, which means "in the midst of the marshy land," and gets its name from this.

MILLEDGEVILLE (*mil'lej-vil*), Georgia, county-seat of Baldwin Co., a city on the Oconee River, 32 miles northeast of Macon; pop. about 4,000. It is in a cotton-growing district. Milledgeville was the capital of Georgia from 1807 to 1867. It was named after Governor John Milledge (1757-1818).

MIL'LO, see **MELOS**.

MILWAUKEE (*mil-waw'kee*), Wisconsin, the chief city and port of Wisconsin, on the west side of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Milwaukee River; pop. 457,000. It has one of the best harbors on the lake, and carries on a large trade, especially in grain and flour. The houses are mostly built of cream-colored brick, which gives them a very handsome appearance.

Milwaukee was settled in 1835, and became a city in 1846. Among the population are many Germans. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

MINNEAPOLIS (*min-ee-ap'o-lis*), Minnesota, a city on the Mississippi River at the Falls of St. Anthony, 8 miles west-northwest of St. Paul; pop. 380,500. Vessels can pass from the Gulf of Mexico up the river to this place, and in the summer small steamboats run from Minneapolis to St. Cloud, on the upper Mississippi. The St. Anthony Falls, which here stop navigation, are about 18 feet high, and give water-power for many large flour mills, saw mills, and other manufac-

tories. Minneapolis is the greatest flour-milling center in the world. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

MINNESOTA (*min-nee-so'tah*), a northern state of the United States, between Wisconsin and the Dakotas; area 84,682 square miles, or larger than all New England and Maryland put together; population 2,387,000; capital St. Paul. Most of the surface is level, and scattered over the state are thousands of beautiful lakes, remarkable because three of the four largest rivers in North America rise in them: the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and the Red River of the North. The Mississippi in this region is noted for its scenery, and in some of the streams that flow into it are fine falls. One of these, a beautiful cascade 45 feet high, not far from St. Paul, is called Minnehaha, an Indian word meaning "laughing water." Minnesota was once a great lumbering state, but the trees are disappearing rapidly. In the northeast there are fine iron mines, from which ore is sent to the great steel works of Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The United States Steel Corporation owns many mines, and carries out ore over its own railroads. But the principal wealth of Minnesota is in its fine farms, on which immense crops are raised; only one or two states grow more wheat. Immense flour mills have grown up in some regions, and more flour is made in Minnesota than in any other state or country of the world. There are also meat-packing plants, lumber mills, machine and railway car factories, and other industries. The climate is pleasant and healthful, but the winters are very cold, especially in the northern part. In spite of this, many fine fruits are raised and much corn is grown. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

Minnesota gets its name from the Minnesota River, and it is said to mean in the language of the Indians "sky-tinted waters." The greater part of the state was once a part of Louisiana, bought from France in 1803. It was made a territory in 1849, and a state of the Union in 1858. The State University ranks among the largest and finest of the country and has about 10,000 students.

MINORCA (*min-or'kah*), the second largest of the Balearic Islands. See **BALEARIC ISLANDS**.

MINOT'S (*my'nots*) **LEDGE**, a famous reef near the entrance of Massachusetts Bay, 15 miles east southeast of Boston. Many ships were wrecked there before the construction of the lighthouse which now stands on the rocks, a famous monument of engineering skill. The first lighthouse was erected in

1847, on iron piles 12 inches thick, driven into the rock and bound with wrought-iron bands. Four years later a storm twisted the piles like ribbons and carried away the whole structure. The new lighthouse, begun a year later, was a granite tower on stone foundations, which were laid in the rock when the tide uncovered it. Engineers worked night and day, whenever the water was low, for a year before they succeeded in laying the first series of stones for this base. It took seven years to finish the lighthouse, which still stands and warns vessels from the dangerous rocks.

MISSIONARY (*mish'on-ay-ree*) **RIDGE**, a mountain on the border of Tennessee and Georgia, southeast of Chattanooga, which was the scene of one of the famous battles of the Civil War. After the battle of Chickamauga, General Rosecrans retreated to Chattanooga, where he was closely besieged by the Confederates under General Bragg. The Confederate troops occupied the strong posts of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge overlooking the town, and cut off most of the avenues of supply upon which Rosecrans depended. The War Department at Washington relieved Rosecrans of command, and sent for General Grant, who had just been successful at Vicksburg. As soon as he reached Chattanooga, Grant sent for Hooker and Sherman, who marched up from the southwest; and operating under the command of Grant raised the siege, Hooker taking Lookout Mountain, and Sherman's men scaling the steep slopes of Missionary Ridge. As a result of these victories, the North was enabled to continue its great turning movement from the Mississippi, eastward to the sea, the success of which had been threatened by Bragg's victory at Chickamauga and the possibility of a Confederate drive northward into Ohio. (See also CIVIL WAR, AMERICAN.)

MISSISSIPPI (*mis-sis-sip'pee*), one of the southern states of the United States, on the east side of the Mississippi River; area 46,862 square miles, somewhat smaller than New York State; pop. 1,790,500, capital, Jackson (pop. 23,000). The surface is hilly or rolling, part of it being prairie and the rest covered with woods. Great stretches of yellow pine and hardwood can be seen. Near the Mississippi the land is generally low and swampy, with great thickets of canes. In other places the swamps have been drained and protected from the river by levees, making the finest plantations in the state. At Vicksburg, Yazoo, and other places are high bluffs along the river. Mississippi has about ninety miles of sea-coast, but as none of the harbors are deep enough for large vessels,

most of its trade goes through Mobile or New Orleans. Mississippi is noted for its cotton plantations, more cotton being raised there than in any other state, excepting Texas and Georgia. Corn and wheat are raised in the northern part and sugar-cane and rice in the south. The climate is so warm that oranges and other tropical fruits grow well. There are not many factories, and those which exist are chiefly cotton-seed oil plants. There are some lumber mills. More than half of the people are negroes.

Mississippi was named from the River Mississippi. It was a part of Louisiana, bought from France in 1803. It became a territory in 1798, and a state of the Union in 1817. In 1861 it seceded and joined the Confederate States, and became a state of the Union again in 1870. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, the principal river of North America, rising in Lake Glazier, near Lake Itasca in northern Minnesota, and flowing into the Gulf of Mexico; length 2,460 miles. With the Missouri, its principal branch, it is about 5000 miles long, and is probably the longest river in the world. Other large rivers flowing into it are the Ohio, the Arkansas, and the Red. In its upper course it has many rapids, and passes through several beautiful lakes. About four hundred miles from Itasca Lake the river flows over a precipice eighteen feet high, called the Falls of St. Anthony. Below this are two rapids, one near Rock Island, Ill., and the other near the mouth of the Des Moines River; but both of these have been so improved that steamboats can go up as far as St. Anthony Falls; above that small steamboats can go almost to the source. Between the falls and the mouth of the Missouri River are many sandbanks which the river is constantly forming and washing away, so that they often hinder navigation. Sometimes trees, washed down by the river, get caught by their roots on the bottom and lie with their heads pointed downstream. These are called "sawyers," and in dark nights before electric searchlights were common, steamboats going up the river frequently ran against them and were sunk.

The lower Mississippi is about three-fourths of a mile wide, and is bordered by wide, swampy plains, often overflowed when the river rises in the spring. As these lands are very fertile, many fine plantations have been made on them. To protect the fields, the people have made walls called levees along the river banks, but sometimes the levees break and flood the lands, destroying crops and drowning cattle and people. Such breaks

are called crevasses. Along the lower Mississippi are many side-channels, called bayous. Near its mouth the river breaks up into several channels, between which are the low, sandy, and swampy lands called the delta of the Mississippi.

At the mouth of the Mississippi are bars of sand and mud, which used to make it difficult for large ships to enter the river. As the mud would wash down, these banks constantly grew in size, until they threatened to block up the river. By command of the government, Captain Eads, a noted engineer,

MISSOURI (*mi-zoo'ri*), a state of the United States, on the west side of the Mississippi River, and almost in the center of the United States; area 68,727 square miles, or considerably larger than all New England; pop. 3,404,000; capital, Jefferson City. The Missouri River divides it into two parts. The northern part is level prairie. In the south are the forested slopes of the Ozarks, and near the Mississippi are many swamps. Some of these swamps have been drained and the farms made from them are among the richest in the world.



DE SOTO'S DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI

From a painting by Powell, in the Capitol at Washington, D. C.

constructed what are called jetties at one of the mouths. These consist of two walls, one on each side of the channel, which is thus narrowed so that the current washes out the mud and leaves it always clear and deep.

The Mississippi is said to have been called by the Indians Mische Sepe, which meant the Great River. The river was discovered by De Soto in 1541 and it was first descended by the French Jesuits, Marquette and Joliet, in 1673. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

MISSOLONGHI (*mis-so-long'gee*), Greece, a town on the Gulf of Patras; pop. about 11,000. It was successfully defended against the Turks by Bozzaris in 1822 and 1823. Lord Byron died there in 1824.

Missouri has fine coal mines, and some of the best zinc and lead mines in the United States. It is one of the most important farming states in the Union. Besides great fields of corn, wheat, and tobacco, the farmers have large herds of cattle and swine, and cotton is cultivated in the southern part. Missouri also has important manufactures. Flour mills, machine shops, and foundries are among the chief industries, and there are also chemical and paint works, boot factories, and other plants. The large rivers can be navigated with steamboats, so that grain and other things are easily carried from one place to another. Most of the produce is brought to St. Louis, the largest city, whence it is sent to the



East by railroads, or down the Mississippi in steamboats and other vessels. There are immense meat-packing plants at Kansas City and St. Louis. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

Missouri, named from the Missouri River, was a part of Louisiana, bought from France in 1803. It became a territory in 1812, and in 1821 a state of the Union. The agreement under which it came in was known as the Missouri Compromise, and it played a very important part in the later history of the United States. (See MISSOURI COMPROMISE.)

MISSOURI COMPROMISE, The, the agreement under which Missouri entered the Union in 1821. Up to that time, as new states were admitted, the balance was very carefully kept between those in which slavery was permitted and those in which it was not, so that the slavery party and the anti-slavery party controlled about the same number of votes in Congress. But by 1821, the free states of the North were increasing in population much faster than the slavery states, because of their commerce and their factories, and they had more representatives in Congress. When Missouri applied to en-

ter the Union, its citizens wished to be allowed to keep slaves, as many of them had come up from the south, bringing negroes with them; but it lay north of the line which divided the slave states from the free states east of the Mississippi, namely, the Ohio River and Mason and Dixon's line. After a fierce struggle, Congress allowed Missouri to enter the Union as a slave state, at the same time admitting Maine as a free state, but only on condition that no other slave state should be formed from national territory north of the southern boundary of Missouri. North of this line, slavery should be forever forbidden. The South later regretted this bargain bitterly. (See KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT.)

MISSOURI RIVER, the principal branch of the Mississippi and the longest river of North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, and flowing into the Mississippi; length 2551 miles. About 400 miles from its source the river flows through a very deep and narrow valley called the "Gates of the Rocky Mountains." The rocks on each side of this rise straight up from the water to the height of a quarter of a mile. About 145 miles below are the Great Falls,

consisting of four cataracts, one of which is 87 feet high. These falls and the rapids between them show some of the grandest scenery in the world. Below the falls the river flows generally among prairies and open lands, but near the mouth are low forest-covered plains, which are sometimes overflowed. The river water is very muddy, and from this it gets its name, Missouri being an Indian word meaning Mud River. The principal branches are the Yellowstone and Platte. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

MITYLENE, see **MYTILENE**.

MO'AB, in the Bible, a country of Syria east of the Dead Sea, inhabited by a warlike tribe of whom the Israelites were afraid until Saul and David conquered them. The oldest monument in existence of the Semitic language is the so-called Moabite Stone, a black slab discovered in 1868 on the site of the city of Dibon, which bears an inscription recording the victories of a Moabite chief over the Israelites. It dates from the 9th century, B. C.

MOBILE (*mo-beel'*), Alabama, a city on Mobile Bay, 30 miles from the mouth of the bay in the Gulf of Mexico; pop. 60,700. It is the largest city and only seaport of Alabama, and has an important trade, especially in cotton. Mobile Bay is defended at its mouth by two strong forts, named Gaines and Morgan. During the Civil War they were captured in August, 1864, by a Union fleet under Admiral Farragut who, lashed to the mast of his flagship, sailed full-speed into the harbor in spite of the forts and the floating mines which protected the entrance. Mobile, which is thirty miles above the forts, was not taken until 1865 (April 12).

MOCHA or **MOKHA** (*mo'kah*), Arabia, a city of southwestern Arabia, in Yemen, on a bay of the Red Sea, near the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb; pop. about 5000. An excellent grade of coffee, which was first sent from there, is still called Mocha, although little coffee is now exported. The name is also given to the skins of Arabian goats, tanned and prepared for use in the manufacture of fine kid gloves. (See map of ARABIA.)

MODENA (*mo'day-nah*), Italy, a city in a plain near the River Secchia; pop. 77,000. It has a citadel and is surrounded by walls or ramparts, which have been turned into beautiful walks. Modena was a Roman colony in 183 B. C. From 1452 it was the capital of the duchy of Modena, which was united to the kingdom of Italy in 1860. In December, 1922, it was much injured by a terrible landslide, which wrecked part of the town and killed many people.

MÆSIA (*mee'shah*), an ancient country, later a province of the Roman Empire, covering nearly the same territory as Bulgaria and Servia.

MOGULS (*mo-gulz'*), a name changed from Mongols, given by the people of Hindustan or India to the Tartars who invaded their country. They took Delhi (1526), and put their leader, Baber, a descendant of Timour, on the throne. His successors were called the Mogul emperors. Among the most famous of them were Akbar and Aurungzebe. Europeans used to call the Mogul emperor the Great Mogul. After the death of Aurungzebe, the empire was split, and the Mahrattas became masters of part of it. The English conquered the empire, and in 1858 the last Mogul had his title taken from him because he took part in the great mutiny against the English.

MO'HAWKS, the chief tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy of the American Indians, who occupied the Mohawk Valley, in New York State. They were on the side of the English in the Revolutionary War, and when it was over they fled to Canada, where they have prospered as farmers. (See also INDIANS.)

MO-HE'GANS, a tribe of American Indians, a branch of the Pequots, who were probably a division of the Mohicans. There are still some descendants of the Mohegans, of more or less mixed blood, in Connecticut. (See also INDIANS.)

MOLDAVIA (*mol-day'vee-ah*), a former principality, now part of Rumania. See RUMANIA.

MOLINO DEL REY (*mo-lee'no del ray'*), Mexico, a place near Mexico City, where one of the battles of the Mexican War took place in 1847. There was a group of massive stone buildings used as mills and foundries, which the Mexicans took as a defence and held against United States troops, until they were taken by storm. The battle was very hard fought and many men of the small number engaged were killed.

MOLUCCAS (*mo-luk'kaz*), also called **Spice Islands**, a group of several hundred islands of the Dutch East Indies, in the Malay Archipelago, between Celebes and New Guinea; area 21,522 square miles, or about half as large as New York State; pop. 400,000; capital, Amboina. Many of them are small and uninhabited, but three, Ceram, Gilolo, and Booro, are quite large. Nearly all are rocky and high, and there are several active volcanoes. Earthquakes are frequent. The most important products are cloves and nutmegs, in which there is a large trade. Cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, and pepper

are also cultivated. Most of the inhabitants are Malays. (See map of EAST INDIES.)

The Moluccas were discovered and settled by the Portuguese in 1511. Sixty years later they were conquered by the Dutch, and since then they have twice belonged to the English. In 1814 they were given back to the Dutch, to whom they still belong.

MONA, the ancient name of Anglesea, an island north of Wales which was a seat of the Druid religion. (See ANGLESEA.)

MONACO (*mahn'ah-ko*), a principality on the Mediterranean Sea, bounded on the land side by France; area about 8 square miles; pop. 26,000. It produces fruits, olive-oils, and perfumes. About one-fourth of the people live in the town of Monaco, which is noted as a watering-place. Near it is Monte Carlo, a gambling resort, from which the prince derives most of his revenue.

The principality of Monaco was founded in the 16th century. It was united to France in 1793, but again became independent in 1815. The Prince of Monaco was absolute ruler until he gave his people a constitution in 1911. (See map of FRANCE.)

MONASTIR (*mahn-as-teer'*), Jugo-Slavia, a town in Macedonia, capital of the former vilayet of Monastir, 90 miles northwest of Salonica. It was captured by the Serbians in the Balkan War of 1912, and from that time belonged to Serbia. In November, 1915, the town was captured by the Austrians and Bulgarians in the second invasion of Serbia. The allied armies retook it toward the end of the war. Its official name is Bitolj or Bitolia.

MONGOLIA (*mahn-go'lee-ah*), a country of Asia forming the north part of the republic of China; pop. about 2,600,000. It is about 1,370,000 square miles in area and is mostly a great plain. A wide tract in the heart of it is occupied by the Desert of Gobi and parts are covered with forests where wild animals live. The people, called Mongols, belong to the Turanian class of mankind. Genghis Khan and Timour were Mongols. The Moguls came from Mongolia. Although under the nominal control of China, Mongolia has in recent years come under the influence of Japan. (See map of CHINA.)

MONITOR (*mahn'it-er*), an iron-clad steam battery, carrying two guns in a revolving turret, which fought the Confederate iron-clad *Merrimac*, during the American Civil War, in one of the most famous naval battles of history. The *Merrimac*, which the Confederates had remodeled from a wooden vessel abandoned by the North in Norfolk Navy Yard, had just destroyed two wooden

Union ships, the *Congress* and the *Cumberland*, and the Northerners were afraid that she would be able to break the blockade of the southern ports. The *Monitor* arrived just in the nick of time, a low, flat craft, something like a modern submarine in appearance, with a revolving iron cylinder in front, protecting two very large guns. She had been designed by John Ericsson, and built in secret. The South called her at first "a cheese box on a raft," and laughed at the idea that she might encounter their great iron-clad which carried 40 guns. But on the morning of March 9, 1862, as the *Merrimac* was steaming to attack the Union frigate *Minnesota*, the *Monitor* approached and sent a ball thundering against her side. Then the turret swung around—and other shots followed. The *Merrimac* replied, and fought well for a time, but she drew more water than the *Monitor*, and could not get near enough to ram her. The battle lasted four hours before the *Merrimac* withdrew, so injured that she could fight no more. The whole world was interested, for this was the first battle between iron-clad vessels. They were not altogether a new thing, as Europe had seen a few iron-clads in the Crimean War (1854-1856), but this was the first time two of them had met. By the close of the Civil War, the North had 60 vessels of the *Monitor* type already built or under construction, and some of its principles still underlie the designing of battleships. The original *Monitor* sank in a storm off Cape Hatteras a few months later, one of the most famous vessels in the history of warfare. (See also MERRIMAC.)

MONMOUTH (*mahn'muth*), a county of central New Jersey, a village of which, formerly called Monmouth Court House, gave its name to the battle of Monmouth, during the Revolutionary War, June 28, 1778. The British under Sir Henry Clinton gained an advantage because of the misconduct of General Charles Lee, but were checked by Washington and finally forced to retreat. It was an extremely hot day, and the weather put many men on both sides out of action.

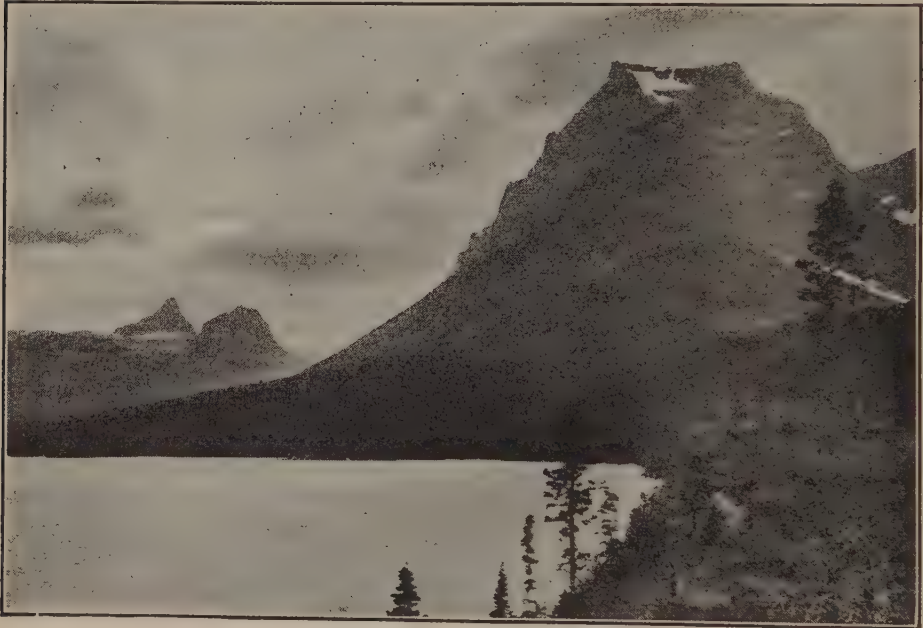
MONROE (*mun-ro'*) **DOCTRINE**, a political doctrine of the United States, announced by President Monroe in his annual message to Congress in 1823. At that time the nations of the Holy Alliance seemed on the point of giving assistance to Spain in Spanish America. (See HOLY ALLIANCE.) The important sentences of President Monroe's message are as follows:

"We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers, to declare that we

should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for oppress-

invasion in 1914, at the beginning of the World War. These battles ended in the retreat of the Allies to the Marne. While the French were fighting and retreating at Charleroi, the little British army was sacrificing itself gallantly near Mons.

MONTANA (*mon-tah'nah*), a northwestern state of the United States, between Dakota and Idaho; area 146,997 square miles, or more than twice as large as New England; pop. 549,000; capital, Helena. The western



A VIEW IN GLACIER PARK, MONTANA

ing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

"The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."

MONS (*mawns*), Belgium, the capital of the province of Hainaut, 38 miles southwest of Brussels; pop. 28,000. It is situated in a rich coal region. Many battles have been fought about Mons, from the time the Spaniards fought the Prince of Orange in 1572, all through the 17th and 18th centuries. It was made famous by the heroic resistance of the British and Belgians to the German

part is mountainous, and some of the finest scenery in the United States can be found in Glacier National Park on the Canadian border. The highest peak is Granite Peak (12,834 feet), but there are many other mountains nearly as high. In the southwestern part are many geysers, or spouting springs, like those in Yellowstone National Park, part of which lies in Montana. The eastern part is a plain. Much of the land is so dry that farms have to be watered from the rivers; but most of it is good for pasture. Irrigation has been highly developed, with the help of the Federal Government, and fine crops of cereals and many fruits are raised.

Montana is rich in gold and copper, coal,

zinc, and other minerals. Much silver also is found. The state leads all others in the production of semi-precious stones, and it contains considerable oil. There are rich deposits of graphite, gypsum, tungsten, and other minerals used in industry.

Montana in Spanish means "mountainous." The territory was made from a part of Idaho in 1864, and in 1889 became a state of the Union. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

MONT BLANC (*mawn blahn*), see BLANC, MONT.

MONT CENIS (*mawn sen-ee'*), see CENIS.

MONTDIDIER (*mawn-dee-dyay'*), France, a town south of Amiens, about 20 miles northwest of Noyon, which became famous during the World War because of the heavy fighting around it. It was taken by the Germans in their first great offensive, August, 1914, evacuated after the battle of the Marne, and remained just inside the Allied lines, an important point of defence, until March, 1918. When the German offensive of that month took place, a battle raged for five long days along the line between Montdidier and Noyon, and Montdidier finally fell. It was by this time a mere ruin. In June there was another great battle along the Montdidier-Noyon line, in which the Germans pushed back the French several miles in the center. In August a French army under Debenev retook the ruins of Montdidier. A few days later the Germans were driven out of Noyon.

MONT CARLO, a town in the principality of Monaco. See MONACO.

MONT MAGGIO (*mahn'tee mad'jee-o*), a mountain in the Trentino which was the scene of violent fighting between Austrian and Italian armies in 1914. It was finally captured by the Italians.

MONTENEGRO (*mahn-tay-nay'gro*), or *mahn-te-nee'gro*, a former kingdom of the Balkan peninsula, now part of Jugo-Slavia; area 3,506 square miles, about three quarters as large as Connecticut; pop. 285,000; capital Cetinje. It is covered with mountains, many of which are densely wooded, and the chief occupation is the raising of cattle. The people are of Serbian race, and speak a dialect of the Serb language, but were independent of Serbia from 1389 until after the World War. They are Greek Catholics. Their hereditary enemy is Turkey, and they were at war with Turkey continually for 400 years before the Balkan wars expelled the Turks from the Montenegrin borders. They fought bravely during the World War, but their country was finally over-run by the Austrians and occupied. When the new kingdom of Jugo-Slavia was created, the Montenegrins joined it.

MONTEREY (*mahn-tay-ray'*), Mexico, a city of northeastern Mexico, on the Monterey River; pop. 79,000. It is one of the principal manufacturing towns of Mexico. It was captured, Sept. 24, 1846, by the Americans under General Taylor, after a hard fight of five days. (See map of MEXICO.)

MONTEVIDEO (*mahn-te-vid'ee-o*, or Spanish *mon-tay-vee-thay'o*), Uruguay, the capital city, on the Rio de la Plata; pop. about 379,000. It is situated on a small horseshoe-shaped bay, which forms its harbor. Montevideo is probably the cleanest and healthiest city in South America, and has a large trade in salt beef, hides, hair, and tallow. Montevideo means "prospect mountain," and the place is named from a mountain behind it on which is an old Spanish castle. The city, founded by the Spaniards in 1717, became the capital of Uruguay in 1828. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

MONTGOMERY (*mahn-tum'er-ee*), Alabama, the capital city, near the central part of the state, on a high bluff by the Alabama River; pop. 43,500. It carries on a large trade in cotton and other things, both by steamboats on the river and by several railroads, which meet in the city. About half the people are negroes.

Montgomery was founded in 1817 and became the state capital in 1847. It was the capital of the Confederate States from February 4, 1861, to May of the same year, when the Confederate government moved to Richmond.

MONTMARTRE (*mawn-mar'tr*), a hill in the northern part of Paris on top of which is the beautiful modern church of the Sacré Coeur, or Sacred Heart. The hill has given its name to that quarter of the city, in which many artists and actors live.

MONTPELIER (*mahn-tel'yer*), Vermont, the capital city, on the Onion River, near the center of the state; pop. 8,000. The state capitol, a fine granite building in the form of a cross, has a high dome, with a statue of Ceres on the top.

MONTPELLIER (*mawn-pel-lee-ay'*), France, a city 27 miles southwest of Nîmes; pop. 80,000. It has large manufactories of cotton, woolen, linen, and silk cloths, leather, bronze, and chemicals. It is the seat of a famous old university (founded in 1125) with schools of medicine, science and literature. The medical school is one of the most celebrated in France. It has a fine library and a collection of portraits of the professors who have taught there since 1289.

MONTREAL (*mahn-tree-awl'*), Canada, a city on an island in the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of the Ottawa; pop. 700,000.

It is a handsome city, with fine public buildings and residences. The Roman Catholic cathedral is the largest and finest church in Canada, and the old church of Notre Dame is also very large. McGill University is the most important in British America, and there are several Catholic colleges. The Victoria Bridge, which crosses the St. Lawrence there, is two miles long. It is a great square tube made of wrought-iron plates fastened together and raised above the river on stone piers. Montreal is at the head of ocean steamship navigation, and has a larger trade than any other city in Canada. About two-thirds of the people are of French descent.

Montreal was settled by the French in 1642, and was named *Mont-real*, or Mount Royal, from a hill on the island. In 1761 it was taken by the British, and during the Revolution was captured by the Americans under General Montgomery (1775). (See map of CANADA.)

MONTROSE (*mahn-tro'z*), Scotland, a town at the mouth of the South Esk River; pop. 11,000. It has one of the best harbors in eastern Scotland, and is noted for its manufactures of linen and for its shipyards. The Montrose Pits are deep places in the sea, near Montrose, where great numbers of codfish are caught.

MONT-SAINT-MICHEL (*mawn-san-mee-shel'*), a village of Brittany, on an island in the Bay of Cancale, six miles west of Avranches; pop. 2,000. The island, now connected with the mainland by a causeway, three-fourths of a mile long, is a remarkable granite cone surrounded at the base by towered ramparts. With these rise, tier upon tier, the buildings and towers of the village and monastery, crowned on the summit by a great granite church, whose steeple rises 235 feet above sea level. The Abbey consists of several buildings, some of which are partly cut out of the solid rock. It was for many years a fortress and afterwards part of it was a prison. The whole structure is one of the most curious and picturesque monuments of the Middle Ages. It has been thoroughly rebuilt and restored.

The tide at Mont St. Michel recedes to a distance of seven miles, and at some seasons rushes in over the long stretch of sand beyond the island so fast that a horse at full gallop cannot escape from it.

MONTSERRAT (*mawnt-se-rat'*), (Toothed Mountain), a mountain in Catalonia, Spain, on the River Llobregat, 25 miles northwest of Barcelona. It is about 24 miles around at its base, and its summit consists of several jagged peaks, the highest 4,057 feet above the sea. Far up on its side is the

Monastery of Montserrat, founded in the ninth century, famous for its image of the Virgin said to have been made by St. Luke. Many thousand pilgrims visit it yearly.

MONTSERRAT, an island of the British West Indies, belonging to the Leeward group, about 30 miles southwest of Antigua; area, 32 square miles; pop. about 12,000, mostly negroes; capital, Plymouth; pop. 1,500. Montserrat was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and settled by the British in 1632.

MOON, Mountains of the, a range in the interior of Africa, said by the geographer Ptolemy to be covered with perpetual snow and to contain the sources of the Nile. Most modern geographers thought Ptolemy's statement was a fable, and did not print the mountains on modern maps. Then in 1888 the great Ruwenzori Mountains were discovered by Henry M. Stanley, and they are now believed to be Ptolemy's Mountains of the Moon.

MOORS, see ARABIA, MOROCCO.

MORAVIA (*mo-ray'vee-a*), a former crownland of northern Austria, now part of Czecho-Slovakia; area 8,580 square miles, larger than Massachusetts; pop. 2,622,000; capital Brünn. It is largely mountainous but fertile, and produces rye, oats, barley and other grains, and also many vegetables. There are mines of coal and iron; and manufactures of sugar, cotton, and linen. Moravia was colonized by Slavs, and for a short time in the Middle Ages was the center of a powerful Slavic country, which the Magyars overthrew. The people then became subject to the Bohemians.

MOREA (*mo-ree'ah*), the modern name of the Peloponnesus. (See PELOPONNESUS.)

MORGARTEN (*mor-gar'tin*), a narrow pass in central Switzerland, between Morgarten Hill and Lake Egeri, noted for a victory of the Swiss over the Austrians, Nov. 16, 1315. The Swiss were fighting for freedom from Austrian rule. They had only 1400 ill-armed men, while the Austrians had 15,000 trained soldiers; but the Swiss attacked their enemies as they were marching through the pass, hurling down great rocks from the hills and then charging so fiercely that nearly all the Austrians were killed. Services are held every year on the date of the battle in a little chapel at the foot of the hill.

MORMONS, The, a religious sect founded by Joseph Smith, Jr., in New York State in 1830. Smith said that a vision had shown him where to find a number of golden plates, on which the records of Mormon were inscribed, in characters somewhat similar to those used by the ancient Egyptians, and

with them was a paper which showed him how to read and translate the mysterious records. He published them in 1830 under the title "The Book of Mormon." Smith claimed to be a prophet, collected some followers, and moved his colony to Ohio. There it increased in numbers and wealth, but was driven away by the people, and took refuge in several different places in Missouri and Illinois. At Nauvoo, in Illinois, the Mormons built a flourishing city and a beautiful temple. Trouble arose among the people and Smith was arrested and put in jail, where a mob attacked and killed him and his brother Hyrum. Brigham Young then became leader of the Mormons and took them to Utah, where they founded a Mormon commonwealth with Young as governor. One of their beliefs was that a man has the right to have more than one wife. This is contrary to the laws of the United States, and in 1882 Congress passed an act for the suppression of polygamy, under which more than 1,000 Mormons were convicted and sent to prison. Some years later, the Mormon church publicly renounced polygamy and Utah was then admitted to the Union. The Mormons number over 400,000 and have extended into the states adjoining Utah and into foreign countries. Salt Lake City in Utah, the seat of their great temple and other buildings, is one of the most beautiful and attractive cities in the United States.

MOROCCO (*mo-rok'ko*), a sultanate of northwestern Africa, under French and Spanish protection, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Mediterranean Sea; area 231,000 square miles, or five times as large as the State of New York; pop. 6,000,000; capitals, Fez, Morocco, Rabat, and Tafilelt. Tetuan is the seat of the Spanish government. The country is crossed from northeast to southwest by the Atlas Mountains, some of the peaks of which are more than two miles high and nearly always covered with snow. Their lowest parts are clothed with forests, where lions and other wild beasts are found. The valleys between are fertile and well-watered. South of the Atlas range the country is a desert, but on the north it is fertile and beautiful. The principal crop is barley; dates, oranges, grapes, and other fruits are abundant. Many cattle, sheep, goats, and camels, and some of the finest horses in the world are raised. Eggs and poultry are sent as far as England. Skins, wool, beans, barley, wheat, and almonds are also exported. The principal manufactures are carpets and rugs, embroideries, red woolen Fez hats, and Morocco leather, which was first made there. Most

of the town people are Moors, a mixed race, who often have fine houses, but the country people are mostly wandering Arabs, who live in tents. There are a great many Jews, some descended from many generations of Moroccan Jews, and others recently come as refugees from Europe. They carry on much of the trade. A warlike people called Berbers live among the mountains, and are the most numerous of the inhabitants. Their ancestors conquered Spain three times, and kept Morocco independent until very recently. The people are mostly Mohammedans, and very ignorant. Morocco was governed until 1905 by a despotic sultan.

In ancient times Morocco with part of Algiers was called Mauritania, or the country of the Moors. The Arabs conquered it about 1100 years ago and founded the Kingdom of Fez. This was afterward united with Morocco, which became a kingdom in 1058. Spain had some influence there during the last half of the nineteenth century, and in 1905-6 France began to develop Morocco. This was greatly resented by Germany, and war between France and Germany was avoided only by the interference of the other great powers. A conference at Algeiras, Spain, in 1906, drew up an agreement which gave France wide powers in the regulation of Moroccan affairs, and restored to Spain a small portion of the country, which already belonged to her. After that the Sultan, who had ruled exactly as he pleased, had to follow French advice. In 1912 France formally established a protectorate, with the consent of Germany, and most of the country now practically belongs to her. It has improved and progressed steadily under French rule. Oil has been discovered, and rich phosphate fields, and the country will be very prosperous. There were no roads or bridges until the French came, and all transportation was on mules or camels. The French are building roads and railroads, and they use many airplanes for mail and freight. Brigands have been suppressed, and the country has become safe for travellers. (See map of AFRICA.)

MOROCCO or **MARAKESH**, Morocco, one of the chief cities, in the western part of the country; pop. 140,000. It is surrounded by a ruined wall with towers. About an eighth of the people are Jews, who have to live in a part of the town by themselves. The chief manufacture is Morocco leather.

Morocco was founded in 1072. At one time it was noted for its riches and learning, and is said to have had half a million inhabitants. It declined very much, and became poor and dirty, but the French have improved and developed the country.

MOSCOW (*mah'sco*), Russia, capital of the Soviet government, a city on the River Moskva, a branch of the Volga; pop. in 1920, 1,000,000. It is surrounded by an earthen wall twenty-three miles long, and is divided into five parts. The Kremlin, or citadel, which contains the principal palaces, cathedrals, and monuments, is enclosed by a high wall with strong towers and five gates. The principal gate was called the Redeemer Gate. It had a picture of Christ over it, and even the emperor had to take off his hat when he passed through. Among the buildings of the Kremlin are the great Imperial Palace, where the Czars lived; the Cathedral of the Assumption, in which they were crowned, the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, in which they are buried; and that of the Annunciation, in which many of them were baptized and married. In front of the arsenal are long rows of cannon taken by the Russians from their enemies. The Ivan Veliki, or Great Tower, is higher than Trinity Church steeple in New York, and contains thirty-four bells. Near it is the Czar Kolo-kol, or Great Bell.

The principal streets of Moscow lead from the Kremlin like the spokes of a wheel, and across them run two handsome boulevards forming circles, one a mile and the other a mile and a half from the Kremlin. East of the inner boulevard is the Kitai Gorod, or "Chinese Town," which is also surrounded by a wall. In it are the principal stores, and the great bazaar which covers three squares and is divided into many small shops. The Cathedral of St. Basil has eleven domes, each of different form, height, and color. The rest of the space between the Kremlin and the first boulevard is called the Beloi Gorod, or "White Town." It has many public buildings, among others a great founding asylum which sometimes had the care of 25,000 children; the riding school, with one room large enough for 2000 infantry soldiers or 1000 cavalry soldiers to drill in; and the great Temple of the Saviour begun in 1812 to commemorate the victory of Russia over Napoleon. Its dome is so high (343 feet) that a high church steeple could stand under it. Between the inner and outer boulevards is the Zemlianoi Gorod, or "Earthen Town," so called because an earthen rampart once surrounded it; and outside of this are the slobodi or suburbs. Moscow has fine libraries and museums, and a university with many students. It is the principal manufacturing town in Russia, and has a very large trade by railroads and canals in summer, and by sledges in winter.

Moscow is called by the Russians Moskva, and gets its name from the River Moskva, which means "mossy water." The city is said to have been first built about 1150. From the 14th to the 18th century it was the capital of Russia, and was until the Revolution the richest city. It has been captured and nearly destroyed several times. In 1812 it was captured by Napoleon, but it was set on fire by the Russians and nearly all burned. This caused the retreat of Napoleon and the loss of nearly the whole of his army.

In the Russian revolution of 1917, many of the finest buildings were damaged or destroyed. Moscow became the capital of Russia again under the Soviet government, but, like all the large cities suffered greatly under their rule. Thousands of the leading citizens who opposed the Bolsheviks were killed, imprisoned or driven into exile. Conditions grew very bad and a terrible famine occurred from the breakdown in production and transportation systems. (See map of Russia.)

MOSELLE (*mo-zel'*), a river which rises in the Vosges Mountains, flows through France, Alsace-Lorraine, and Prussia, and joins the Rhine at Coblenz; length 320 miles. It is navigable for 214 miles, and is joined by the Canal de l'Est or Eastern Canal, 270 miles long, to the Saône and the Meuse. The valley is famous for the wines it produces, and has given its name to a variety. The French fortress of Metz is on the Moselle, and Nancy is on a tributary, the Meurthe. There are rich coal mines in the upper valley, in Lorraine, from which comes a large part of the coal supply of France.

MOSQUITO COAST, a strip of the coast of Nicaragua occupied by the Mosquitos, a people of mixed African and Indian blood. Buccaneers visited the Mosquito Coast in the 17th century and found the inhabitants very formidable and savage, fighting with bows and arrows, and also with lances and clubs. They were governed by hereditary kings. Nicaragua now owns their country but the Mosquitos were until very recently still a separate race under their own king in a savage state. For some time they were under the protection of Great Britain, who quarreled with the United States concerning her authority there, in 1859, and finally ceded her protectorate to Nicaragua.

MOSUL, Mesopotamia, a city on the River Tigris, near the site of the ancient city of Nineveh; pop. 80,000. The streets are narrow and dirty, and most of the houses are mean and poor. They have flat roofs, surrounded by walls, and are used as a kind of upper story, but the stairs are always on

the outside of the house. In old times Mosul was much more important than it now is, and was noted for its manufacture of muslin, which took its name from the city. The ruins of Nineveh are near by.

Mosul is included in the dominions of the King of Irak, who is under the protection of the British Empire, according to the terms of the Mesopotamian mandate held by Great Britain. The people are mostly Kurds. There are very rich oil wells in the neighborhood, and the Turks demanded at the conference of 1922-3 at Lausanne,

the 17th century, called it Mount Desert, because they found no people on it.

MOUNT KEMMEL, see **KEMMEL**, **MOUNT**.

MOUNT VER'NON, the home of Washington, in Virginia, on the Potomac River, 15 miles below Washington City. The house is of wood, two stories high, with a portico in front from which there is a beautiful view over the valley of the river. The rooms are simply furnished, according to our ideas, but contain some very handsome pieces of furniture, and are very interesting because some



WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE AT MOUNT VERNON IN 1776

From a painting by T. P. Rossiter, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York

a plebescite or vote of the people to determine the real ownership of the district.

MOULTRIE, Fort, see **FORT MOULTRIE**.

MOUNT CARMEL, Palestine, see **CARMEL**, **MOUNT**.

MOUNT DESERT (*dez'ert* or *dez-ert'*), an island on the coast of Maine, about a mile from the mainland and 30 miles southeast of Bangor; area 100 square miles; pop. about 2,000. It is noted for magnificent scenery, part of the coast being lined with high rugged cliffs while in the interior are green mountains and beautiful lakes. There are many hotels, and in summer the island is visited by hundreds of travellers. The most noted summer resort is Bar Harbor.

The French, who discovered the island in

of them are kept just as they were when Washington died. There are also a collection of letters written by Washington, and documents concerning his affairs, as well as a large number of his books, surveying instruments, and other articles. In the stable is the coach in which Washington used to drive to church. Not far away, down a path which leads through the gardens, are the vault where the body of Washington was placed after his death, and the new vault where it has lain since 1830.

Mount Vernon was built by Washington's elder brother Lawrence, who named it in honor of Admiral Vernon. It was Washington's home from his boyhood to his death. In 1858 it was bought of his heirs by an association which keeps it for visitors.

MOUSE TOWER, a watch tower built in the Middle Ages on a rock in the middle of the Rhine River near Bingen, concerning which an interesting legend is told. (See BINGEN.)

MOZAMBIQUE (*mo-zam-beek'*), also called Portuguese East Africa, a colony of Portugal on the east coast of Africa; area 428,000 square miles; pop. about 3,000,000; capital, Lourenço Marques. The chief products are sugar, coconuts, beeswax, gold, coal, and other minerals. The largest city is Mozambique, with a population of about 360,000. (See map of AFRICA.)

MUKDEN or MOUKDEN (*mook'den*), China, capital city of Manchuria, on a branch of the Liao River, 110 miles northeast of Newchwang, its seaport; pop. 160,000. It is in a rich agricultural district and has a considerable trade; is regularly built and is surrounded by a high brick wall with picturesque towers at the eight gates and the angles. Near it are the tombs of the ancestors of the former emperors of China, and royal burial grounds ornamented with large stone elephants. The Manchu rulers of China regarded Mukden as the sacred cradle of their race, venerating it much as Christians do Jerusalem and Mohammedans Mecca. It became their seat of government in the beginning of the sixteenth century, before they conquered China proper. Mukden suffered greatly in the Russo-Japanese war, the final battle of which was fought around it Feb. 27 to March 8, 1905. (See map of CHINA.)

MULHOUSE (*mil-ooz'*), German **Mulhausen** (*mil'hou-zen*), France, a city in upper Alsace, pop. 100,000. It is the chief manufacturing center of Alsace-Lorraine, and produces a great quantity of cotton goods, besides iron-ware, machinery, chemicals, and paper. It belonged to France from 1798 until the Franco-Prussian War, and it became a German city when France lost Alsace-Lorraine in 1871. At the beginning of the World War it was captured by French troops, but was soon afterwards retaken by the Germans and held by them until the end of the war. It was restored to France, with Alsace-Lorraine, by the treaty of Versailles.

MULTAN (*mool-tan'*), India, a city of British India, in the Punjab, 193 miles southwest of Lahore; pop. about 100,000. It is one of the most ancient cities of Hindustan, has lofty houses and narrow streets, and interesting ruins. It is a fortress, and the capital of a division of the Punjab, and of a district in that division, both called Multan.

MUNDA, an ancient town in southern Spain, where Julius Cæsar gained a great

victory over the sons of Pompey in 45 B.C. There is a story that Cæsar said to his friends afterwards that he had often fought for victory, but he had never known before what it meant to fight for his life. We do not know the exact site of Munda. (See also CIVIL WAR, ROMAN.)

MUNICH (*new'nik*), Germany, capital city of Bavaria, on the River Isar; pop. 650,000. It is one of the handsomest of the German cities, a great center of art, literature and music, and is noted for its many fine palaces and churches. The royal palace is one of the largest and most splendid in all Europe. The great Polytechnic School has about 3000 students. The Ludwig-Maximilian University is 400 years old, and is one of the most celebrated in Europe, being attended by 9,000 students.

Munich is famous also for its great art galleries and academy of fine art. The Glyptothek, or sculpture gallery, contains twelve halls filled with ancient and modern sculptures. The Pinakothek, or picture gallery, is still larger, and contains many paintings by the old masters. One whole room is filled with works by Raphael, and there are nearly a hundred by Rubens. The new Pinakothek contains modern paintings. The prosperity of the city rests on its great breweries and fine manufactures, which include optical instruments, glass and porcelain, and bronze. (See map of GERMANY.)

Munich, in German, *München*, was settled by monks in the 12th century, and the name came from the German word *Mönche*, meaning monks. A settlement sprang up around the monastery and soon became a city and the capital of Bavaria; but most of the fine buildings and art galleries have been built in this century.

MURFREESBORO (*mer'freez-bur-o*), Tennessee, a town 30 miles southeast of Nashville, where two battles of the Civil War were fought on Dec. 21, 1862, and on Jan. 2, 1863. The Union armies were under General Rosecrans, and the Confederates under General Bragg. Bragg, with thirty thousand men, was trying to advance north into Kentucky, but was met by the Union forces and so shattered that he had to stay quietly where he was for some months, and attempt to recover.

MUSCAT or MAS'KAT, Oman, Arabia, the capital and chief town of Oman, an independent state in southeastern Arabia, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean; pop. 20,000. The forts which once defended it are half ruined. It has a large trade in dates, madder, hides, and horses. From 1507 to 1648 Mus-

cat belonged to the Portuguese, and was a very important city. The sultan of Oman now lives there, but his rule does not extend much beyond the city, and his domain is practically under British protection. (See map of ARABIA.)

MUSCLE SHOALS (*mus'l sho'ls*), a series of rapids in the Tennessee River in northern Alabama, with possibilities of immense water power. During the World War, the United States Government constructed there, at great expense, a large plant to manufacture nitrates for high explosives, with dams to control the water, and other improvements. At the end of the war the investment appeared to have been wasted. Henry Ford laid a proposal before the government in 1921 to lease the plant, and make nitrates for fertilizer, thus drawing some profit from the plant and keeping it in condition to turn out explosives again in war-time.

MYCENÆ (*my-see'nee*), a ruined city of Greece, in the northeastern part of the Peloponnesus, 14 miles southwest of Corinth. It was one of the oldest Greek cities and, according to Greek mythology, was founded by Perseus. It was supposed to have been the home of the King Eurystheus, who set Hercules at his labors. When the Persian wars began, Mycenæ had already declined in importance, though it remained independent until it was captured by the armies of other Greek cities and destroyed (about 468 B. C.). The ruins are among the grandest in Greece. Some of the stones in them are larger than those of any modern building. The entrance of the Acropolis is the famous Gate of the Lion, and inside is a double circle of upright stones like pillars, which enclose some remarkable tombs. (See also article MYCENÆ in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

Dr. Schliemann explored the ruins, making excavations among them, and was rewarded by finding many interesting antiquities. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

MYLÆ (*my'lee*), the ancient name of **Milazzo** (*mee-lat'zo*), Sicily, a seaport 18 miles west of Messina; pop. 17,000. A great naval battle of the First Punic War was fought near there in 260 B. C. The Carthaginians had a powerful fleet and the Romans had none, but they had been fighting for some years on land without coming to a decision, and they decided to attack their enemy's navy. A Punic war vessel which had run ashore was used for a model, and while the new ships were being built, the rowers were being trained in galleys. Knowing that the Carthaginians could out-manuever them, the Romans put swinging gang planks and grappling hooks on their vessels, and when they met the Carthaginian fleet, they turned the battle into a hand-to-hand contest, at which they were far superior. They won the battle with ease, and a column was erected in Rome with some of the beaks of the captured ships on it, to honor the Roman consul in command.

MYTILENE (*mit-il-ee'nee*), the ancient **Lesbos**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Asia Minor; area 676 square miles; pop. 130,000. It has beautiful hills and plains, and the soil is very fertile; olives, grapes and cotton are the principal crops. The island was settled by the Greeks in very early times. It contained many large cities, one of which, on the east coast, called Mytilene, or Kastro, is still the chief town. In ancient days it was an important maritime city, and revolted from the dominion of Athens in 428 B. C. In 427 it was defeated, and the Athenians, then engaged in their death struggle with Sparta, took a bloody revenge for what they considered treachery. At the instigation of the demagogue Cleon, the Athenian assembly voted to slaughter all the male population of Mytilene. The decree was not wholly carried out, but a thousand of the leading citizens were butchered. The island now belongs to Greece. (See map of GREECE.)

N

NAGASKI (*nag-as-sak'ee*), Japan, a city on a bay of the western side of the island of Kiushu; pop. 178,000. It has one of the finest harbors in the world, and the scenery around it is very beautiful. It is visited by many ships, and carries on a large trade in tea, drugs, and manufactured articles. It is also an important coaling station for steamers, as there are rich coal mines near the city. For two centuries, trade with Nagasaki was restricted to the Dutch, who had a factory on the island of Tashima, near it; but in 1858 the port was opened to all nations. (See map of JAPAN.)

NAGOYA (*nag-o'yah*), Japan, a city in the island of Honshu, near Owari Bay, 170 miles west by south of Tokio; pop. 430,000. It is noted for its potteries, in which nearly all the population is employed, and for its castle, dating from the seventeenth century. (See map of JAPAN.)

NAGPUR (*nag-poor'*) or **NAGPORE** (*nag-paur'*), India, a city of British India, capital of the Central Provinces, 450 miles east-northeast of Bombay; pop. 135,000. Its chief manufactures are silk and cotton goods and cutlery. It is the capital of the district of Nagpur, and of the division of British India called the Central Provinces and Berar.

NAMUR (*nah-moor'*), Belgium, capital city of the province of Namur, at the junction of the Sambre and the Meuse rivers, 35 miles southeast of Brussels; pop. 35,000. The city is a very important strategic point, and until recently was very strongly fortified, having been a stronghold ever since Julius Cæsar fought in this region. It has been many times besieged and captured, in wars between the French and other nations. Louis XIV took it in 1692; the English and their allies recaptured it a few years later; the French took it again in 1746; it was restored to the Dutch later, and the French took it in 1792. It was given to Belgium in 1831, and its chief fortifications were later destroyed. At the beginning of the World War the Germans captured Namur after brave resistance from the Belgians, and after its fall began the great retreat of the Allies to the Marne. Namur was sacked and pillaged, and many inhabitants of the city and province were shot. (See map of BELGIUM.)

NANCY (*nan'see*), France, a city on the Meurthe River; pop. 120,000. It is a strong fortress, one of the outer defenses of France on the east, and is also an important com-

mercial and manufacturing center, containing factories of cotton and woolen goods, hats, shoes, potteries and glassware. Much lace and embroidery are also made. Nancy is one of the most beautiful cities in France, having handsome buildings and fine squares, with shady promenades. It was the capital of the Duchy of Lorraine, and contains a fine palace of the Dukes; later it was the home of Stanislas, the dethroned king of Poland, who built a beautiful square and avenue. There is a fine cathedral with two very tall towers.

Before the World War Nancy was the post of honor of the French army, and contained the headquarters of the famous 20th corps, commanded by General Foch. In the German invasion of 1914, it was the first objective of the German left wing, commanded by the Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. The Kaiser intended to enter Nancy in person. But the French 2nd Army under Castelnau saved the town, Foch and his corps fighting brilliantly. The final, successful stand of the French was made on the crest northeast of the city, called the "Grand Couronné." Because of this decisive victory over the invaders, the French were able to take troops, among them Foch and many of his men, away from the Nancy front to fight in the First Battle of the Marne. (See WORLD WAR.)

NANKING (*nan-king'*), or **NANKIN**, China, capital city of the province of Kiangsu, near the Yangtse River, about 150 miles from its mouth; pop. 390,000. It is surrounded by a wall eighteen miles long, but only a small part of the space within is filled by houses. The town is divided into two parts, in one of which the Chinese live, and in the other the Manchu Tartars. Nanking was once a much larger city, but many of its best buildings were destroyed in the Taiping rebellion, by the Taiping rebels, who tried to overthrow the government. They captured Nanking in 1853 and made it their capital for eleven years; but in 1864 they were defeated and Nanking retaken. Among the buildings destroyed by them was the famous porcelain tower, which consisted of nine stories, each surrounded by a gallery in which were hung bells that rang whenever the wind blew. At Nanking the treaty was signed in 1842 which ended the Opium War between China and Great Britain, and gave to the British the great port of Hong-Kong. (See map of CHINA.)

NANTES (*nantis*; French *nahnt*), France, a city on the River Loire, near its mouth; pop. 175,000. It has a fine harbor and large shipyards, in which a fourth of all the French trading ships are built, and carries on an extensive trade. Nantes has a fine old cathedral, and a castle in which many of the kings of France have lived at different times. It was a very important port during the World War, and many American troop ships and supply ships landed there. (See map of FRANCE.)

covered from this loss. Moreover the Protestants of other countries were much incensed, especially in Great Britain and Holland, who joined against France. (See HUGUENOTS.)

NAN-TUCK'ET, an island of Massachusetts east of Martha's Vineyard; area 51 square miles; pop. about 3,500. It is level and sandy, and has hardly any trees. The principal village, also called Nantucket, was formerly the greatest whaling port in the world, but since 1860 few whaling ships have



THE CITY OF NAPLES, WITH VESUVIUS IN THE DISTANCE

The Edict of Nantes was issued there in 1598. It was a proclamation by Henry IV, King of France, giving political rights to the Huguenots or French Protestants, and ending the religious wars which had done so much harm to the country. (See LEAGUE, HOLY.) The edict allowed the Protestants to hold religious services under certain conditions, and gave them military and judicial rights. In 1685 it was revoked by Louis XIV, who ordered all the Huguenot churches destroyed, all the Huguenot schools closed, and all their ministers banished. Many of the Protestants emigrated as a result, and France lost nearly a quarter of a million intelligent, hard-working people. It was many years before she re-

been sent from there. Nantucket was first settled in 1659. Nantucket Shoals, southeast of the island, are so dangerous to shipping that a lightship is stationed there.

NAPLES (*nay'plz*), Italian, *Napoli* (*na'po-lee*), the largest city in Italy, on the Bay of Naples, 118 miles southeast of Rome; pop. 780,000. The bay is one of the most beautiful in the world, and is famous for the burning volcano of Mt. Vesuvius near its shores, great eruptions of which occurred in 1872 and 1906.

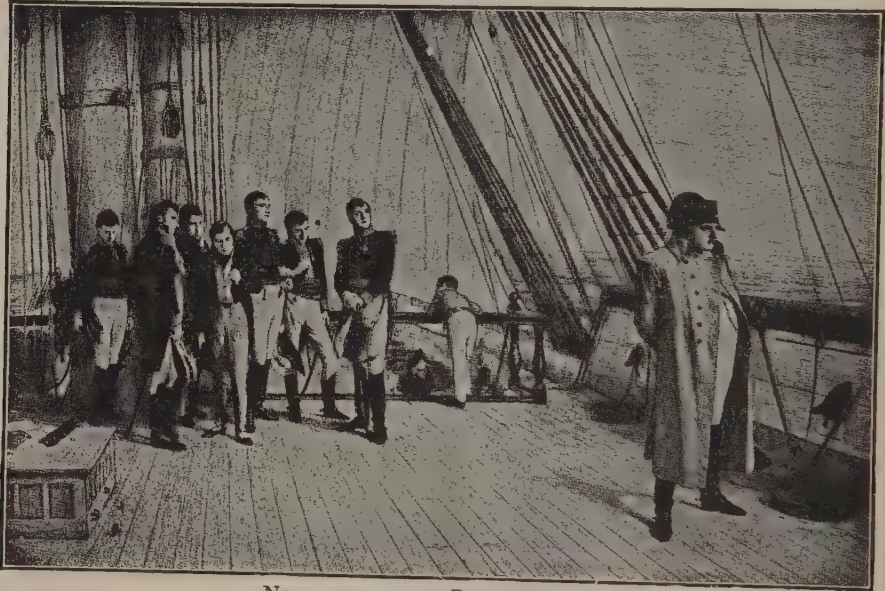
Naples has several ancient castles, many palaces, and more than 300 churches, the finest being the cathedral, in which Charles Martel, Pope Innocent IV, and other fa-

mous persons are buried. There are several colleges and libraries and one of the finest aquariums in the world. The museum is very large, and contains thousands of curiosities from Pompeii and Herculaneum. The most important manufactures are macaroni and vermicelli, which are the principal food of the poor people.

It is supposed that Naples was founded by the Greeks. It was a favorite summer resort of the Romans, who called it Neapolis, and Vergil lived there many years. It has be-

come British in the Battle of the Nile at Abukir Bay. He then returned to France, and after gaining control of the government, set out upon his great wars of conquest. In the Battle of Marengo (1800), he again defeated the Austrians and gained control of Italy.

In 1804 an alliance against Napoleon was formed by Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Sweden. By his complete defeat of the Austrians and Russians at Austerlitz (1805); of the Prussians at Jena (1806); and of the Russians at Friedland (1807), Napoleon made



NAPOLÉON ON THE BELLEROPHON

From a painting by Orchardson, in the Tate Gallery, London

longed to several different countries, but it was a separate kingdom from 1734 to 1860, when it became a part of the kingdom of Italy. (See map of ITALY.)

NA-PO-LE-ON'IC WARS, the name given to the wars in which Napoleon Bonaparte was the leading figure (1796-1815). France was opposed to Great Britain, and at different times to Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Spain. The early wars formed part of those growing out of the French Revolution. (See FRENCH REVOLUTION.) In 1796 Napoleon began his Italian campaign, and in less than two years he had defeated the Austrians in 18 battles (notably at Lodi, 1796), and conquered Italy. He was then sent to Egypt (1798), where he won the Battle of the Pyramids, but had his fleet destroyed by the

himself master of most of Europe. The English navy, however, had destroyed the French fleet at the battle of Trafalgar (1805). In 1808 England aided Spain to rise against Napoleon, and gradually the French were driven out of Spain. (See PENINSULAR WAR.) In 1809 the Austrians renewed the struggle, but were defeated at Wagram. This was Napoleon's last great victory. His invasion of Russia in 1812 proved disastrous, ending in his retreat from Moscow with only 20,000 of his original army of 400,000 men. He won some battles after this, but was defeated at Leipzig (1813), and in 1814 the armies of the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians took Paris and forced Napoleon to abdicate. He went to Elba, but after ten months returned to Paris; and at the battle of Waterloo (1815),

was totally defeated by the powers allied against him. The Treaty of Paris (1815) reduced France to the limits of 1790, and forced her to pay an indemnity to the Allies. (See NAPOLEON in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

NARBONNE (*nar-bun'*), France, a city five miles from the Mediterranean, on the Canal de la Robine; pop. 28,000. It has some importance as a trading and manufacturing town and exports fine honey, but is famous chiefly for its history. It was a center of the ancient Gauls, was taken by Rome and made into a Roman colony long before the time of Julius Cæsar, and became a seat of Roman civilization in the west. Later, during the barbarian invasions, it was held by the West Goths or Visigoths, and became the capital of one of their kingdoms; and then developed during the Middle Ages into a fief of the French king, held by viscounts. The neighboring district, also called Narbonne; was their domain. The last of the viscounts was the great general Gaston de Firx, who was killed fighting in Italy in 1512.

NAR-RA-GAN'SETT BAY, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean indenting the coast of Rhode Island.

NARRAGANSETTS, a tribe of Algonquian Indians. See INDIANS.

NARROWS (*nar'oz*), The, the entrance to New York harbor, a strait between Long Island and Staten Island, five-eighths of a mile wide at the narrowest place. It connects the Lower Bay with the Upper Bay.

NASEBY (*nayz'bee*), England, a village 12 miles north-northwest of Northampton, famous for the defeat of a Royalist army under King Charles I, by the Parliamentary soldiers under Fairfax, Cromwell, and Ireton, June 14, 1645. King Charles' army was nearly destroyed. It was the decisive victory of the English Civil War.

NASHUA (*nash'yew-ah*), New Hampshire, a city at the junction of the Merrimac and Nashua rivers; pop. 28,500. It is noted for its great factories, among which are several cotton and woolen mills, and factories of carpets, furniture, cardboard, tools, and many other things. The water-power comes from a fall on the Nashua River, from which a canal has been made to the city.

NASHVILLE (*nash'vil*), Tennessee, the capital city, in the northern part of the state on the Cumberland River; pop. 118,000. It has important manufactures, and carries on a large trade with the interior of the state by railroads and by steamboats. It is the seat of the University of Nashville, and of Vanderbilt University. The Tennessee Centen-

nial exhibition was held at Nashville in 1897.

Nashville was first built in 1779, and became a city in 1806. It became the capital of the state in 1843. In December, 1864, when in possession of the Union forces, it was attacked by the Confederates, but after several bloody battles they were finally driven off.

NASSAU (*nas'saw*), Bahama Islands, a town of the island of New Providence, capital of the Bahamas; pop. 12,000. It has a fine harbor, which is visited by many ships. The principal exports are pineapples, sponges, and a kind of hemp called sisal. Nassau is a popular winter resort because of its fine climate. During the Civil War in the United States Nassau was noted as a resort of blockade-runners, or vessels which carried on a trade with the blockaded ports in the Southern States. (See BAHAMAS.)

NASSAU (German *na'sou*), a former duchy, now included in the province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, in Germany. The reigning family in the Netherlands is descended from a Count of Nassau. One of the family, William of Orange, married Princess Mary of England in 1677 and reigned in England with her, after the Revolution of 1688 and the deposition of King James II.

NATAL (*nay-tal'*), a province of the Union of South Africa, on the southeast coast of Africa; area 35,290 square miles; pop. 1,430,000; capital, Pietermaritzburg (pop. 35,000). Durban, the only port, has a population of 146,000. The chief exports are wool, hides and skins, cereals, sugar, coal and iron. Natal was discovered in 1497 by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day, and named by him *Terra Natalis* (Land of the Nativity), whence its present name.

NATCHEZ (*nach'ez*), Mississippi, a city on the Mississippi River; pop. 12,500. It is in two parts, Natchez-under-the-Hill, or Natchez Landing, on the river shore, which contains most of the business houses, and Natchez-on-the-Hill, on the bluffs, about one hundred and fifty feet above the water. The principal trade is in cotton, which is sent to New Orleans on steamers.

Natchez was founded in 1716 by the French, who named it after the Natchez Indians. From 1798 to 1820 it was the capital of the Territory of Mississippi.

NATIONAL PARKS, large tracts of land set apart by acts of Congress for public uses, or for the preservation of natural scenery or wild animals. The first one created was the Hot Springs, in middle Arkansas in 1832, and the next was the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and Mon-

National Parks of the United States		
Parks	Location	Area in square miles
Sequoia, 1890	East central California	252
Yosemite, 1890	East central California	1,125
General Grant, 1890	East central California	4
Mount Rainier, 1899	West central Washington	324
Crater Lake, 1902	Southwestern Oregon	249
Wind Cave, 1903	South Dakota	17
Platt, 1904	South Oklahoma	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Sullys Hill, 1904	North Dakota	1 $\frac{1}{5}$
Mesa Verde, 1906	Southwestern Colorado	77
Glacier, 1910	Northwestern Montana	1,534
Rocky Mountain, 1915	North central Colorado	398
Hawaii, 1916	Hawaiian Islands	118
Lassen Volcanic, 1916	Northern California	124
Mount McKinley, 1917	South central Alaska	2,200
Grand Canyon, 1919	North central Arizona	958
Lafayette, 1919	Maine coast	8
Zion, 1919	Southwestern Utah	120

tana, set apart in 1872. (See YELLOWSTONE.) Since then Congress has reserved many other parks, as the accompanying table shows.

Each of the areas is remarkable for some natural feature which the government has undertaken to preserve; for instance, in Sequoia Park there are 12,000 sequoia trees, all over 10 feet in diameter, and some as large as 36 feet in diameter. There is a famous cave there also. The Yosemite valley, with its high cliffs, cataracts and waterfalls of great height, quiet pools, and rugged gorges, is famous all over America for its beauty. Mount Rainier Park contains 48 square miles of glacier, where some of the ice is 500 feet thick. Mesa Verde Park contains a collection of prehistoric cliff dwellings of great interest.

NATURAL BRIDGE, a natural arch of limestone over a small river, 14 miles southwest of Lexington, Va. It is 215 feet high and 100 feet wide, and the arch has a span of about 80 feet. Similar arches, cut out by the action of water, are found in Alabama, California and other parts of the United States.

NAUHEIM (*now'hym*), or **Bad-Nauheim**, Germany, a town in Hesse, famous for its mineral springs; pop. 6,000. A very successful treatment of diseases, especially of the circulatory system, consists of baths in these waters, which are charged with carbonic acid. In connection with the baths, people take physical exercises, massage and rest periods, in graduated order. The treatment is known, although now given in many places, as the Nauheim treatment. *Bad* means "bath" in German.

NAUPLIA (*naw'plee-ah*) or **NAUPLION**, Greece, capital of Argolis, a town at the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 25 miles south by west from Corinth; pop. 13,000. Its fine harbor is protected by strong fortresses. In 1824-34 it was the capital of Greece.

NAURU (*now'roo*) **ISLAND**, an island in the South Pacific, famous for its deposits of guano. It belonged to Germany until after the World War, when the League of Nations gave it to Great Britain under a mandate.

NAVARINO (*nah-vah-ree'no*), Greece, a town on the Bay of Navarino, celebrated for a great naval battle fought in the bay during the Greek war for independence. The Turkish fleet was destroyed by a fleet of British, French, and Russian ships, which had come to help the Greeks (Oct. 20, 1827). This victory enabled Greece to become independent.

NAVARRÉ (*na-vahr'*), an ancient kingdom including part of southern France and the modern province of Navarre in northern Spain. For a while, in the eleventh century, A.D., it ruled over Aragon and Castile. Later it became part of France, but recovered its independence in 1328. Most of the southern part was joined to Spain, but a small territory on the north side of the Pyrenees remained independent and took an important part in the religious wars in France under its King, Henry IV of Bourbon. The history of Navarre ends with his accession to the French throne, in 1589.

NAVIGATION ACTS, the name given to laws passed by various nations of

Europe at different times to favor their commerce. The most famous of all these laws, the ones frequently referred to as the Navigation Acts, were passed by the Parliament of Great Britain in 1651, under the direction of Oliver Cromwell. They required that all goods carried into a port of the British Empire should travel in British ships, and a British ship was defined as a ship built entirely within the British dominions, owned by British subjects, navigated by a British commander with a crew of which at least three-fourths were British subjects. These laws brought on a war with Holland, who was England's chief rival for the commerce of the world, but they laid the foundation of England's great maritime prosperity. A similar law was passed in 1760, to secure for England the trade which the American colonists were building up for themselves. The colonists were incensed, and the quarrel which resulted was one link in the long chain which led to the Revolutionary War.

NAX'OS, an island in the Ægean Sea, the largest and most fertile in the group of the Cyclades, belonging to Greece; area 163 square miles; pop. 16,000. It is famous for its wine, and produces also fruits, olive-oil, cotton, silk, cheese, and honey. The chief town is Naxia; pop. 15,000.

NAZ'A-RETH, Palestine, a town of ancient Palestine, in Galilee, about 10 miles east by south of Bethlehem; pop. 7,000. Its modern name is En-Nāzirah. It is a well-built place among the hills of Lebanon, and most of the houses are of stone. It is famous chiefly as the place where Jesus spent his childhood. Many pilgrims visit it. (See map of PALESTINE.)

NEBRASKA (*ne-bras'kah*), one of the western states of the United States, on the western side of the Missouri River, between South Dakota and Kansas; area 77,520 square miles, or as large as New England and Maryland together; pop. 1,296,000; capital, Lincoln. Most of the state is a plain, covered in many places with prairies. The valley of the Platte River, which crosses the state from west to east, is one of the most fertile regions in the world, and in it are most of the great corn and wheat farms of Nebraska. Oats, hay, potatoes, and some sugar beets are grown. In other parts of the state is excellent pasturage, and many cattle are raised. Much of the nation's meat comes from Nebraska, and the great stock yards at Omaha pack most of it. Southern Nebraska has large salt springs, where fine salt is made. In the northwest is a part called the Bad Lands, so poor that hardly anything will

grow in it. Scattered over it are curious low hills which at a distance look like ruined towers and walls; and buried in those hills are thousands of bones of strange animals which lived on the plains in the early ages of the world.

Nebraska is an Indian name. The state was part of the Louisiana Purchase, the vast tract of land bought from France in 1803. It was made into a territory in 1864, and



THE NATURAL BRIDGE OF VIRGINIA

in 1867 became a state of the Union. It has a very good public school system, with a remarkably large enrollment, and the percentage of illiteracy is lower than in almost any other state. The University of Nebraska at Lincoln, founded in 1869, has over 7,000 students. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

NECK'AR RIVER, one of the chief tributaries of the Rhine and the largest river of Württemberg; length about 250 miles. It is navigable to Heilbronn, about half way up. Among the cities on its banks are Tübingen and Heidelberg. It is famous for the beautiful scenery in its valley and for the wines produced there.

NEEDLES, The, a group of three pointed chalk rocks in the English Channel, off the western end of the Isle of Wight, named from their pointed shape. On the

most westerly of the group is a famous lighthouse which is visible for many miles.

NEMEA (*nee'mee-ah*), an ancient city of Greece, near the Isthmus of Corinth, celebrated as the place of the Nemean Games held there once in two years. They consisted of horse and chariot races, shooting with the

area 54,000 square miles, larger than New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island put together; pop. about 5,600,000; capital, Katmandu, pop. 60,000. Many of the highest peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, including Mount Everest, are in Nepal, which lies on their southern slope. The country is friendly



THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM

bow, throwing the spear, wrestling, and musical contests. Those who proved most skilful in these were crowned with a wreath of olive or parsley, which was considered a great honor. King Philip of Macedon was once made president of the Nemean Games.

NEPAL (*nee-pawl'*), an independent kingdom of northern India, south of Tibet;

to the British, and the native prime minister holds the rank of General in the British army, but the people keep to themselves and do not trade much with the neighboring British states. They are fine soldiers, and Nepal has an army of about 35,000 men. There are very fertile valleys between the high peaks of the mountains, and rich for-

ests on the slopes. Rice, grain, hides and cattle are exported. Katmandu lies in a very beautiful valley, 15 miles long and 20 miles wide, every square foot of which is cultivated. (See map of INDIA.)

NETHERLANDS, commonly called **Holland**, a country of western Europe, on the North Sea; area, 12,648 square miles, or a little larger than Maryland; pop. 7,000,000. It is a low, flat country, made mostly by the mud of the Rhine and other rivers which

use them instead of roads, travelling about in little steamboats and canal boats drawn by horses, and sometimes even by dogs. In the winter, when the canals are frozen, people travel on skates. By care and hard work this once poor country has been made one of the richest in the world. Almost every foot of land is cultivated, and there are hardly any poor people. Fine crops of cereals and potatoes are raised. Besides grain fields, the farmers have fine pasture lands



A LITTLE VILLAGE IN THE NETHERLANDS BELOW THE SEA LEVEL

The dunes here serve as a natural dyke

flow through it, and the sand thrown up by the sea. Some parts of it are even lower than the sea, and to keep the water out great dikes made of stones brought from Norway, timber, turf, and clay, have been built along the shores. In case of an invasion by an enemy, these dikes could be opened, and two thirds of the country would be flooded. In old times the land inside these dikes was swampy, with large lakes in many places; but now the water is drawn out by hundreds of pumps, worked by great windmills, or sometimes by steam engines. The water is pumped into canals, of which there are so many that the people

and large herds of cattle, and their butter and cheese are sold all over the world. Tulips and other flowering bulbs and roots are grown and exported, and sugar beets are an important crop. The Netherlands are also noted for manufactures, especially of linens, earthenware, and gin, for their fisheries, and for their ships. Amsterdam has been famous for centuries for diamond-cutting.

The climate is much like that of New England. The people, commonly called **Hollanders** or **Dutch**, are bright and active, and are to be found in all parts of the world. The Netherlands has many colonies, especially in the East Indies. The most important are in

Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and other islands of the East Indian archipelago; but the Dutch also own a part of Guiana and several islands in the West Indies.

Netherlands means the "Low Countries." Holland means the same, but the Dutch give this name only to two of their provinces, North and South Holland. This part of Europe was first brought under one government by Charlemagne. In the 15th century the Low Countries, of which Belgium was then a part, were ruled by the dukes of Burgundy, and were very rich and populous. About the middle of the 16th century (1555) they came under the rule of Spain. Most of the people were Protestants, and the Spaniards, who were Catholics, treated them so cruelly that they rebelled (1568). After a long war, all excepting what is now Belgium won their independence, and formed a republic called the "Seven United Provinces." This war was one of the most famous in history, and many great soldiers took part in it. On the side of the Dutch the leaders were the Prince of Orange, called William of Nassau, and, after his murder (1584), his son Maurice; and on that of the Spaniards, the duke of Alva, Don John of Austria, the duke of Parma, and the marquis of Spinola. After this the Dutch made their country one of the strongest in Europe. Their sailors were among the best in the world, and for a century their ships almost ruled the seas. They set up colonies in America and in the East Indies, and for a time even kept down the English. Afterward they fought bravely against Louis XIV, at one time driving the French out of their country by cutting the dikes and flooding it. In 1795 the country was conquered by France, and in 1806 Napoleon made it into the kingdom of Holland for his brother Louis. When Napoleon fell, Holland and Belgium were joined in one kingdom, but this lasted only until 1830, when Belgium became a kingdom by itself.

During the World War the Netherlands was one of the few neutral nations in Europe, and though it seemed several times as if the Dutch could not keep out of the struggle, and their army was mobilized and kept constantly ready to fight, they kept their neutrality, and were in better financial and economic condition after the war than any other people in Europe. Their ships played an important part in carrying materials between America and Europe, and were ready, as soon as the war was over, to carry goods all over the world.

NEUCHATEL, or **NEUFCHATEL** (*nu-sha-tel'*), a canton of Switzerland,

southwest of Bern; pop. 133,000. The people are Protestants, and speak French. They were closely allied to the French Huguenots during the religious wars. They make fine watches, and lace. The capital of the Canton is the town of Neuchâtel, a prosperous trading center.

NEUVE-CHAPELLE (*nuhv-sha-pell'*), Battle of, one of the greatest battles of the early part of the World War. The English under Sir John French, in March, 1915, made an attack on the German lines over a front of more than four miles. The attack was preceded by the most terrific artillery bombardment ever known up to that time. Then the infantry pressed forward, gaining about a mile of territory. The Germans made counter attacks for two days afterwards but without success. There was great loss of men on both sides and not much gain. The battle was important chiefly because it showed how great a force would be needed to drive the Germans from the trenches over any considerable space, and restore an opportunity for the strategy of open warfare.

NEVADA (*ne-vah'dah*), a state of the United States, between California and Utah; area 110,690 square miles, or nearly two and a half times as large as New York State; pop. 77,500; capital, Carson City. It is a high tableland, crossed by rocky barren mountain ranges, the tops of some of which are more than two miles above the sea. Some of the valleys have good land for farming, and in some places are good pastures, but a large part of the land is barren. Nevada is the least populous of all the states of the Union. The Federal government has, however, reclaimed 160,000 acres of barren land by irrigation. Some of the plains are muddy in the rainy season, but when dry are covered with soda, and are then called alkali deserts. Hardly any plants grow on these deserts, and it is very unpleasant to travel over them on account of the soda dust which, blown into the eyes and nostrils, makes them smart. Some of the springs also contain soda or borax, and in many places there are hot-water springs, from which the steam rises in clouds. To make up for its poor soil, the state is very rich in minerals, especially in gold, silver, and lead. Copper, zinc, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite and borax are also mined. Salt is found in many parts of the state.

Nevada is a Spanish word, meaning snowy, and was first given to the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the western side of the state, on account of their snowy peaks. This region was a part of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico in 1848. It

was made a territory in 1861, and in 1864 it became a state of the Union. In 1866 a part of Utah was added to it. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

NEW AMSTERDAM, the original name of New York city, which was first settled by the Dutch. The surrounding region was called New Netherlands. Fifty years after the colony was founded, the English conquered it and changed the name to New York. (See NEW YORK.)

NEWARK, New Jersey, the chief city of the state, in the northeastern part, on the Passaic River, 9 miles west of New York; pop. 414,000. It is noted for its great manufacturing, of which it has several thousand. Among the most important things made are jewelry, saddles and harnesses, hats, carriages, trunks, boots and shoes, tools, and machinery. There are also large smelting works where gold, silver, and lead are prepared from the ores.

Newark was first settled in 1666, by people from Connecticut, and was named from Newark in England. It was made a city in 1836.

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts, a city at the mouth of the Acushnet River in the Atlantic Ocean; pop. 121,000. The river is crossed by a bridge nearly a mile long, below which is a fine harbor. Before kerosene oil came much into use whale oil was in great demand, and New Bedford was one the chief seats of the whaling business. It was the richest city in the United States for its population. Whaling ships, with brave crews who were skillful whalers, sailed out of the harbor every season for the northern seas, and returned after weeks or months, with oil, blubber and whale bone. The exciting adventures of these men have made the theme of many good stories, notably Kipling's "Captain Courageous," and of many pictures and poems. New Bedford was at first a part of Dartmouth, but was set apart in 1787 and was made a city in 1847.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a province of the Dominion of Canada, between Maine and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; area 27,911 square miles, or about three-fourths as large as Kentucky; pop. 388,000; capital, Fredericton. Most of the surface is flat, and the coasts are rocky, but have many good harbors. The Bay of Fundy, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is remarkable for having the highest tides in the world. In some places they rise from forty to sixty feet, and flow so rapidly that animals feeding along the shore are overtaken and drowned. The climate of New Brunswick is pleasant

in the summer, but the winters are very cold. A large part is covered with forests of pine, spruce, cedar, and other trees, from which immense quantities of lumber are obtained. The principal crops are wheat, corn, barley, oats, and potatoes. The cod and herring fisheries near the coast employ thousands of fishermen and many ships. The people are mostly of English descent. They are ruled by a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the governor of Canada.

New Brunswick was settled in 1639 by the French, who named the country (including Nova Scotia with it) Acadia, or New France. Acadia became a colony of England in 1713, and in 1784 New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia. In 1867 it was made a province of the Dominion of Canada. (See map of CANADA.)

NEWBURGH, New York, a city on the Hudson River; pop. 30,000. It has a large trade in lumber and grain, and manufacturing of engines, ironware, carpets and pianos. During the Revolutionary War Newburgh was a very important place. Washington lived there for a time, and had his headquarters in an old stone house, which is now owned by the state and kept as a museum of relics of the Revolution. In 1783 the American army disbanded there. Newburgh became a city in 1865.

NEW CALEDONIA (*kal-ee-do'nee-ah*), an island of France in the southern Pacific Ocean, about 900 miles east of Australia; area 7650 square miles; pop. 50,000, of which about 20,000 are Europeans; capital Numea, pop. 10,053. It is rocky and mountainous, with a few fertile valleys where coconuts, bananas, yams, and bread-fruits grow in abundance. The people are a black race, with coarse frizzled hair. Among the minerals worked and exported are nickel, chrome, and manganese.

The island was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, and was named after northern Scotland, anciently called Caledonia. In 1853 the French took possession of it, and it is now used as a naval station. The Isle of Pines, the Loyalty Islands, and several other small islands, are administered from it. It was a penal colony for many years, but since 1896 no convicts have been sent to it.

NEWCASTLE (*nu'kas-I*), or **New-Castle-upon-Tyne**, England, a city of Northumberland, on the River Tyne, 8 miles from its mouth in the North Sea; pop. 300,000. Opposite, on the south bank of the Tyne, and connected with it by three bridges, is Gateshead (pop. 110,000), an important manufacturing town. At the mouth of the river are South Shields and North Shields,

shipping ports, and both banks up to Newcastle are lined with quays, docks, and factories. Newcastle is the center of the coal trade of England, the largest coal-market in the world, and is a great manufacturing place, especially for iron ships, locomotives and railway carriages, engines and machinery, and chemical products. Near it, at Elswick, are the great works founded by Sir William Armstrong, where Armstrong guns were made. Newcastle was once called Monkchester from a monastery there. The name was changed to Newcastle in 1080, when Robert, son of William the Conqueror, began to build there a castle, which is still standing. (See map of ENGLAND.)

NEWCHWANG or **NIUCHWANG** (*nu-chwang'*), China, also called Ting Kout, a city and port in Manchuria, on the Liao River, about 12 miles above its mouth; pop. 70,000. For many years it was the only port in Manchuria open to foreign trade. Its importance has increased much since the building of the railway connecting it with the Trans-Siberian line at Harbin. The Japanese captured it in 1904.

NEW ENGLAND (*ing'gland*), the name of that part of the United States included in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. It was first called North Virginia, but Captain John Smith named it New England when he made a map of the coast (1614). After the *Mayflower* landed the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620, other colonies were gradually formed in New England. Massachusetts Bay was founded in 1630; and from it branched the Connecticut colony in 1634, Providence Plantations in 1636, and Rhode Island in 1638. New Haven was founded in 1638. In 1643 Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven formed a confederacy called the United Colonies of New England. Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth later combined to make the state of Massachusetts; Connecticut and New Haven formed Connecticut; and Rhode Island and Providence Plantations formed Rhode Island. New Hampshire and Maine belonged originally to Massachusetts, but New Hampshire became a separate state before the Revolutionary War, and was one of the original Thirteen Colonies. Maine separated from Massachusetts in 1820. Vermont was settled from New Hampshire and claimed by both New Hampshire and New York, and a long quarrel took place between the two colonies, during which Ethan Allen organized the "Green Mountain Boys" to oppose the "Yorkers," and carried on guerrilla warfare before the Revolution. A state

convention in 1777 established Vermont under a separate government but New York did not recognize it until 1790.

NEWFOUNDLAND (*new'fund-land*), an island off the eastern coast of North America, opposite the mouth of the St. Lawrence River; area 42,734 square miles, or about as large as Ohio; pop. 263,400; capital, St. Johns. The interior is a barren wilderness, with hundreds of marshes, and so many lakes and ponds that one-third of the island is supposed to be covered with water. Bears and other wild animals are common. Among the domestic animals are Newfoundland dogs, which were first raised in this island among the Indians. Nearly all the people are engaged in fishing for codfish, seals, herring, and salmon. The cod-fisheries of the "banks" or shoals near Newfoundland are the finest in the world, and besides the Newfoundland fishing vessels hundreds of others go there from France and the United States. Herring are caught with nets in bays along the coast. Salmon are found in the rivers, and seals are speared or shot on the ice in the spring. There are mineral resources, including deposits of iron, copper, coal, and gold, which are being developed. Much timber is cut, and paper pulp is exported. Newfoundland is a province of England, separate from Canada, and is ruled by a governor appointed by the king of England, who also rules Labrador. Its name was given it on its discovery by John Cabot in 1497. It has always belonged to England, but the French often tried to make settlements on it, and they had many fights with the English. By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the French were given exclusive right to fish along the west coast. In 1904, however, France gave up her exclusive rights in return for certain concessions in Africa. (See map of CANADA.)

NEW GATE, London, a prison named from a gate at the west end of the old wall of London, built in the reign of Henry I. Many desperate criminals were confined there. The prison always had a bad reputation, and was several times torn down and rebuilt. It was paid for the first time by money which Sir Richard Whittington left for the purpose. His statue with a cat stood in a niche on the building, until it was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. The last prison was built in 1778, and ceased to be used for regular prisoners in 1881.

NEW GUINEA (*gin'ee*), or **PAPUA**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, north of Australia; area 310,000 square miles, or larger than Texas; pop. 962,000. This is the largest island in the world, except Greenland.

The interior has never been explored. There are many mountains there, and it is covered with thick forests. The principal animals are wild hogs, opossums, and tree-kangaroos. Among the many handsome birds, the most beautiful and curious are the birds of paradise. The largest and the smallest kinds of parrots known are found there, and more than forty kinds of pigeons. Immense serpents called pythons are sometimes seen, and

no figures can be collected. Dutch New Guinea comprises the west half of the island; area 151,789 square miles; pop. 200,000. British New Guinea, the southeast part, has an area of 87,786 square miles; pop. 350,000.

The island was probably discovered by the Portuguese not later than 1511. They called it New Guinea because the people looked like those of Guinea in Africa. The name Papua is made from the Malay word



A FISHING VILLAGE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

crocodiles are found in the rivers. The climate is warm and damp.

The people are a black race, much like negroes, with ugly faces and thick, bushy hair, which they stain red. They are divided into many tribes, all of which are treacherous and cruel savages.

New Guinea is divided between the Dutch and British. Before the World War, part of what now belongs to Great Britain was German, and was called Kaiser Wilhelms Land. It has an area of about 70,000 square miles and the population is about 110,000, though

papuwah, which means "crisp-haired." (See map of the EAST INDIES.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE, a state of the United States, between Vermont and Maine; area 9,341 square miles, or about the same as that of Massachusetts and Rhode Island together; population 443,000; capital, Concord. Much of the surface is covered by granite mountains, from which it is called the Granite State. The principal range, called the White Mountains, because its tops are covered with snow eight months of the year, runs through the whole state from north to

south. It has many peaks, of which Mt. Washington is the highest point in New England. Some very beautiful scenery is to be found in the White Mountains, and thousands of people visit them every year. There is a fine system of automobile highways, well kept up, running all through the mountains. New Hampshire has only eighteen miles of seacoast on the Atlantic, and Portsmouth is its only seaport where large ships can enter.

The soil is not rich, but by hard work the people have made many good farms. The climate is very cold in winter, and the ground is generally covered with snow from November until spring. In the north part are large forests, where a great deal of lumber is cut. Among the trees are many sugar-maples, from which much maple sugar and syrup are made. There are fine granite quarries near Concord and in other parts of the state. But New Hampshire is chiefly noted for its manufactures, especially of cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, paper and wood pulp. New Hampshire, first settled in 1623, was named after Hampshire, a county of England, from which many of the settlers came. In the early days it was a part of Massachusetts, but in 1741 it was made a province by itself, and remained so until after the Revolution, when it became one of the thirteen original states of the Union. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

NEW HAV'EN, Connecticut, a city on New Haven Bay; pop. 162,500. It is a very beautiful place, many of the streets and squares being shaded with magnificent elm trees, from which New Haven is often called the "City of Elms." It is noted as the seat of Yale University.

New Haven has manufactures of clocks, firearms, ironware, rubber goods, and many other things. A large trade is carried on by ships, steamboats, and by several railroads which meet in the city. It was first settled in 1638. Until 1662 it was a colony separate from Connecticut. From 1701 to 1875 it was one of the capitals of Connecticut, Hartford being the other.

NEW HEBRIDES (*heb'rid-eez*), a group of about twenty volcanic islands in the Pacific Ocean, 1200 miles northeast of Australia; area 5,100 square miles; pop. about 75,000. They are very mountainous, and on one of them is a burning volcano. The natives are a black race, much like those of Papua. The islands were visited in 1773 by Captain Cook, who named them after the Hebrides, near Scotland. They are governed jointly by Great Britain and France.

NEW HOLLAND, a former name of Australia. See AUSTRALIA.

NEW JER'SEY, one of the middle Atlantic states of the United States, between New York and Delaware; area 8200 square miles, or about one-fourth as large as Indiana; pop. 3,156,000; capital, Trenton. In the northern part are mountains, many still covered with forest. The Delaware River, which separates New Jersey from Pennsylvania, flows through these mountains in the Delaware Water Gap, a very deep and narrow valley, noted for its beautiful scenery. The central and southern parts of the state are low, and contain many fine farms. Along the seashore, at Long Branch, and other places, are beautiful white sand-beaches, where thousands of people go to bathe in the summer.

New Jersey has rich mines of iron and zinc and great blast-furnaces, iron foundries, and oil-refineries. Its manufactures of explosives, chemicals, machinery, and pig iron, steel, and iron, are important, and there are great silk and woolen mills and ship building plants. It surpasses all other states in the variety of its manufactured products, and also produces nearly every kind of fruit and vegetable. Great quantities of vegetables and fruits are raised for the New York markets, so that this state is sometimes called the market-garden of New York. Thousands of foreign immigrants, especially Italians, are engaged in working truck farms. Strawberries, peaches, and apples are also raised. Where the land is too swampy for other crops, it is often planted with cranberries, and half the cranberries used in the United States come from these plantations. New Jersey was first settled at Bergen, near New York (about 1617), by the Dutch, who claimed it as a part of New Netherlands. After the English took New Amsterdam, which became New York, the Dutch gave up also their settlements in New Jersey. The English named these colonies for Jersey, one of the Channel Islands of which one of the English leaders had been governor. New Jersey was one of the original thirteen states of the Union. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

NEW LONDON (*lun'dun*), Connecticut, a seaport on the Thames River, near its mouth in Long Island Sound; pop. 25,500. The harbor is the best on Long Island Sound and one of the best in the United States. It is defended by Fort Trumbull, a very strong fortification. In Groton, on the opposite side of the river, is Fort Griswold, the garrison of which was massacred by the British in 1781. The annual Yale-Harvard boat race is rowed on a course on the Thames. New London is a favorite summer

resort, and has many fine houses. It was founded in 1644 by John Winthrop, son of Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts, and named after London in England. During the Revolution Benedict Arnold captured the town with a British army (Sept. 6, 1781), and burned the stores and ships and many of the houses.

NEW MEXICO (*mek'see-ko*), a state of the United States, between Texas and Arizona; area 122,634 square miles, or three times as large as New England; population

of separating the minerals can be found, rich chemical resources will be developed in this soil. Parts of the state are good for pasture, and large flocks of sheep, cattle, and horses are raised. The climate is mild and invigorating throughout the year. There are many winter visitors, and lately many artists have gone to the Indian pueblos and old towns to paint the picturesque buildings and costumes of the natives.

New Mexico was visited by Spaniards a hundred years before the Pilgrims came to



LOADING COTTON ON A MISSISSIPPI RIVER BOAT AT NEW ORLEANS

360,000; capital, Santa Fe. It is a high tableland, crossed from north to south by the Rocky Mountains, among which are pleasant valleys with good farm lands; but the soil is generally so dry that it has to be watered by canals from the rivers. Of late years, dry farming has been much practised. It is a process of cultivating unirrigated land for certain crops which will grow without fresh water. There are, however, great desert plains, where nothing will grow, and in the south there are barren mountains and arid flat lands. Part of New Mexico was once the bed of an inland salt sea, and deposits of the same salts found in ocean waters are there. Scientists expect that when a process

New England. It belonged to Mexico until the Mexican War, when it was conquered by the United States. It was made into a territory in 1850, and a state in 1910. In 1850 it was very much larger than it is now, Arizona and parts of Colorado and Nevada having been cut off from it. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

NEW ORLEANS (*or'lee-unz*), Louisiana, the principal city of the state, in the southeastern part, between Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi River; pop. 387,500. It is about 100 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. The older part was built around one of the river curves in a half-circle like a new moon, and is often called the Crescent

City. But it now extends ten or twelve miles along the river and around another curve, so that it is really more like a letter S. The land on which it is built is lower than the Mississippi River during its yearly floods, and to keep it from being overflowed great walls called levees have been built along the river and lake shores.

New Orleans has a very large trade. More cotton is sold than in any other city in America, and much sugar and rice are shipped from there. The wharves at New Orleans are always crowded with cotton, brought from all parts of the lower Mississippi Valley. There it is packed into bales by great presses, and loaded on vessels to be sent to Europe and the Northern States. About one-fourth of the people of New Orleans are negroes. Many of the whites are descended from French ancestors, and still speak the French language.

New Orleans is celebrated for its carnival sports, which take place between Christmas and Lent. A grand procession takes place on Mardi Gras, or Shrove Tuesday, when hundreds of people, dressed to represent animals, goblins, and various fantastic creatures, march through the streets with music and torches, making a very fine show.

New Orleans was founded by the French in 1718, and named after Orléans in France. In 1803 it was sold to the United States with the Territory of Louisiana. In 1815 an American army under General Jackson gained a brilliant victory there over a British army under General Packenham. During the Civil War the city was occupied by the Confederates until 1862, when a Union fleet under Admiral Farragut passed the forts below it, and a Union army took the city (May 1, 1862). From 1868 to 1880 New Orleans was the capital of Louisiana. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, a city on the west side of the island of Rhode Island; pop. 30,000. It has an excellent harbor, well defended. Newport is most noted as a summer resort, and many splendid summer cottages have been built there, chiefly by residents of New York. In Touro Park is the Old Mill, a stone tower on arches, which used to be thought a relic of the Northmen, who visited Rhode Island nearly 500 years before Columbus came; but it is now known to have been built by Benedict Arnold, one of the first settlers, for a windmill. Newport is an important United States naval station. On Coasters Harbor Island are the Naval Training Station and Naval War College; on Goat Island, torpedo and submarine works; and above, at Bradford, a naval coaling sta-

tion. Newport was founded in 1639. One of the original houses, the Bull House, built in 1640, is still standing. Trinity Church, still in use, was built in 1726. Its organ was given by Bishop George Berkeley (1684-1753), who visited Newport in 1728, living three years in his house called Whitehall, now a museum. Here he wrote his "Alciphron." Before the Revolution the commerce of Newport exceeded that of New York, but it was destroyed by the British who occupied the town in 1776-79. The Newport *Mercury*, founded in 1758 by James Franklin, is the oldest newspaper in the United States.

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia, a city in Warwick Co., at the mouth of the James River, on the north side of Hampton Roads, 8 miles southwest of Fort Monroe; pop. 36,000. It has a fine harbor with important shipping interests and a large trade. Many vessels are built there and it has three dry docks, where the largest ships may be repaired. Newport News was settled in 1619. It is said to have been named originally Newport Newce, after Christopher Newport (1565-1617), an English navigator who brought John Smith to Virginia, and Sir William Newce. During the World War, it was one of the most important American naval stations, and a large number of American troops embarked there for France.

NEW PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama Islands, and politically the most important one, as it has the only good harbor and contains the capital, Nassau; area 58 square miles; pop. 15,000. Sponges, turtles, pineapples, and oranges are sent to the United States, and it is a favorite winter resort for Americans and West Indians.

NEW SIBERIA ISLANDS, the name given to a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Siberia and northeast of the delta of the Lena River; area, about 9500 square miles. They are included in the Yakutsk government of Siberia. They are mostly rocky, treeless, and uninhabited. The principal islands are Koteln, New Siberia, and Lyakhov, the last named after a Russian who discovered them in 1770. His name is sometimes given to the whole group. Great quantities of bones of extinct animals have been found in the islands, especially of the mammoth.

NEW SOUTH WALES, Australia, a state of Australia, north of Victoria; area, 309,432 square miles; pop. 2,000,000; capital, Sydney. Its chief products are gold and wood, and there are mines of silver, coal, copper and tin, as well as of gold. The chief exports besides wool are tallow, leather, and tin. Many sheep and cattle are raised.

New South Wales is the oldest colony in Australia. It was explored and claimed for Great Britain by Captain Cook in 1770, who named it, thinking the coast resembled that of Wales on the Bristol Channel. He recommended that a colony of convicts be sent there, and 800 of them arrived in 1788 under an English military governor. The convict colony later moved to Sydney, but the set-

NEW YORK, the largest city of America, and second in the world to London only, in the southeastern part of New York State, at the mouth of the Hudson River; area 306 square miles; pop. 5,620,048. New York Bay, between Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey, is one of the finest harbors in the world, and is always crowded with ships. The entrance, called the Narrows, is defended



THE SKYSCRAPERS AND EAST SIDE TENEMENTS OF LOWER NEW YORK

tlement lived on and prospered. (See map of AUSTRALIA.)

NEW SPAIN (Spanish, *Nueva España*), the name first given in 1518 to the peninsula of Yucatan, but afterwards applied to all of southern Mexico, and still later to all of the Spanish possessions in Central and North America.

NEW SWEDEN (Swedish, *Nya Sverig*), a Swedish colony on the banks of the Delaware, founded in 1638. It lasted only until 1655, when it was conquered by the Dutch, who sent to Europe all the colonists who refused to swear allegiance to Holland.

by strong forts, and there are other forts on islands in the harbor. On Bedloe's Island stands the colossal statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, presented by the people of France in 1886.

New York was formerly confined to the island of Manhattan, between the Hudson River and the East River, and some smaller islands, and to part of the mainland separated from Manhattan Island by the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek; but in 1897 it was enlarged by the addition of a district around it. It is now made up of the following five boroughs:

1. Manhattan Borough (pop. 2,284,103), includes Manhattan Island, the principal part of the old city. The oldest part is at the south end of Manhattan Island, where the first settlement was made by the Dutch in 1614.

At the southern point is the Battery, a park so called because there was once a fort there. Another round fort which was later made into a place of amusement called Castle Garden, has been roofed and made into the largest aquarium in the world. There are usually about 200 kinds of fish on exhibition. From the Battery, Broadway runs diagonally

street connects Central Park with Riverside Drive, a beautiful avenue along the Hudson, with parks on the riverside. At its upper end, commanding a fine view of the river, is Grant's Tomb, an imposing structure of granite, within which, in a splendid sarcophagus, rest the remains of General Grant. The great Public Library, made up of the Astor, the Lenox, and the Tilden libraries, contains many treasures of literature and of art, and the Mercantile Library is among the largest in America. There are many fine churches, including Trinity Episcopal Church, one of the oldest, the Episcopal Cathedral of St.



THE STADT HUYS, FIRST CITY HALL IN NEW YORK

northward, changing its character half a dozen times in as many miles. Above Forty-second Street, where the theaters are located, it is known as the Great White Way. Wall Street contains the great banks and brokers' offices, and Fifth Avenue and Park Avenue have fine residences, apartment houses, hotels, and churches. Besides the Metropolitan Opera House and the Hippodrome New York has many smaller music halls, over three hundred theaters, and other places of amusement. Near the middle of the island is Central Park, which covers more than a square mile of ground, and has many beautiful drives and paths. It contains a menagerie and the Metropolitan Museum. Across from the park is the Museum of Natural History, one of the finest in the world. From the Seventy-second Street entrance a

John the Divine, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick, St. Bartholomew's Church, and many others. On Blackwell's Island, in the East River, are large jails, work houses, and an insane asylum, and in the city itself are many hospitals and asylums. Subway and surface railroads connect the different parts of the city, and there are several elevated railroads. The first horse railroad in the world was opened in New York on Fourth Avenue in 1832.

2. Bronx Borough (pop. 732,016), the part of the old city north of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. It is not so thickly populated as Manhattan Island, but is growing fast. It contains the great Bronx Zoological Garden, in Bronx Park. It is named from the Bronx River, which runs through it.

3. Brooklyn Borough (pop. 2,018,356), former city of Brooklyn at the end of Long Island, separated from Manhattan by a strait called the East River. Most of the streets are broad and handsome, and shaded with trees. Some of the finest houses are on Brooklyn Heights, a line of bluffs which overlook Manhattan Borough and Bay. Brooklyn has nearly three hundred churches, from which it is sometimes called the "City of Churches." It has a beautiful park called Prospect Park, and in the outskirts are several large cemeteries, among them those called Greenwood, Cypress Hills, and Evergreen. Brooklyn has large manufactories, and more sugar is refined there than in any other city in the United States. The shores are lined with wharves crowded with ships, and immense elevators store a great amount of grain. The Atlantic Dock is a great artificial bay with two miles of piers, which hold five hundred ships. The Brooklyn Navy Yard, which belongs to the United States government, contains large buildings where ships of war are built and repaired.

Brooklyn was settled in 1636 by Dutchmen, who named it after Breuckelen, a village of Holland. It became a city in 1834. In 1855 Williamsburg and Bushwick were added to it. The battle of Long Island was fought there in 1776.

4. Queens Borough (pop. 469,042), so called because it is made up of the County of Queens, includes Long Island City, Flushing, Newtown, Jamaica, and part of Hempstead. All of these are connected with Brooklyn and Manhattan boroughs by bridges, railways and steamboats, and many doing business in the larger cities live there.

5. Richmond Borough (pop. 116,531) includes Richmond County of Staten Island, lying five miles southwest of Manhattan Island, from which it is separated by New York Bay. It contains 58 square miles and is separated from New Jersey on the north and west by the Kill von Kull, Newark Bay, and Staten Island Sound, and from Long Island by the Narrows. It contains several villages, and many New York business men live there, especially in summer.

The parts of New York separated by water are connected by ferries, bridges, and tunnels. The first Brooklyn bridge was for many years the largest suspension bridge in the world. It is more than a mile long, and more than a fourth of a mile long between the towers. The floor is 135 feet above the water, or nearly half as high as Trinity Church steeple. The manufactures of New York exceed those of every other American city, and they include nearly every kind of

goods. Many ships are built, and New York has a larger trade than any other city in the world; about half the foreign commerce of the United States centers there. Corn and wheat brought from the western states are stored in immense elevators, from which they are loaded into ships and taken to Europe. Manufacturers in all parts of the country send their goods to New York to be sold, and most of the great railroads and banking companies have offices in the city.

New York contains Columbia University, one of the largest and richest in the United States; also New York University, the College of the City of New York, Hunter College, Fordham University, and many other colleges and schools. The city water supply comes from the Catskill Mountains and from the Croton River, whence a great aqueduct carries it over forty miles.

New York was settled in 1623 by the Dutch, who bought Manhattan Island of the Indians for twenty-four dollars, and named the settlement New Amsterdam. In 1664 the English took it, and changed the name to New York, after the duke of York. During the Revolution, the Americans, being beaten at the battle of Long Island, were obliged to give up the city (Sept. 15, 1776). The British finally evacuated it on Nov. 25, 1783. From 1784 to 1797 New York was the state capital, and from 1785 to 1790 the United States Congress met there, Washington having been inaugurated in the City Hall (April 30, 1789).

NEW YORK, a middle Atlantic state of the United States, north of Pennsylvania; area 49,170 square miles, slightly more than that of Mississippi; pop. 10,385,000; capital, Albany. In the eastern part are many mountains, mostly covered with forests. Different groups of these mountains are called the Adirondacks, Catskills, Shawangunk Mountains, and Highlands. The Adirondacks, in the northeast part, are full of beautiful lakes and rivers, and abound with wild animals. This region is much visited every summer by sportsmen and others. Great numbers of people also go to the Catskills, where there is much fine scenery. West of the mountains, the southern part of the state is a tableland, and the northern part, near Lake Ontario, is low and flat. There are many small lakes, noted for fine scenery and for beautiful glens and cascades along their shores. Niagara Falls, between New York and Canada, are famous all over the world. Among other places of resort are many mineral springs, the most noted of which are those of Saratoga. Most of the seacoast of New York is on Long Island, on the shores of which are many

places where hundreds of people go to bathe in the summer. The only important seaport is New York City, but New York has many ports on Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, and on the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers. The Hudson River can be navigated by steamboats to Troy; and some of the finest scenery in the United States lies along its banks.

New York is the most populous state in the Union, and the most important in almost every other way, having more railroads and canals, more steamboat lines, more large cities, and more wealth than any other of the states.

In minerals it is not quite so important, yet there are many fine iron mines, besides quarries of limestone, sandstone, granite, and marble. It is also an important salt-producing state. Petroleum is produced along the southwestern border, also, natural gas, and graphite. It is a very important farming state, and in 1920 produced more hay and grapes than any other state except California. For pears, and apples, New York holds first place, and in small fruits, vegetables, maple sugar, buckwheat, and dairy products, it ranks second. New York is also the most important manufacturing state, having about one-sixth of all the manufactures in the Union. In the manufacture of women's and men's clothing and in printing and publishing New York outranks all other states. Other important manufactures are flour, leather goods, and foundry and machine-shop products.

New York was first settled near Albany by the Dutch (1623), who built a small trading house surrounded by a stockade and a moat on Castle Island. They named the country New Netherlands. But the English claimed it as part of Virginia, and King Charles II gave it to his brother, the duke of York, in 1664. The same year the English took it from the Dutch, and named it New York. New York was one of the thirteen original states of the Union. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

NEW ZEALAND (*zee'land*), a group of three islands belonging to the British Empire, in the Pacific Ocean, about 1200 miles southeast of Australia; area 103,581 square miles, or nearly as large as Nevada; pop. 1,218,000; capital, Wellington (pop. 110,000). Stewart's Island is small; the other two—North Island and South Island—are of about equal size. Numerous small outlying islands are dependencies of New Zealand. All three of the main islands are mountainous, some of the peaks being always covered with snow; and among them are several burning volcanoes. Earthquakes are frequent.

There are many wonderful hot springs and geysers, some of which cover with a coating of stone everything that is put into them, even birds and fruits. One of the highest waterfalls in the world, called Sutherland Falls, is there.

New Zealand has mines of silver and coal, and some of the richest gold mines in the world. Tungsten is also found. Nearly all the trees are evergreens. There are no wild animals except rats, and no snakes, which is very remarkable on such large islands. The climate is fine, and the winters, which come in June and July, are never very cold. Many of the farmers have immense herds of sheep, and the principal trade is in wool. When the large areas of undeveloped land are tilled, New Zealand will be very rich agriculturally. Twice as much wheat grows on one acre of land as in the United States. Most of the people are Englishmen, but there are about 50,000 natives called Maoris. They have brown skins and black hair, and many of them have their bodies tattooed with curious patterns.

New Zealand is a colony of Great Britain. It was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch, who named it after Zeeland in Holland. Captain Cook visited it in 1769, and took possession of the islands in the name of England. It is famous for the modern experiments in government which have been tried there, and it is the most progressive democracy in the world. (For map, see AUSTRALIA.)

NIAGARA (*ny-ag'a-rah*) **RIVER**, a river 33 miles long, flowing from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, forming the boundary line between New York State and the Province of Ontario, Canada. Through it pass the waters of lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, which flow over Niagara Falls, and through Lake Ontario into the St. Lawrence. Lake Erie is 326 feet higher than Ontario. The river, which is three miles wide at Grand Island, near Lake Erie, narrows to less than a mile, and rushing down a long incline, called the Niagara Rapids, falls over a precipice, forming the cataract of Niagara, divided into two parts by Goat Island. At the brink of the fall the river is 4,750 feet wide, or nine-tenths of a mile. The fall on the American side is 164 feet high, while the Canadian fall is only 150 feet; but the latter, called the Horseshoe Fall because it once formed a curve like a horseshoe, with the hollow side down stream, is much broader. Clouds of spray rise from the falls and their roar can be heard miles away. Below, the river flows through a long narrow gorge, seven miles long, between rocky cliffs. Midway the waters have worn out a circular basin called the Whirlpool,

oil and perfumes, which are manufactured in the city.

Nice is a very old place, and was first built by Greeks from Massilia (Marseilles), who named it Nicæa. The Italians call it Nizza. It has belonged in turn to France, the Holy Roman Empire, and Sardinia, and was ceded to France by Italy in 1860, after the inhabitants had voted nearly unanimously for the change. Garibaldi, who was born in Nice, did not want Italy to give it up.

During the World War great numbers of soldiers of all armies, including Americans, were sent to Nice to rest and recover from wounds. (See map of FRANCE.)

NICENE (*ny'seen*) **COUNCILS**, two great councils of the Roman church which met at Nicæa in Asia Minor and made decisions which had a great deal of influence in the growth of the church. The first one was in 325 A.D., very soon after the Emperor Constantine recognized Christianity. It decided a much discussed question concerning whether Jesus Christ was of the same nature as God the Father, and condemned as heresy the belief that he was not really divine. This was very important because it kept the Church devoted to one belief and laid the foundations of its unity and power. The second Nicene Council was in 787, and condemned a sect called Iconoclasts who wanted to remove and destroy all pictures and images from the churches.

NIEMEN (*nee'men*), a river which rises near Minsk, Russia, flowing south and west between Poland and Lithuania and then north and west to the Baltic Sea. For the last 70 of its 500 miles, where it forms the northern boundary of East Prussia, it is called the Memel. It became famous during the World War for the severe fighting which took place between the German and Russian armies along its banks.

NIEUPORT (*nyuh-por'*), Belgium, a town on the Yser, near its mouth in the North Sea, 21 miles southwest of Bruges, where the British and Belgians withstood the Germans in several hard-fought battles of the World War. After the fall of Antwerp in September, 1914, the Belgians under King Albert, with a division of British, succeeded in slipping away from the Germans along the coast to Nieuport and Ypres, and occupied there the last little corner of Belgium, which the Germans never succeeded in conquering. The battle of Flanders, October-November, 1914, along the line from Nieuport to Ypres, was an attempt to drive them out, but the Belgians opened the sluices of the canals and stopped the Germans.

NIGER (*ny'jer*), a great river of western Africa, rising in the Kong Mountains and flowing into the Gulf of Guinea. It is sometimes called in its upper part the Joliba, and its middle part the Quorra. It is about 2,900 miles long and is navigable for steamers in its lower part. It has a great delta extending 120 miles along the coast, and about the same distance inland, causing a wide expanse of swamp. It was first visited by Mungo Park in 1796. (See map of AFRICA.)

NIGERIA (*ny-jeer'ee-ah*), or **NIGER TERRITORIES**, a British colony on the west coast of Africa, between Dahomey and Cameroen, bounded on the north by French Sudan. It is in two parts, Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria. Nigeria has a total area of about 336,000 square miles; pop. about 18,500,000.

Nigeria has mines of tin, lead, and iron, and produces palm oil, rubber, nuts, ivory, hides, ostrich feathers, tobacco, and certain kinds of drugs. The people are backward and the country is not nearly so rich as it will be when the Europeans have developed it a little more. As late as 1917 there were slaves there. (See map of AFRICA.)

NIHILISTS (*ny'il-ists*), a body of radicals in Russia, who began by objecting to social customs of various kinds, and came to desire the overthrow of all forms of government and the complete reorganization of all the people in a much simpler way. The word means "believers in nothing" (in this case, in none of the prevailing forms of government, or rules for living), and was first used by the Russian novelist Turgenieff. The first Nihilists were educated people, and they had much influence in the universities among young men and women. Later they went among the workmen and peasants and preached revolutionary ideas, but as they were not able to change the government by peaceful means, they came to believe that Russia could not progress unless they could get rid of the men who administered the laws. They assassinated many high officers, and after many attempts to kill the Czar Alexander II, they brought about his death by a bomb, in 1881. The Nihilists were persecuted, and a secret police force was used against them. Many of them were executed or exiled to Siberia, where they suffered terrible hardships, and for some years before the Russian Revolution there were very few active Nihilists in Russia. But their influence lived on, and the name was applied to all kinds of different agitators and conspirators who worked after them and, in some cases, used their methods, to overthrow the imperial government.

NIKOLAEV (*nee-ko-ly'ef*), Russia, a city of the Ukraine, on the Black Sea, near the mouth of the river Bug; pop. 104,000. It is strongly fortified, and before the World War had great dockyards for building and repairing ships. It was one of the principal stations of the Russian navy before the Revolution. (See map of RUSSIA.)

NIJNI NOVGOROD, see NIZHNI NOVGOROD.

lakes. The lower Nile flows through sandy deserts, with only narrow strips of good land along its edges, kept fertile by the water from the river. In ancient times the water came only in summer, but it is now controlled by irrigating devices. Before reaching the sea the Nile divides into several branches, forming what is called the delta, because it is shaped like the Greek letter delta (Δ). The soil here is the richest in the



THE NILE AT CAIRO, EGYPT

NILE (*ny'l*), the principal river of Africa, and one of the greatest rivers in the world, 3,766 miles long. It is formed by the junction, at Khartum, of two rivers, called the Blue Nile and the White Nile. The Blue Nile rises in the mountains of Abyssinia, and the White Nile in the lake region of central Africa. From the point of junction, the Nile does not receive a single tributary stream. The White Nile, which is the true Nile, is a strong stream in its upper part, with many rapids. Below Khartum the river becomes sluggish and often widens into

country. The valley of the Nile has been thickly peopled for thousands of years, and the ancient inhabitants, whose lives depended on the overflow of the river to water their crops, used to worship the stream as a god. The water rose regularly every year and overflowed its banks from the middle of June to the middle of September, when it began to decrease. The floods were caused by the melting of the snows in the mountains near the source of the Nile. The highest point reached by the water was marked in ancient days on some rocks by the banks, and from

these marks and the dates on them we know that the Nile has been steadily falling; the highest rise, in 4000 B. C. was twenty-seven feet higher than it now is. The overflow is now regulated by a great dam built across the river at Assuan (ancient Syene), below the first cataract, 750 miles from the sea, at a cost of \$15,000,000. It is a mile and a quarter long, 120 feet high, and varies in thickness from 82 to 26 feet. By it the level of the Nile is raised 67 feet, forming behind it a lake of 140 square miles, in which is stored water enough to irrigate the valley below in the driest seasons. Vessels pass around the dam through a canal. To control the water level three other smaller dams were built below, one at Esneh, 110 miles below Assuan, a second at Assiout, 230 miles further down, and a third at Zifta, on an arm of the delta. Once a year the water is allowed to flood the fields and to lie three feet deep on it for forty days. Besides this, a daily supply is let out of the Assuan reservoir through iron doors that open at the pressing of a button. Every morning a telegram from Cairo tells how much water is needed. By means of the irrigation thus produced, two crops are now raised yearly in Egypt, cotton and sugar in summer, and grain in winter. (See map of AFRICA.)

NILE, Battle of the, the battle fought in Abukir Bay, east of Alexandria, between the English fleet under Lord Nelson and the French fleet under Napoleon's admiral, de Brueys. The French fleet was practically destroyed, and the admiral, who went down on his flagship, was among the lost. (See ABUKIR.)

NIMEGUEN (*nim'ay-gen*), or **NIMWEGEN** (*nim'way-gen*), Netherlands, a city in the province of Gelderland, on the River Waal; pop. 60,000. It has a large trade in cattle and farming products. Nimeguen was founded by the Romans, who called it Noviomagus. Charlemagne lived there, and the ruins of his palace can still be seen.

In 1678-9 a series of treaties was signed at Nimeguen, between France and Holland and the allies of each, involving England, Spain, the Empire, and Sweden. They put an end to the wars which had resulted from Louis XIV's attack on Holland in 1672, and yielded France so much territory that, for a time, no other state in Europe was so powerful. The treaties are known as the Peace of Nimeguen.

NIMES or **NISMES** (*neem*), France, a city of southern France, 62 miles northwest of Marseilles; pop. 80,000. It is noted for its ancient Roman buildings, among which

the great amphitheater is one of the most perfect in Europe. It had seats for about 20,000 people. The Maison Carrée (square house) is an ancient Roman temple, which has been repaired and is now used for a museum. Near the city is a magnificent Roman aqueduct now called the Pont du Gard. It was built in 27 B. C. and is 25 miles long. Nimes has also a cathedral and many fine modern buildings. The people carry on a large trade in wines and silk. Nimes gets its name from its Roman name of Nemausus, which means the "sacred grove." It was a very important city under the Romans.

NIN'E-VEH, the principal city of ancient Assyria and for a long time its capital, on the River Tigris, opposite the present city of Mosul. For centuries only great mounds of earth were to be seen on its site, but archaeologists have now uncovered the remains of several palaces, many pieces of sculpture and thousands of tablets and inscriptions, which have told us a great deal about the history of Nineveh, and the dress, manners, religion and social customs of its people. The doors of the palaces were guarded by great winged lions or bulls cut in white stone, and the walls were covered with slabs sculptured with battle scenes, sieges of cities, triumphs, and other scenes of Assyrian life. Many of the tablets and other things found at Nineveh are now in the British Museum. Nineveh, according to Greek writers, was founded and named by Ninus, the first king of Assyria, but his name is not found in the inscriptions. It was a great city 1900 years before Christ.

NING'-PO, China, a city and treaty port in the Province of Chekiang, on the River Ning-po, 12 miles above its mouth; pop. 670,000. It is a walled city, has a famous pagoda and noted temples, and is celebrated for its lacquer work. (See map of CHINA.)

NIP'I-GON, a lake of Canada, in the Province of Ontario; 65 miles long by 45 broad. It is fed by small streams from the north, and discharges its waters through the Nipigon River into Nipigon Bay, Lake Superior.

NIP'IS-SING, a lake of Canada, in the Province of Ontario; 55 miles long by 25 broad. It is fed from lakes by Sturgeon River, and empties into Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, through French River. Around it is a rich mining district, especially of silver.

NIP'PON, the native name for Japan. See JAPAN.

NISH (*nees*h), or **NIS**, Jugo-Slavia, a city in Serbia, 130 miles southeast of Belgrade; pop. 25,000. It was held by the Turks from

the fourteenth century until the last part of the nineteenth, although the Serbians made a desperate effort to free it in 1809. During the World War it was the scene of heavy fighting, and was occupied for many months by the Austrians and Bulgarians, who conquered all Serbia in 1915. In October 1918 it was reoccupied by the Serbian army. (See map of JUGO-SLAVIA.)

NISHAPUR (*nish-a-poor'*), Persia, the capital city of the province of the same name, 53 miles west of Meshed, in a beautiful and fertile valley; pop. 15,000. In the neighborhood are valuable turquoise mines. Nishapur was the birthplace of Omar Khayyam, the famous Persian poet, and here he was buried. It was an important city in the Middle Ages.

NIZHNI (or NIJNI) NOVGOROD (*nizh'nee nov'go-rod*), a city of central Russia, on the River Volga; pop. about 104,000. Most of the town is built on a promontory, four hundred feet high, lying between two rivers; on this promontory is the citadel, surrounded by a high wall and many towers. The city is celebrated for its fairs. One in January, for the sale of timber, is held on the river, which is frozen at that time. The next is in July, when horses only are sold. The greatest of all, the Peter Paul fair, lasts from the first week in August to the end of September. The principal things sold are tea, grain, cotton, wool, horse hair, camels' hair, hides, iron, copper, jewels, and fur. (See map of RUSSIA.)

The name Nizhni Novgorod means Lower Novgorod.

NO MAN'S LAND, a name applied to several districts in various countries. The territory which now corresponds to Griqualand East in Africa was formerly known as Nomansland. The name is also given to a territory of about 80,000 square miles in South Australia. Near Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, there is a small island called No Man's Land. During the World War the name came to be used as meaning the area between the opposing lines.

NOME (*no'm*), Alaska, a city on Norton Sound at the mouth of Snake River, 12 miles west of Cape Nome; pop. 850. It was begun in 1899, on the discovery of gold near there, and within the year more than ten thousand miners had collected. The population rose to 20,000 during the gold rush, but afterwards greatly declined. (See map of ALASKA.)

NORFOLK (*nor'fok*), Virginia, a city on the Elizabeth River, 8 miles from its mouth in Hampton Roads; pop. 115,800. It has a fine harbor, which, with the railroads and canals that meet there, has given the city a large

trade. Great quantities of oysters are got in the neighborhood, and many of the early spring fruits sold in northern markets are brought from Norfolk. Near the city, at Portsmouth, is the Norfolk Navy Yard, noted for its great granite dry-dock. When the Civil War began twelve United States vessels in the navy yard, including the Merrimac, were burned or sunk to prevent them from being captured. The Union army recaptured Norfolk, May 10, 1862. During the World War, Norfolk developed very rapidly and its population nearly doubled. The United States government established great docks there for use during the war. The city exports a very large amount of coal every year. It is one of the chief centers for manufacturing and exporting land fertilizers.

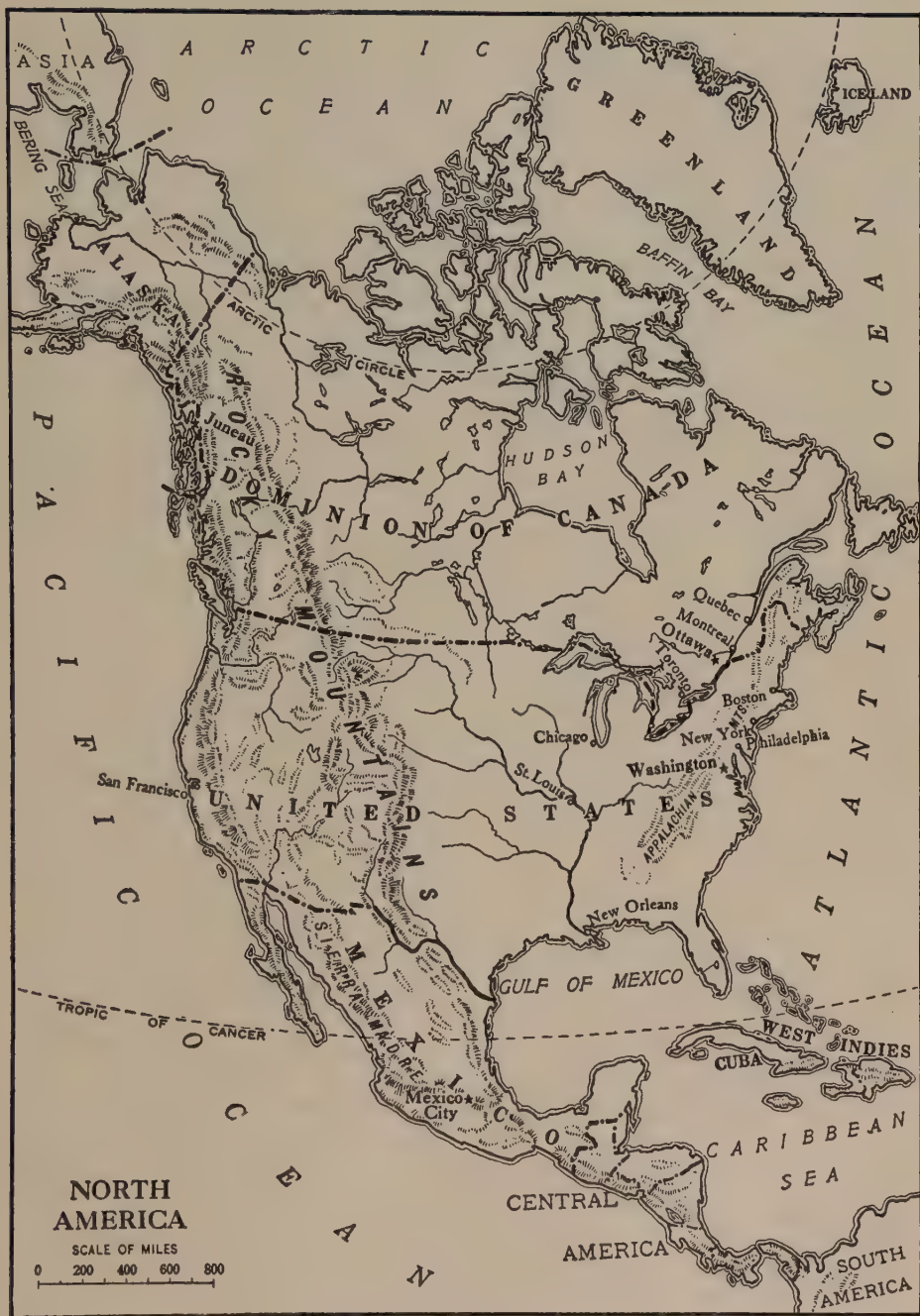
NORICUM (*nor'i-kum*), the Roman name for the country south of the Danube, including parts of the Tyrol and Bavaria, the former Austrian provinces of Styria, Salzburg, and other parts of Czecho-Slovakia, which was once a Roman province. The Romans conquered it about 15 B. C.

NORMAN-DY, an old province of France in the northeast on the English Channel. It was the scene of early raids by the Northmen and in 911 was granted to Rolf, their leader, by the king of France. (See FRANCE.) In the tenth century this country, which had received its name Normandy from the Northmen or Normans, became Christianized and adopted the French language. In 1066 its duke, William, known as "the Conqueror," invaded and began the conquest of England. (See ENGLAND.)

NORMAN'S WOE, the name of a reef near the opening of Gloucester Harbor, Massachusetts, on which many ships have been wrecked. A poem by Longfellow, "The Wreck of the Hesperus" made it famous.

NORTH A-MER'I-CA, the third largest continent; area, 10,050,000 square miles; pop., 143,000,000. It is irregular in shape, as will be seen on the map, its coast being much broken by seas. It has also several very large inland seas, or lakes of fresh water, which contain about a third of all the fresh water on the earth. The surface of North America is broken by two principal chains of mountains. The Cordilleras, in the west, extend from Alaska to Central America, joining the Andes in South America. They are divided into two chains, the Rocky Mountains, and, fringing the coast, the Cascades and Sierra Nevadas. Between them lies the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

In the east are the Appalachian Mountains, which also are divided into two ranges:



the easternmost one forms the Green Mountains, the Highlands of New York, the South Mountains of Pennsylvania, and the Blue Ridge; the other is made up of the Adirondack, Catskill, Allegheny, and Cumberland ranges. Between these lies a long valley, and between the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountain ranges is a great plain or series of plains. The highest mountain in North America is Mt. McKinley, in Alaska (20,464 feet). Popocatepetl in Mexico is more than three and a quarter miles high (17,800 feet).

The rivers of North America empty into the Arctic, the Pacific, and the Atlantic Oceans, and the Gulf of Mexico. The principal Arctic river is the Mackenzie; the largest rivers on the Pacific side are the Yukon, Columbia, and Colorado; the most important on the Atlantic side is the St. Lawrence; and the largest emptying into the Gulf of Mexico are the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. Of these the Mississippi and its many branches are the most important, the country which they drain being larger than any drained by any other river in the world excepting the Amazon.

North America has almost all kinds of climate, and produces nearly all kinds of grains, fruits, and vegetables. It is rich in every valuable mineral, especially the metals, all the important ones, excepting zinc and tin, being more plentiful than in any other part of the world; and it furnishes almost one-half of the world's coal, and one-half of the world's supply of iron. North America also contributes three-fourths of the petroleum, and an equal proportion of copper. (See also AMERICA, UNITED STATES, CANADA, ALASKA, MEXICO, and CENTRAL AMERICA.)

NORTH CAPE, a promontory on an island near the northern coast of Norway. It is the northernmost point of Europe.

NORTH CAROLINA (*kar-o-ly'nah*), one of the southern states of the United States, on the Atlantic Ocean, between Virginia and South Carolina; area 52,426 square miles, or nearly as large as New York and Connecticut together; pop. 2,559,500; capital, Raleigh. The western part is mountainous, but the coast land is low and often swampy, with great pine forests. Along the seacoast are large bays or sounds separated from the ocean by long sandy islands. Many hunters go to the inlets and small harbors of the northern part for ducks and other small game. There are several gold mines in North Carolina, and various other minerals are produced, including mica, some iron, and clay, granite and other building stone. Zircon, used for lamp mantles, is also found. Most of the farms are in the western and

middle parts. Quantities of corn, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and peanuts are raised. North Carolina is one of the great cotton-raising states, and fruits, especially grapes, grow very well there.

The pine region is not good for farms, but the trees make excellent masts, and large numbers are sent to other states and to Europe. Many people are employed in splitting shingles and making turpentine and resin. In the last twenty years many cotton mills have been built, and more cotton is now manufactured than in any other states except Massachusetts and South Carolina. Cigars, cigarettes, and other tobacco products are made, as well as cottonseed oil, knit goods, and fertilizers.

Sir Walter Raleigh tried to found a colony in what is now North Carolina, in 1585, but failed. It was probably settled by 1663, when King Charles II gave the country south of Virginia to some noblemen, who named it after him. *Carolus* means *Charles* in Latin, and *Carolina* means *Charles' Land*. In 1729 this was made into two colonies called North Carolina and South Carolina. North Carolina was one of the thirteen original states. In 1861 it seceded and joined the Confederate States, but in 1868 it again became a state of the Union. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

NORTH DA-KO'TA, a state of the United States, between Minnesota and Montana, adjoining the Canadian border; area 70,837 square miles, or not quite as large as Nebraska; pop. 647,000; capital, Bismarck (pop. 7000). The Missouri River flows through the state. The soil is very fertile, and large crops of wheat are raised, the Dakota wheat farms being the largest in the world. Oats, rye, barley, and large crops of hay are also important products. The hay is raised chiefly for the live stock of the state, which numbers about two and a half million domestic animals. The climate is healthful, though the weather is very severe in winter, and blizzards are frequent. Hunters from the East go to North Dakota for big game, and for prairie chickens and other birds. The most picturesque scenery is that of the Bad Lands in the southwest where the clay and sandstone have been carved into strange forms by the action of wind and rain.

The first white settlement was made at Pembina about 1780. In 1861 the Territory of Dakota was formed, and in 1889 it was divided into two states named North Dakota and South Dakota, both being admitted into the Union on the 3d of November in that year. As a state, it has tried several ad-

vanced experiments in social and economic affairs. State banking was one of these. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

NORTHEAST PASSAGE, a sea-route to Asia and the Pacific Ocean along the north coast of Europe, sought by explorers and navigators from the 16th century until 1879, when a Swedish explorer made the voyage.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION, a union of German states with Prussia at the head, organized after the defeat of Austria by Prussia in the Seven Weeks' War, in 1866. All the German states north of the Main River were included in the confederation, making 22 in all. Prince Bismarck framed the constitution, and was the leading spirit in the government. The North German Confederation lasted only four years, for after the victory of Germany over France in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, Bismarck found Prussia was strong enough to become the center of the German Empire. (See SEVEN WEEKS' WAR.)

NORTHMEN, the name commonly given to the ancient people of Scandinavia, that is, of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland. Many of them came from Norway. They were a strong, bold race, fond of the sea and a roving life, and they often made piratical expeditions against the more southern parts of Europe. They called themselves vikings (bay men), because they found shelter for their ships in bays. In their sharp, swift vessels they visited the coasts of England, France, and Germany, plundering cities and killing all who resisted them. They ravaged the coasts of Spain, and plundered Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, and even went into Russia. In 868 they discovered and settled Iceland, and a few years later Greenland, and about the year 1000 some of them sailed down the coast of North America as far as Rhode Island.

Among the famous leaders of the Northmen was Hasting, and another was Rolf, Rou, or Rollo, who invaded France and made a settlement on the River Seine at Rouen. King Charles the Simple, not able to drive him off, gave Rollo his daughter in marriage, and a part of his territory, which has ever since been called Normandy, while the Northmen who settled there have been known as Normans. Rollo became the first duke of Normandy, and was the ancestor of William the Conqueror.

NORTH POLE, see ARCTIC OCEAN.

NORTH SEA, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, lying between Great Britain and the mainland of Europe; length 700 miles; greatest breadth 400 miles. In most places the depth is not very great. There

are many bays and harbors along the coasts, and some of the most important seaport towns in Europe are situated on them. The North Sea is noted for its fisheries.

During the World War it was the scene of important naval battles, including the battle of Jutland. In 1917-18 American mine layers placed a great mine barrage across the northern part of the sea, to prevent German submarines from reaching the coast of England. The laying of this barrage was one of the most notable naval exploits of the war, and taking up the mines after the war was hardly less difficult than laying them down. They were all removed by United States naval vessels in 1919. (See map of EUROPE.)

NORTHUMBRIA, the northernmost county of England, which formed part of the ancient kingdom of Northumbria. It produces a great deal of coal, and Newcastle, the chief city, is the largest coal market in the world. It is also a great sheep-raising country. The great Roman wall is in Northumberland, and many other Roman relics. In the seventh and eighth centuries Northumbria was the center of Christianity and learning in England. It then became a Danish kingdom, and remained practically independent of the Anglo-Saxons in the South, until William the Conqueror united all England. As Northumberland was one of the border counties between Scotland and England, many battles were fought there, including Flodden. It contains some of the most famous castles of England.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE, the name given by Europeans to the sea route to the Pacific from the Atlantic, along the northern coast of America. This passage was sought in vain for several centuries after the discovery of the American continent. Much of North America was first explored in this search, and the voyages of Sebastian Cabot, Martin Frobisher, Hudson, Captain Cook, and many other great captains, were undertaken in the hope of finding the passage. Amundsen was the first explorer to bring a ship through the Northwest Passage, though others had previously passed from one ocean to another partly on the ice.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, Canada, the name given to a vast area of northwestern Canada, not included in any province, nor in Yukon Territory. It is divided into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin, and Franklin. It is 1,242,224 square miles in extent, one-third the area of all Canada, and the population is only 8000. About 35,000 square miles is water, including Great Bear and Great Slave lakes. Much of the rest is wilderness, some of which is unex-

plored, and desolate, northern plains, inhabited only by Indians or settlers at the Hudson's Bay Company posts. There are many fur-bearing animals in the northern part. (See map of CANADA.)

NORWAY, a northern country of Europe, between Sweden and the Atlantic and Arctic oceans; area 124,964 square miles, or about three times as large as Ohio; pop. 2,646,000; capital, Christiania. It is a very



NORWAY AND SWEDEN

NORTHWEST TERRITORY, the territory, included in the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota, for which a government was provided by ordinance of Congress in 1787. Slavery was forbidden throughout the territory.

mountainous country. There are many beautiful waterfalls and numerous small lakes. The shores, which are rocky and high, are cut into by many long narrow bays, or fiords; some of these have rocky walls, nearly a mile high, and making magnificent scenery. Great numbers of islands are scat-

tered along the coast, and it is said that more than 1200 have people living on them. On Magerö Island, in the Arctic Ocean, is the North Cape, the most northern point in Europe. On the northwest coast are the Lofoten Islands, famous for their fisheries. Near their southern end is the Maelstrom, a whirlpool in the ocean. During storms it is very dangerous, even to large ships, which it destroys by dashing them against the rocks, but in calm weather it may be crossed even

and much barley is also grown. The people have many cattle, sheep, goats, and ponies, and in the northern part they keep large droves of reindeer. Butter and cheese are exported. Although a third of the country lies within the region of the midnight sun, the climate is not extremely severe except in the interior and on the east coast.

Most of the people of Norway are Scandinavians, much like those of Sweden and Denmark. They are excellent sailors, and



HARBOR OF BERGEN, NORWAY

by small boats. Old stories of the Maelstrom say that ships have been carried down in the whirlpool to the bottom of the sea, but this is not true. Norway has mines of iron, copper, silver, and other minerals. There are large forests of pine and other timber, great quantities of which are cut and sent to other countries. Three-quarters of the land is unproductive, but the farmers get the best possible results out of their small tracts. The chief grain is oats, but none of the cereals is raised in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the people. Rye is the chief bread cereal

have more ships than many far larger nations. During the World War the merchant fleet of Norway lost 831 vessels by sinking or torpedoing. Many small ships are engaged in fishing for codfish and mackerel, near the coasts. In the northern part of the country are many Laplanders and Finns (see FINLAND).

Norway, called by the Norwegians *Norge*, was united into one kingdom by a chief named Harold Harfager, about the end of the ninth century. Many of the chiefs whom he conquered went away in their ships to seek new homes, and became bold pirates

called Northmen. For five centuries Norway was ruled by a succession of fierce and war-like chiefs, several of whom fought in England, Scotland or Ireland. Canute, of Denmark, one of the greatest, conquered Norway some years after he had conquered England, and ruled over all three countries. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were united by the Union of Kalmar (1397). Norway was separated from Denmark and united to Sweden in 1814. Its union with Sweden was dissolved in 1905, and Prince Charles of Denmark was elected king under the title of Haakon VII. He rules with a legislative assembly, elected by the people, and a cabinet of eight ministers.

Norway remained neutral during the World War, although the sympathies of its people were largely with the Allies. Much of the carrying trade between the United States and Europe, all through the war, was done by the Norwegians, and their country, like Holland, was in a prosperous condition at the end of the war.

NORWICH (*nor'idj*), England, a city in Norfolk, 98 miles northeast of London; pop. 120,000. It has been noted for eight centuries for its woolen manufactures, which were begun there in the reign of King Henry I by people from Flanders. Their cloths were called worsted, because they got their yarn from the village of Worstead, nine miles from Norwich. Many shawls and woolen goods are made there. There are also manufactures of mustard, starch, beer and iron. Norwich has a fine old castle, and a cathedral, begun in 1094.

Three miles south of Norwich is a small place which the Romans used to call Venta Icenorum. When the Danes began to invade England, the inhabitants of this little place built a castle where Norwich now is, and called it the "North Wic" (northern station), and from this Norwich got its name.

NOTTINGHAM (*not'ing-am*), England, capital of the county of Nottingham, on the River Leen, near its mouth in the Trent; pop. 263,000. It is noted for its manufactures; more stockings and socks and more lace are made there than in any other English city, and it was the first place where lace was made by machinery. Nottingham gets its name from the Saxon Snotingham, which means a retreat among the rocks. It was so called from the many caves once used there for houses, some of which still remain. The city was founded before the time of King Alfred, and in later times it was a very important fortress. Richard III marched from Nottingham to the battle of Bosworth Field, and Richard Cœur de Lion held two parlia-

ments there. When the English civil war began in 1642 King Charles I set up his royal standard in the city, and the spot where it stood is still shown, but the city was taken by the Parliamentarians the next year. Near Nottingham was Sherwood Forest, famous for the exploits of Robin Hood. Nearly all of it is now cultivated. (See map of ENGLAND.)

Six miles south of Nottingham was the parish of Gotham, famous for the simple and foolish ways of its inhabitants. (See GOTHAM.)

NOVA SCOTIA (*no'vah sko'shah*), a province of Canada, on the Atlantic Ocean, southeast of New Brunswick; area 21,428 square miles, or about twice as large as Maryland; pop. 523,800; capital, Halifax. It is made up of a peninsula, connected with the mainland by an isthmus fourteen miles wide; and of the island of Cape Breton, east of the peninsula and separated from it by a strait a mile across. The climate is mild, but cloudy and foggy. Nova Scotia has fine beds of coal and gypsum, and several gold-mines. Much lumber is cut in the forests, and there are many fine farms, especially in the northern part. The fisheries near the coast are very important. Many ships are built and there is a large trade with other countries, especially in coal, timber, and fish.

The French, who were the first to settle Nova Scotia (1604), called it Acadia, or New France. England claimed the country, and called it Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, and there were many bitter quarrels about its possession. In 1713 it was finally given up to the English, and the French settled on the island of Cape Breton and built Louisburg. The French who remained in Nova Scotia were afterward accused by the English of stirring up the Indians to fight them, and in 1755 their houses and lands were seized, and they were all carried away and scattered among the other English settlements. Longfellow's poem "Evangeline" is written about the expulsion of the Acadians. (See map of CANADA.)

NOVA ZEMBLA (*no'vah zem'blah*), a group of two islands in the Arctic Ocean, north of Russia; area 30,000 square miles. They are mountainous and very cold, so that the ground is almost always covered with snow and ice. The only plants are mosses and lichens, and a few small shrubs. Reindeer, white bears, and other animals of cold climates are found. Nobody lives on the islands, but they are visited every year by hunters and fishermen from Russia, to which country they belong. The former Russian

Government had a station for scientific observations there. The name Nova Zembla, or, in Russian, Novaya Zemlya, means New Land. The islands were first found by a British navigator in 1556. It was on Nova Zembla that William Barentz, the Dutch explorer, passed a winter (1596-97).

NOV'GO-ROD, Russia, a town of north-western Russia, on the River Volkhov, about 100 miles south-southeast of Petrograd; pop. before the Revolution 28,000. Novgorod was founded by the Slavs in A.D. 500, and in 862, when Prince Rurik founded the Russian empire, Novgorod was the first capital. In 1862 the 1000th anniversary of the empire was celebrated there, and a magnificent monument, called the Millennial Monument, was built to commemorate it. In the 15th century Novgorod was one of the most important cities of Europe.

NOYON (*nwah-yohn'*), France, a town on the Oise, 58 miles northeast of Paris. It is a very old place, was a town under the Romans, and was at one time the residence of Charlemagne, and of Hugh Capet. It was the birthplace of John Calvin. There is a fine cathedral, a city hall and a former Episcopal palace. During the World War, Noyon was occupied alternately by the Germans and the Allies, and was badly damaged. It was one of the towns taken in the great German drive of March, 1918, and recaptured by the French on August 28 and 29 of the same year. (See MONTDIDIER.)

NUBIA (*noo'bee-ah*), a rather indefinite region in Africa, south of Egypt, between the Red Sea and the desert. The people are noted as being among the handsomest in the world, although black. They are tall and well formed, with fine features and rather straight hair. Their country was part of the ancient Ethiopian dominion. The revolt of the Mahdists began there in 1883. (See MAHDISTS.)

NUMANTIA (*noo-man'she-ah*), an ancient city of Spain, on the River Douro, famous for its defence against the Romans. Publius Cornelius Scipio, the Younger, laid siege to it (A.D. 134) with 60,000 men, and surrounded it so that no one could escape. The people fought for fifteen months, refusing to surrender. At last there was no more resistance, and Scipio marched into the city. The houses were all closed, and no one was

to be seen. The few whom plague and famine had spared had killed themselves. Scipio was enraged, and utterly destroyed the city.

NUMIDIA (*new-mid'ee-a*), the ancient name of that part of the northern coast of Africa between Mauritania and Carthage, corresponding nearly to modern Algeria. It was divided among many tribes, some of which were ruled by Massinissa, Jugurtha, and Juba, the great enemies of Rome in the second century B.C. Numidia became a Roman province about 46 B.C.

NUREMBERG (*nu'rem-berg*), or German, Nürnberg, Germany, a city in Bavaria, 92 miles north of Munich; pop. 330,000. It is a very quaint old town, most of the houses having steep, pointed roofs and arched windows. The Town Hall, one of the most famous buildings in Europe, contains many paintings by Albert Dürer and other great artists. Under it are shown the cells where prisoners were kept in old times, and the torture chamber where they were tortured to make them confess their crimes. Another curious place is the Gänsemarkt, or Goose Market, where thousands of geese are sold. The city was formerly surrounded by a wall and a wide ditch or moat, defended by many towers, but these have mostly been made into parks and promenades. Nuremberg has a large trade in looking-glasses, lead pencils, carvings in wood, bone, and metals, toys, dolls, and paints. So many toys are made there that it has been called the toy-shop of Europe. Watches were first made there, and for a long time were called Nuremberg eggs. (See map of GERMANY.)

Nuremberg gets its name from its old name Norimburga, which means the "fort of the Noricii," a German tribe that lived there.

NYANZA (*ny-an'zah*), an African word meaning "lake." See ALBERT NYANZA; VICTORIA NYANZA.

NY-AS'A-LAND, a British protectorate in eastern Africa, called before 1907 the British Central Africa Protectorate, lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending nearly to the banks of the Zambesi; area, 39,573 square miles; pop. 1,200,000. The chief towns are Blantyre, Zomba, Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa), and Karonga. The principal products are coffee, tobacco, cotton, tea, and ivory. (See map of AFRICA.)

OAXACA (*wah-hah'kah*), Mexico, capital of the state of Oaxaca, a city on the Rio Verde, 210 miles southeast of Mexico; pop. 38,000. It is a well-built city in a beautiful valley, and has local industries. It manufactures chocolate, and has a large trade in cochineal. Near it is Monte Alban, on which are the ruins of enormous works built by the ancient inhabitants, including terraces, pyramids, and temples. Oaxaca was the birthplace of President Juarez (1806-1872) of Mexico.

OB (*ahb*), a great river of Siberia, rising in the Altai Mountains, and flowing northward about 2,500 miles into the Gulf of Ob, an estuary of the Arctic Ocean. The gulf is about 600 miles long and 60 wide. The chief tributary of the Ob is the Irtish. Both are navigable in summer.

OBAN (*o'ben*), Scotland, a seaport in Argyllshire, on a bay of the Firth of Lorne; pop. 7,000. The bay, almost landlocked by the island of Kerrera, forms an excellent harbor, generally full of yachts and steamers. Oban is the chief gathering place for visitors to the Highlands and the starting point for many excursions, especially to Iona and Staffa in the Hebrides, the site of Fingal's Cave. Near Oban is Dunstaffnage Castle, where in early times was kept the "Stone of Destiny," now part of the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. It was removed to Scone, the place of coronation of the Scottish kings, in 842, and carried thence to London by Edward I in 1296.

OBERRAMMERGAU (*o-ber-am'mer-gow*), Bavaria, Germany, a village about 45 miles southwest of Munich, famous for the performance of a play representing the passion and death of Christ. Many such plays, called miracle and mystery plays, were given in England and on the continent of Europe in the Middle Ages. In 1633 the people of Oberammergau made a vow to perform their play every ten years if they escaped the plague then raging in Germany, and they have kept it up ever since. Visitors from all over the world go to see the play, which is performed by 350 of the villagers in a large and partly open theater. It was not given during the World War, as many of the players fought in the German army and a number of them were killed, but it was revived in 1922. It is called the Passion Play.

OCEANIA (*o'shee-an-ee-ah*), or **OCEANICA**, a term generally used to designate all the islands in the Pacific Ocean, including, in some maps, even Australia, New Zealand, and the East Indian Archipelago. But the name is now usually restricted to the islands between Australasia and the American continent, which are divided into three groups: Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.

French Oceania includes the French possessions in the Society, Marquesas and Leeward Islands, with other outlying small islands, all of which are governed by a French Governor, from Papeete, on the island of Tahiti. Their combined area is about 1500 square miles, and the population about 30,000, of whom 25,000 are natives.

OCEANUS (*o-see'a-nus*), in ancient geography, a great stream which was supposed to flow swiftly all around the known world. As knowledge progressed and people found out that this current did not exist, the name was applied to the Atlantic Ocean.

O'DER, a river which rises in Czechoslovakia and flows northwest through Germany, entering the Baltic Sea by three arms. It has a total length of 550 miles, of which the greater part is navigable. On its banks are the cities of Breslau, Stettin and Frankfurt. (See map of GERMANY.)

ODESSA (*o-des'sah*), Russia, a city on a bay of the Black Sea; pop. 600,000. Before the World War it was the chief seaport of southern Russia and had a large trade by steamships in grain, tallow, wool, and timber. It also exported sugar, flour, hides, and flax and had manufactures of tobacco. The harbor is very good, but during two months of the winter it is generally closed by ice. The city has a fine cathedral and a university.

Odessa was bombarded by a Turkish fleet in 1914 shortly after the outbreak of the World War. After the Russian Revolution, it changed hands several times, belonging by turns to the revolutionists and to the government of Ukraine. In 1918-19 French troops occupied it to protect the inhabitants against the Soviet government, but in 1919 these forces were withdrawn, and the city came under Soviet rule. The inhabitants suffered greatly during these years from the effects of the wars, and from famine. (See map of RUSSIA.)

OESEL (*eh'zel*), an island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to the Republic of Esthonia; area, 1,100 square miles; pop. about 65,000. From the 13th to the 16th century it belonged to the Teutonic Knights, an order of military monks who became very powerful in the 14th century. In 1559 Oesel became a province of Denmark; then Sweden took it in 1645. In 1721 it passed to Russia, who kept it until the establishment of the Republic of Esthonia after the World War. The

000; capital, Columbus. Although an inland state, Ohio has Lake Erie on the north, and the Ohio River on the south; and these have helped to make it one of the most important states in the Union. It has many mines of coal and iron, quarries of fine limestone and sandstone, deposits of rock salt and salt wells, and is rich in petroleum and natural gas. Its manufactures, especially of iron, steel, and machinery, are very important, and it has been estimated that Ohio makes over 220



THE THEATER OF THE PASSION PLAY AT OBERAMMERGAU

capital and the only city is Arensburg, which has a population of about 5,000. (See map of BALTIC STATES.)

OFFENBACH (*off'en-bahk*), Germany, a city in the Grand Duchy of Hesse; on the River Main, 4 miles east of Frankfurt; pop. 80,000. It is the chief manufacturing town in Hesse and makes fancy leather goods, cloths and knit-goods, carpets, chemicals, jewelry, and engines. It was founded in the tenth century.

OHIO (*o-hy'o*), a north central state of the United States, between Pennsylvania and Indiana; area, 41,000 square miles, or a little less than that of Tennessee; pop. 5,759,-

manufactured products, ranking first among the states in 18 of them. Akron is a rubber center and turns out automobile tires in great quantities, which are sold everywhere. Many automobiles are also made in Ohio. The land is very fertile, and Ohio is one of the most important farming states in the Union. Great quantities of corn, wheat, and flax are raised, it has great orchards and vineyards, and the state is noted for fine cattle, horses, and sheep. Tobacco, vegetables, and fruits also grow well. In the number of miles of railroad in proportion to area, Ohio ranks very high.

Ohio was first visited by French Jesuits,

and the French claimed it until they were driven out of American territory by their defeat in the French and Indian War. After the war of the Revolution, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia claimed parts of Ohio; but they gave up their rights to the United States, and Ohio was made a territory in 1787 and a state of the Union in 1802. It contains many colleges and universities, including the State University at Columbus with over 7,000 students, Cincinnati University, Western Reserve, Ohio Wesleyan, Oberlin, and others. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

OHIO RIVER, a river of North America, next to the Missouri the longest tributary of the Mississippi, which it joins at Cairo; length, 950 miles. It is formed by the junction at Pittsburgh of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and is navigable, excepting at low water, its entire length. There is one series of rapids, at Louisville, but a canal has been built around them. Of the rivers that form it, the Allegheny is about 350 miles long, of which 125 are navigable; the Monongahela, 300 miles long and navigable for 60 miles. The chief northern tributary of the Ohio is the Wabash; the chief southern ones the Cumberland and the Tennessee. The principal cities on the Ohio are Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, and Evansville. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

OISE (*wahz*), a river of northern France, flowing southwest from near the Belgian border, into the Seine, 15 miles below Paris; length 187 miles. It is navigable for nearly 100 miles, and is connected by canals with the Scheldt and the Somme. During the World War, military operations went on unceasingly in its valley, as the battle line crossed it all through the war. La Fère, Noyon, and Compiègne are on the Oise. After the first battle of the Marne, the two lines crossed the river near Compiègne. The German trenches in 1915-1916 followed tributary canals and streams in that region, crossing the Oise near Noyon. The great German drives of the spring of 1918 pushed their lines nearer Paris, and the Allied attacks of the summer pushed them back again until, at the time of the armistice, a French army had its headquarters at Hirson, on the headstream of the Oise.

O-JIB'WAS, a tribe of American Indians of the Algonquian group. See INDIANS.

OKHOTSK (*o-kotsk'*), Sea of, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the eastern coast of Siberia, separated from the ocean by Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands, and from the

Sea of Japan by the islands of Sakhalin and Yezo. Between Sakhalin and the Siberian coast is the Gulf of Tartary, and between Yezo and Sakhalin, La Pérouse Strait. (See map of ASIA.)

OKLAHOMA (*ok-lah-ho'mah*), a state of the United States, between Kansas and Texas; area 70,057 square miles, or as large as North Dakota; pop. 2,028,000, capital, Oklahoma City. The surface is for the most part rolling and hilly. Cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and other cereals are the chief crops. In the western part of the state, where there is little rainfall, cotton is raised by the dry farming process. Some years ago, oil was discovered, and Oklahoma now ranks first among the oil-producing states. Oil refining, flour manufacturing, smelting, and zinc working, are the chief industries. Oklahoma was formerly a part of the Indian Territory, but the white people kept encroaching on it, and many armed attempts were made to open it for settlement. The settlers were constantly removed by the United States troops; but in 1889, by treaty with the Indians, the country was permanently opened, and made into a territory. In 1907 Oklahoma and the Indian Territory were admitted into the Union as one state, named Oklahoma. The Indians, including Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Seminoles, make up a large percentage of the population, and hold much of the land. Some of them have become very rich since oil was discovered on their property. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

OKLAHOMA CITY, capital of Oklahoma, on the North Fork of the Canadian River, 28 miles south of Guthrie; pop. 91,300. It is a railway center in a fine farming and stock-raising country, and has an important trade. Oklahoma became a city in 1891 and was made the capital in 1910.

OLAND or **OELAND** (*eh'land*), an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, off the southeast coast of Sweden, from which it is separated by Kalmar Sound; area 530 square miles; pop. about 40,000. Its chief town is Borgholm, noted for the splendid remains of Borgholm Castle. Öland is famous for its very small breed of ponies. Its chief source of wealth is alum, which is mined there.

OLDENBURG (*ol'den-boork*), a state of North Germany, formerly a grand duchy, bounded on the north by the North Sea, on the east by Bremen and on the south and west by Hanover; area, about 2500 square miles; pop. about 518,000. The chief industries are agriculture and stock raising, and there is considerable commerce. In 1865 Oldenburg entered into an alliance with Han-

over against Prussia, but after the defeat of the Austrians in 1866 submitted to Prussia. The capital city is also called Oldenburg; pop. 30,000.

OLDENBURG, Russia, a former grand duchy, the personal property of the imperial family, which now forms a part of the Soviet Republic of Russia. This part of Russia suffered great hardship through the great famine of 1922.

OLIVES (*ol'ivz*), **Mount of**, also called **Mount Olivet**, a ridge, or long hill,

OLMUTZ (*ol'muts*), or **OLOMOUC** (*ol'o-moots*), Czecho-Slovakia, a town in Moravia, on an island in the March River; pop. 57,000. Until after the World War it belonged to Austria and was a very important fortress. State prisoners used to be confined there, among them Lafayette, whom the Austrians held from 1792 to 1797.

In November, 1850, Prussia, Austria, and Russia held a conference at Olmütz. Prussia, whose power was developing rapidly, wished to unite all the German states in a confed-



THE MOUNT OF OLIVES

2½ miles long, running north and south, parallel to the east wall of the city of Jerusalem, and separated from it only by the narrow valley of Kidron. A group of three peaks in the ridge, the highest of which is a little over 2600 feet above sea level, is also called the Mount of Olives. This group of peaks is frequently mentioned in the Bible, as a favorite resort of Jesus, who used to go there to rest, and pray, and talk to his disciples. The Garden of Gethsemane was at the foot of Olivet. The Sermon on the Mount and the Transfiguration are two of the famous incidents in the life of Jesus which took place on it.

eration, including Schleswig-Holstein and Hesse-Cassel, which were in revolt against their rulers. Austria ordered Prussia to give up the plans. Russia stepped in and Prussia was obliged to submit. The conference is sometimes called "The Humiliation of Olmütz."

OLYMPIA (*o-lim'pee-ah*), a plain of ancient Greece, on the banks of the River Alpheus, in Elis in the Peloponnesus, where the Olympic games were held. It was famous for its sacred grove, in which was the temple of the Olympian Zeus, or Jupiter Olympius, containing the great gold and ivory statue of the god by Phidias. This was one

of the Seven Wonders of the World. The grove was surrounded by a wall, which also inclosed the gymnasium, the race-course, and many other temples and public buildings. An earthquake in the 6th century ruined the monuments, and floods later washed away much of the remains and buried the site in sand and earth. German scientists did most of the work of excavating, beginning in 1874. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

The Olympic Games, held once in four years, were the oldest and most noted of all the great festivals of Greece. They were begun nearly a thousand years before Christ, and were kept up until Christianity became the religion of the Roman empire, when the emperor Theodosius put an end to them. The games were at first attended only by the people of Elis, but in time they became so famous that people went to them from all of the Greek colonies in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and even kings thought it an honor to strive in them, though the only prize given was a simple crown of olive-leaves. But the victor in the games was a great man in his state, and was considered to give much glory to his family; his praises were sung by famous poets, and often his statue was set up in the sacred grove at Olympia.

The games were at first simply foot-races between men, but in time wrestling, boxing, and leaping matches were added, and then races in armor, trials in throwing the javelin and the discus or quoit, races on horseback, and two- and four-horse chariot races. There were also contests for boys in which they ran races, boxed, and wrestled. Those who took part in most of the games were entirely naked. No women were allowed to be present, but women were permitted to enter chariots in the races. The exercises lasted four or five days, and included, besides the regular games, literary contests, in which poets, historians, and other writers read their works. Artists and sculptors also exhibited their pictures and statues there. Their festival usually ended with sacrifices, grand processions, and banquets to the victors.

The Olympiads were the periods of four years between any two celebrations of the Olympic games. They were marked by numbers, the first Olympiad being reckoned from the victor of Coræbus in the foot-race (776 B. C.), which was the first one recorded. In time the Greeks always dated every event by the Olympiad in which it took place, just as the Romans dated from the foundation of Rome. Thus they would say that a certain event took place in the 3d year of the 170th Olympiad. The last Olympiad was the 293d (A. D. 394).

OLYMPUS (*o-lim'pus*), the ancient name of a high range of mountains in Greece between Thessaly and Macedonia. They rise as much as 9,800 feet above the sea. Their tops are covered with snow nine months in the year. In Greek fable, the summit of the highest peak was supposed to be the home of Zeus, or Jupiter, and the other gods of heaven, and the clouds about it were thought to hide the entrance to heaven. Hence, the name is often used for heaven.

OMAHA (*o'mah-hah*), Nebraska, a city on the Missouri River, opposite Council Bluffs, Ia.; pop. 191,500. It is the largest city in the state, and as the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad is very important. Several other railroads meet there, and by means of these a large trade is carried on. There is one of the largest smelting works in the country, for preparing gold, silver, lead, and zinc from ores brought from mines farther west. There are also very large railroad machine-shops, stock-yards, creameries, and meat-packing plants. Much of the meat of the United States comes from there. Omaha was settled in 1854, and was the capital until Nebraska became a state. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

O-MAN', an independent state in south-eastern Arabia, on the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean; area, about 80,000 square miles; pop. about 500,000; capital Muscat (pop. 20,000). The greater part of the country is desert, and there are many mountains, but there are some fertile valleys which produce grain, sugar, fruits, coffee, and many dates. The best camels in Arabia come from there. Oman is the richest part of the Arabian peninsula. The people are mostly Arabs. Before the World War it was a sultanate under the rule of Turkey, but, like the rest of Arabia, came under the protection of Great Britain when the Turkish Empire was broken up. In the interior there are a number of nomadic tribes who have thrown off the rule of the Sultan, and have home rule and perfect freedom of trade. (See map of ARABIA.)

OMDURMAN (*om'door-man'*), Egypt, a town in the Sudan on the Nile River, famous as the scene of a great victory won by General Kitchener on Sept. 2, 1898, over the followers of the Mahdi, an Egyptian leader, who opposed the British in the Sudan. General Gordon was first sent out against the Mahdi, but was besieged in the city of Khartum, and killed there with 11,000 men, on Jan. 28, 1885. The Mahdists controlled the Sudan until 1898, when General Kitchener's army completely destroyed their power in the battle of Omdurman. This was the

land states, and fruit, timber and cereals from Oregon, are thus sent through to the coast and exported. Oregon has mines of gold, iron, and coal, fine salmon fisheries, and excellent timber. It produces some of the best fruit in the United States, and has immense apple ranches. The chief city is Portland.

Oregon was named from the Oregon or Columbia River, which got its name from an Indian word meaning "good" or "fine" river. The mouth of this river was discovered by an American, Captain Robert Gray. His explorations and those of Lewis and Clark in 1804-5 formed the basis of the American claims to Oregon, but much of it was claimed by Great Britain, and the dispute was not settled until 1846. It became a territory in 1843 and a state of the Union in 1859. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

OREGON TRAIL, an emigrant route about 2000 miles in length from Independence, Missouri to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River. Parts of it were made by the Indians and trappers, and parts by Lewis and Clark and other explorers.

OREL (*or-yol'*), a government of central Russia; area about 18,000 square miles, as large as Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, with half of New Hampshire added; pop. 2,600,000; capital, Orel. In the eastern part there is much fertile land which is cultivated, but in the west the soil is sandy. Orel is an important agricultural and stock-raising district and is famous for its horses. There are great forests which produce lumber, tar, and pitch. In the cities are manufactures of iron rails, glass, flour, and hemp.

ORENBURG (*o'ren-boork*), a former government of southeastern Russia, now included in the so-called autonomous Republic of Bashkir, bordering on Asia, partly mountainous and partly steppe; area, 73,000 square miles, or nearly as large as Nebraska; pop. 3,000,000. Its capital, Orenburg (pop. 150,000), on the Ural River, is an important trading center.

ORIEL (*o'ree-el*) **COLLEGE**, one of the colleges of Oxford University, England. It was founded under King Edward II, in 1326, and most of the buildings which now stand were built before 1650. There is a famous row of old windows along one side of the quadrangle, dating from the Middle Ages.

ORIENT (*o'ree-ent*), **The**, a name loosely applied to the part of the world east and southeast of Europe, including Turkey, Persia, India, and Egypt. It comes from the Latin *Oriens*, "rising," and means the place where the sun rises, or the East. We now speak of the Orientals, meaning the

Eastern peoples, especially Chinese and Japanese; but the word originally applied rather to Central Asia.

ORINOCO (*o-ree-no'ko*), a river of Venezuela, which flows into the Atlantic by seventeen mouths after a course of about 1550 miles. It is one of the largest rivers in South America, being surpassed only by the Amazon and the Plata. Its mouth is sixty miles wide. Steamers go up it seven hundred miles, but above that the channel is stopped by rapids. Above these rapids the Orinoco is connected with the Rio Negro, by the wonderful River Cassiquiare, a stream half a mile wide, which flows sometimes into the Rio Negro and sometimes into the Orinoco. By this channel boats can pass from the Orinoco to the Amazon. The Orinoco is bordered in most places by great grassy plains, or llanos, on which cattle are pastured in the dry season; but in the rainy months the whole country is flooded like a lake; then the herds seek the higher land, and canoes can pass across the country from one side to the other. In other places along the river are great forests, with rubber and cinchona trees and many beautiful palms. The climate is hot and unwholesome, and mosquitoes are so numerous that few people will live near the river. The Orinoco was discovered about the year 1500. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

ORIZABA (*o-ree-zah'ba*), **Mount**, the highest peak in Mexico, 175 miles southeast of Mexico City. It is an extinct volcano, about 13,300 feet high.

ORKNEY (*ork'ni*), **ISLANDS**, a group of sixty-seven islands, near the northern end of Scotland, to which they belong; area 376 square miles; pop. 23,000; capital, Kirkwall. The largest island in the group is Mainland or Pomona. Most of the islands are small and rocky, with a few trees, and only twenty-nine are inhabited. Though far north, they are not very cold, even in winter. The people are employed in agriculture and fishing. The name Orkney is made from the old Gaelic name, *Orc-inis*, which means the "islands of whales." They were inhabited by the ancient Picts, and conquered by the Northmen during the two centuries of greatest viking deeds. They then belonged to Denmark, and later to Norway, until a Norwegian princess married a King of Scotland in 1469, and they were ceded to him as her dowry. (For map, see ENGLAND.)

ORLEANS (*or'le-unz*, French *or-lay-ahn'*), a city of France on the River Loire; pop. 75,000. The older part has narrow and crooked streets, and most of the houses are made of wood, but some of them are very interesting. The old cathedral, which was

begun in 1601, is very beautiful, and there are some fine modern streets and buildings. In the square of Martroy is a bronze statue of Joan of Arc on horseback and four bronze bas-reliefs of scenes in her life. The walls which once surrounded the city have been turned into promenades.

Orleans was once a town of the Carnutes, a half-savage nation of ancient Gaul, and was called Genabum. It was taken and burned by Cæsar (52 B. C.), and rebuilt by the Emperor Aurelian, and called after him Aurelianium; and this name has become changed in time to Orleans. In 1429, when the city was besieged by the English, it was relieved by Joan of Arc, who was therefore called the "Maid of Orleans." (See map of FRANCE.)

OR'MUZ, or HOR'MUZ, an ancient city on the southern coast of Persia at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, which was moved to an island four miles south of the Persian coast in the Middle Ages. It existed on the mainland three centuries before Christ. In the 13th century it was the headquarters of the Persian trade with India, and was noted for its wealth. In 1300 its rulers transferred the people to the island to escape the Mongols. It was captured by the Portuguese in 1507, but continued its commercial importance, until 1622, when it was seized by an English fleet and given to Persia. Its trade was then transferred to Bandar Abbas, 12 miles northwest on the mainland. The city is now a ruin. There is a proverbial phrase "the riches of Ormuz," and Milton, in *Paradise Lost*, spoke of "the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind."

ORONTES (*o-ron'teez*), the ancient name of the chief river in Syria, now called Nahr-el-Asi, rising near the ruins of Baalbek, and flowing past the city of Antioch, into the Mediterranean Sea. Its total length is about 250 miles.

ORVIETO (*or-vee-et'o*), Italy, a town in the province of Perugia, 60 miles northwest of Rome; pop. about 20,000. It is built on a great rock and to reach it from the railway station, a traveler has to take a funicular railroad up the face of the cliff. The ancient Etruscans had a stronghold there and there are tombs and other Etruscan remains. But the famous monument of Orvieto is its beautiful Gothic cathedral, begun in 1290, which is built of blocks of black and white marble and was decorated by great sculptors and painters at different times all through the finest period of Italian art. Orvieto is also well-known for its wine, some of the best in Italy.

OSAKA (*o-zah'kah*), Japan, a district in the western part of the island of Honshu;

also its capital city, 25 miles southwest of Kioto; pop. 1,500,000. It is built on a fertile plain, in which are many canals, several of which pass through the city, and are crossed by more than a thousand bridges. The city, which is the commercial and manufacturing center of Japan, is strongly defended. It is the second largest city in the empire and has been compared to Chicago in industrial importance. Cotton spinning is one of its greatest industries, but it has also large manufactures of iron and steel products, glass, boots and shoes, chemicals, etc. Its harbor is excellent, and hundreds of steamers and sailing vessels carry on a large trade with foreign ports. (See map of JAPAN.)

OSNABRÜCK (*os'na-bruk*), Germany, a city in the province of Hanover, Prussia, on the Hase River, about 70 miles south-southwest of Bremen; pop. 85,000. The most notable building is the great cathedral, dating from the 14th century. There is also a town hall, which contains portraits of all the diplomats who signed the peace of Westphalia here on Oct. 24, 1648.

OS'SIN-ING, New York, a village on the Hudson River, 30 miles north of New York City; pop. about 10,700. It is principally noted for its state prison, called Sing Sing Prison, in which more than 1300 convicts can be kept. It was begun in 1825, the first workmen being convicts from Auburn State Prison. The village was named Sing Sing until 1900, when its name was changed to Ossining.

OS-TEND', Belgium, a seaport town on the North Sea; pop. 48,000. Next to Antwerp it is the principal port of Belgium; and it has a very large trade, especially with England. Among the things sold are butter, eggs, meat, and many manufactured articles, for Belgium is a great manufacturing country. There are many iron, steel and zinc products, and glass, textiles and sugar, as well as delicious oysters, for which Ostend is famous. The young oysters are brought from England, and kept in great salt-water reservoirs until they become very fat, when they are sent back to England. (See map of BELGIUM.)

Ostend is a very old town. It was strongly fortified by the prince of Orange and in 1601-04, stood a siege of more than three years before it was taken, in which more than 100,000 lives were lost. In 1854 the American ministers to England, France, and Spain met at Ostend, and drew up a paper called the "Ostend Manifesto" declaring it advisable that the United States should acquire Cuba. Ostend has been a great summer resort for many years.

Ostend played an important part during the World War. After the capture of Antwerp by the Germans in 1914, it was for a short time the capital of Belgium, but the Germans captured and occupied it on Oct. 5, 1914, fortified the port heavily, and made it the chief point of departure for their submarines. It was often bombarded by English and French warships, which killed or wounded many people, and damaged the town greatly. In the spring of 1918 the Allies raided Ostend and blew up the docks and fortifications in the harbor. The British

the Alps in 489 and conquered Italy, of which Theodoric became king. The country was very prosperous under his rule, and his capital, Ravenna, became a very beautiful and wealthy city. His tomb and other monuments of his time still exist there. In 552 the Ostrogoths were defeated in battle by the Byzantine general Narses. Their kingdom fell again under the Roman Empire and they became absorbed by degrees into other nations.

O-TRAN'TO, Italy, a town in the extreme southwestern part, 46 miles southeast



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

also sank old ships filled with cement in the channel, so that submarines were not able to leave. They accomplished this daring exploit with practically no loss, and it was one of the great naval triumphs of the war.

OSTIA (*os'tee-ah*), Italy, the ancient port of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber. According to Roman legends, it was founded by one of the Etruscan kings, in the sixth century B.C., and excavations have been made lately which have uncovered foundations apparently as old as that.

OSTROGOTHS (*os'tro-goths*), or **EAST GOTHS**, a branch of the Gothic race, who lived in very early times around the Black Sea and in southern Russia. Under their great King Theodoric, they crossed

of Brindisi, on the Strait of Otranto. It was the chief port of Italy on the Adriatic throughout the Middle Ages. Passengers took ship here for Greece. It was attacked by the Turks in 1480 and has now fallen into decay. There is a ruined castle, made famous in the 18th century by Horace Walpole's novel, "The Castle of Otranto."

OTTAWA (*ot'ta-wah*), Ontario, capital of the Dominion of Canada, on the Ottawa River, 97 miles above its mouth in the St. Lawrence; pop. 110,000. It is a handsome city, with wide streets and many fine buildings. The government buildings were begun in 1860, and the cornerstone was laid by King Edward VII of England when he was Prince of Wales. Ottawa has many manu-

factures and a large trade, especially in lumber.

Ottawa was founded in 1827 by a Colonel By, and was at first called Bytown. It became a city in 1854, and was made the capital of Canada in 1858. (See map of CANADA.)

OTTER-BURN, England, a village in Northumberland, where the battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase was fought, on Aug. 19, 1388. Here the English under the Percys were defeated by the Scots under the Earl of Douglas. The battle is told about by Froissart and is the subject of the ballads of "Chevy Chase" and "The Battle of Otterburn."

OT'TO-MAN EMPIRE, see TURKEY.

OUCHY (*oo-shee'*), Switzerland, the port of Lausanne, on the Lake of Geneva. In 1915, after the war between Italy and Turkey, a treaty was signed there by which Turkey gave up Tripoli to Italy. This is called the Treaty of Ouchy, or of Lausanne.

UDENARDE (*oo'den-ahr-de*), French Audenarde (*ohd-nard'*), Belgium, a town west of Brussels, famous for the victory (July 11, 1708), of the Allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French. The town has flourishing manufactures of cotton and linen, and contains some beautiful buildings of the 16th century. During the World War it was the scene of active operations. American troops in November, 1918, took part in final battles around Udenarde which drove the Germans from Belgium.

OVIEDO (*o-vee-ay'dtho*), Spain, capital of the province of Asturias, 230 miles northwest of Madrid; pop. 70,000. It is a walled town with irregular streets, has a Gothic cathedral, several monasteries, and a university, and is supplied with water by a fine aqueduct. Its manufactures are linen and woolen goods, hats, and arms. Oviedo is said to have been founded about 760. In the Middle Ages it was the scene of many conflicts, and in 1809 it was pillaged by the French under Ney. (See map of SPAIN.)

OXFORD (*oks'ferd*), England, the capital of Oxfordshire, a city at the junction of the Cherwell and the Isis, or Upper Thames; pop. 53,000. It is famous for its university, one of the two greatest seats of learning in England, the other being the University of Cambridge. It is older than Cambridge and

it is said to have been founded by Alfred the Great, but the first mention of it as a university is at the beginning of the thirteenth century. It is made up of twenty-one colleges, founded as follows: University college, 1249; Merton, 1264; Balliol, 1263-68; Exeter, 1314; Oriel, 1326; Queen's, 1340; New, 1379; Lincoln, 1427; All Souls, 1437; St. Mary Magdalen (*Maudlin*), 1457; Brasenose, 1509; Corpus Christi, 1516; Christ Church, 1525; Trinity, 1554; St. John's, 1555; Jesus, 1571; Wadham, 1612; Pembroke, 1624; Worcester, 1714; Keble, 1870; Hertford, 1874. Besides these there are several public and private halls, and four colleges for women, Somerville, Lady Margaret, Saint Hugh, and Saint Hilda's halls. The principal officers of the university are the chancellor, the high steward, the vice-chancellor, the two proctors, the keeper of the archives, and the registrar. The first two offices are almost wholly honorary and are usually conferred on noblemen. The vice-chancellor is the executive head of the university. Oxford usually has about 100 professors and lecturers and 3,500 students. It has several famous libraries, including the Bodleian, which was opened in 1602, fine museums, botanical gardens and a great observatory. Many of Great Britain's greatest scholars and literary men have gone to Oxford, including Addison, Dr. Johnson, Shelley, and Matthew Arnold. It has stood in general for classical studies, that is for Greek and Latin, while Cambridge insists on mathematical training. Of its many scholarships, the most important are those founded in 1902 by Cecil Rhodes. (See article RHODES, CECIL, in Champlin's Cyclopedia of *Persons*.)

OX'US, the ancient name of the Amu or Amu Darya, a river of western Asia. It rises in the Pamir about 15,000 feet, or nearly three miles, above the sea, and flows through several mouths into the Sea of Aral.

O'ZARK MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in southwestern Missouri and northwestern Arkansas, extending also into northeastern Oklahoma. The Ozarks really consist of an old plateau into which valleys have been cut by streams. Nowhere do the hills rise above 2000 feet, but the rugged cliffs, topped with woods, the deep clear streams, and numerous springs and caves, make the region one of the most picturesque in the Mississippi basin.

P

PACIFIC (*pa-sif'ic*) **OCEAN**, that part of the ocean which lies between America and Asia and Australia. It is the largest of all the oceans, being twice as large as the Atlantic, and containing more than one-half of all the salt water on the globe. It is noted for the great number of its islands, which are mostly either volcanic or coral islands. Its tides are lower and its waters are more calm and tranquil than those of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean was first seen by Balboa (1513). It was first sailed on by Magellan, who gave it its name on account of the constant fair weather which he had on his voyage.

PACIFIC TREATY, called also **Four-Power Pacific Treaty**, an agreement signed at Washington, D. C. in December, 1921, at the conclusion of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and France, by which all four promised to settle by conference disputes concerning their rights in their insular possessions in the Pacific Ocean.

PADUA (*pad'u-ah*), Italy, a city 20 miles west of Venice; pop. 120,000. It was once surrounded by a wall with seven gates, but much of it has fallen to ruin. The university of Padua, founded in 1222, is one of the most celebrated in Europe. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it was a great center of learning and culture, and it still has a fine library. There are now about 2500 students. The botanical garden at Padua is the oldest in Europe. There are several beautiful churches and a famous chapel, called the Arena chapel, which was decorated with a series of frescoes by Giotto, the first great painter during the revival of art in Italy. (See map of ITALY.)

Padua is a very old city, but nothing is known of its beginning. The Romans called it Patavium, and from this has come its modern Italian name of Padova, which we call Padua. The Roman historian Livy was born there.

PÆSTUM (*pes'tum*) or **PESTO**, Italy, an ancient city on the Gulf of Salerno, about 40 miles southeast of Naples. It was founded by Greeks from Sybaris (524 B. C.), and grew to be very rich and powerful. Under the Romans it gradually declined, and in the time of Augustus it is mentioned chiefly on account of the beautiful roses that grew

there. The site is now so unhealthful that no one can live near it, but it is much visited by travelers to see its splendid ruins. The ancient Greek walls still stand, enclosing three Doric temples, the finest group of Greek buildings in existence outside of Athens. There are also a Roman theater and temple, in very ruinous condition.

PAISLEY (*pays'lee*), Scotland, a town eight miles west of Glasgow; pop. 89,500. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of thread, cotton, and worsted goods. The manufacture of the famous Paisley shawls originated here at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

PALATINATE (*pal-at'i-nayt*), the old name of a state of Germany, which was divided, during most of its history, into the Upper and Lower Palatinate, and belonged for a long time to Bavaria. It is now partitioned between Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia, Baden, and Hesse, having passed out of existence during Napoleon's time as an independent state. Its name survives in a district of Bavaria west of the Rhine, which is still called the Palatinate.

Its rulers, known as the Counts Palatine, were very strong in the Middle Ages, and were among the Electors, the rulers of certain German states who had the right to choose the Holy Roman Emperor. One of the most famous of the Counts Palatine was Frederick V, who, during the period of the religious wars, was chosen by the Bohemians to be their king, because he was a Protestant. He was driven from all his dominions by the Emperor in the "Thirty Years' War," and is often called "The Winter King," because he held his power so short a time.

PALATINE (*pal'a-tyn*) **HILL**, one of the seven hills of ancient Rome, bordering on the Forum. Romulus was said to have founded the city on the Palatine. For centuries it was the seat of the emperor's palace, and it later became a fashionable promenade.

PALENQUE (*pa-len'kay*), the name given by the Spaniards to the ruins of an ancient town in southern Mexico, on the river Chacamas, about 8 miles from the village of Santo Domingo de Palenque. The ruins, which are surrounded by a thick forest, are made up of terraces built like pyramids cut off at the top, with stone buildings on them. The principal building, commonly

called the palace, which is very large, is built of cut stones cemented with mortar and covered with figures of men and animals, and with hieroglyphics in an unknown language. It is not known who built these wonderful structures, which were not discovered until 1750.

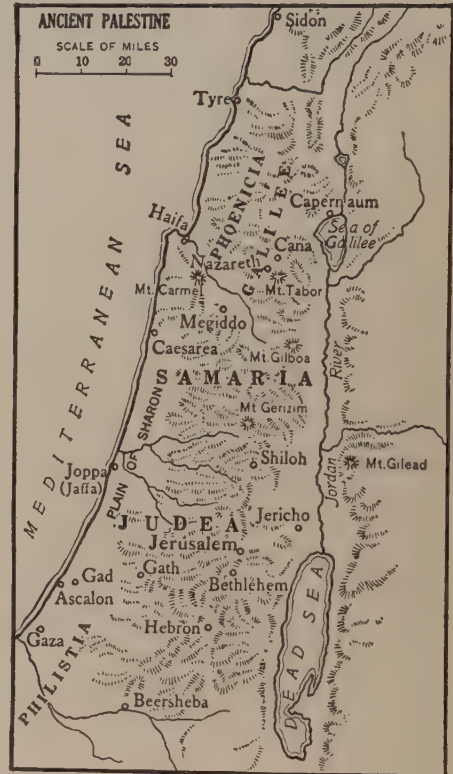
PA-LER'MO, Sicily, the capital and the largest city of Sicily, on a bay on the north side of the island; pop. 350,000. The bay and mountains near by are celebrated for their beautiful scenery, and the city itself is very handsome, having a royal palace and many splendid churches. Among these is a fine cathedral built partly in the Saracenic style, and containing the tombs of several of the Emperors. The university, which has 3,000 students, has fine museums and a library. Palermo has a large trade in oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and many boats from there are engaged in the tunny fishery. It also manufactures both cotton and silk goods, and exports sulphur and wine.

Palermo was first built by the Phœnicians in very early times. The Greeks called it Panormus, which means "spacious harbor," and its modern name has grown out of that. The city has suffered much from earthquakes. (For map, see ITALY.)

PALESTINE (*pal'es-ty-n*), a country in the southern part of Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea; total area about 15,000 square miles; of western part under British mandate, about 9,000 square miles; pop. about 770,000 of whom 600,000 are Mohammedans; capital and chief city, Jerusalem. It is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Jordan, a small river which flows south through the waters of Merom and the Lake of Gennesaret, or Sea of Galilee, and finally into the Dead Sea. The Jordan, except near its source, is below the level of the ocean, and the Dead Sea is a quarter of a mile below the Mediterranean. The waters of the Dead Sea are very salt and contain no fish. On each side of the Jordan are mountains and hills, beyond which, on the eastern side, the country is a desert, while on the western side are narrow plains between the mountains and the sea. The plains are very fertile, but the mountains are now sterile, though in former times they were well cultivated. Olives, figs, and grapes grow well, and some kinds of grain. The people keep large flocks of sheep and goats. Most of the cities and villages of Palestine are on the western side of the Jordan. The chief seaports are Joppa and Haifa. The people are of various races. Most of them are Arabs (Mohammedan in faith), the others being Christians and Jews. Jerusalem, the Holy City, is visited by

many pilgrims—Christians, Mohammedans, and Jews. (See JERUSALEM.) Bethlehem, where the Church of the Nativity is, attracts many pilgrims also.

Palestine, known as the Holy Land, is interesting as the scene of most of the events told about in the Bible. The Hebrews con-



quered it from the Canaanites, a people who were divided into many tribes and kingdoms. One of the kingdoms was called Philistia, or in Hebrew *Paleseth*, from which the word Palestine has been made. In the Bible the region west of the Jordan is sometimes called the land of Canaan, and that east of it the land of Gilead. (See CANAAN.) The Hebrews reached the height of their power under their kings David and Solomon. After Solomon died the country was divided into two kingdoms, called Judah and Israel. (See JUDAH; ISRAEL.) The Hebrews were at different times subject to the Babylonians, Greeks, Egyptians, and Syrians. Finally they were conquered by the Romans, and in the

time of Christ Palestine was divided into three Roman provinces, called Judea, Samaria, and Galilee. Judea was the farthest south, and contained Jerusalem and Bethlehem, Samaria was in the middle, and Galilee was farthest north. Soon after Christ died, the Jews rebelled against the Romans, and in the war which followed great numbers of them were killed. Jerusalem was taken by Titus after a terrible siege (A.D. 70), the temple was burned, and thousands of Jews

Jerusalem surrendered to the British in December, 1917, after having been ruled by Moslems for nearly seven centuries. The Treaty of Peace made Palestine an independent state, and gave it to the Jews, under a British mandate. Thousands of Jews from all parts of the world took up their homes within its borders, and were aided by the Society of Zionists, who had been working for many years to make Palestine a Jewish state.



A CHRISTMAS EVE PROCESSION IN BETHLEHEM, PALESTINE

were carried captive to Rome. They rebelled many times after that, but were always conquered, and at length they were dispersed to all parts of the world. Palestine was conquered by the Persians in 614, and by the Arabs in 637. In the Middle Ages immense armies were sent from Europe to conquer Palestine and deliver Jerusalem and other sacred places from the Arabs. (See CRUSADES.) In 1507 the Turks took Palestine and held it until it was conquered by a British Army under General Allenby in the World War.

PALISADES (*pal-i-saydz'*), a bluff 18 miles long, bordering the Hudson River on its west bank from the northern end of New York City to a point opposite Dobbs Ferry. The height varies from 200 to 500 feet. The Palisades make some of the most beautiful scenery in the eastern states. A park, called the Palisades Interstate Park, because about half is in New York and half in New Jersey, runs for about 12 miles along the Hudson, including the finest parts of the Palisades cliffs. It has picnic pavilions, bath houses, week-end camps, athletic grounds, and play-

grounds within its borders, and every summer working girls and poor children from the New York tenement districts are sent there for vacations.

PALL MALL (*pel mel*), a street in London near St. James palace, leading from Trafalgar Square to Green Park. It is full of club houses and contains a few fine business houses. It has been a fashionable promenade ever since very ancient days, when, under King Charles I, the game of *Palle-malle*, like modern croquet, was played there.

ward captured by the Saracens, who pillaged it in 744. At present there is only a small village on its site, but remains of the magnificent Temple of the Sun and of other public buildings and palaces, with colonnades of beautiful marble columns, are still standing.

Palmyra means City of Palms, and Tadmor is a Hebrew translation of the same name.

PALO ALTO (*pah'lo ahl'to*), Texas, a place in southern Texas, 8 miles north-northeast of Matamoras, Mexico, noted for a vic-



A PANAMA FARMER'S FAMILY AND HOME

PALMYRA (*pal-my'rah*), an ancient city of Syria, in an oasis of the desert, 120 miles northeast of Damascus. It is supposed to be the same as the city spoken of in the Bible as Tadmor or Tamar, which Solomon built, 3000 years ago. The city gained its greatest prosperity under Queen Zenobia. Palmyra then became one of the most famous cities in the world, and its merchants carried on an immense trade with Asia and Europe. After Zenobia was captured by the Romans in 272, the people rebelled and killed the Roman garrison; and to punish them the Emperor Aurelian destroyed the city. It was rebuilt by Justinian (A. D. 527), but was after-

tory of the American army under General Taylor over the Mexicans under General Arista, May 8, 1846. The Mexicans retreated to Resaca de la Palma, where, on the next day, another victory was won by the Americans.

Palo Alto is Spanish for "High Woods." Resaca de la Palma means "Ravine of the Palms," the battlefield taking its name from a ravine overgrown with palm-trees.

PAMIR (*pah-meer'*), an extensive plateau in central Asia, north of the Hindu Kush Mountains. It is a cold, bleak region about 13,000 feet above the sea, and some of its mountains rise nearly as high again. The Oxus rises in the Pamir.

the top of the dome, which is 28 feet in diameter, but looks very small from inside the church. The artist Raphael is buried in the Pantheon, and the first king of United Italy, Victor Emmanuel.

The French people founded a Pantheon in Paris in the 18th century, used since 1791 for the tombs of great Frenchmen whom the nation wishes to honor. Victor Hugo is buried there. The church is a large building in classical style, with great columns in front. Many great artists have painted frescoes on the inside walls, and there are statues of famous men.



BUILDING OF THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PAPAL (*pay'pal*) STATES, a region including the city of Rome and the surrounding territory, which the Popes ruled as kings for nearly 1000 years. In the 13th century the Papal States included all Central Italy and the Pope was a very strong and powerful ruler, but his territory gradually shrank until, in 1860, all but the city of Rome was annexed to the Kingdom of Italy, and in 1870 Rome itself also became part of Italy. This was the end of the temporal power, or power in worldly and political affairs, of the Popes. As a protest against the seizure of their territory, they have ever since refused to leave their own great palace, called the Vatican.

The temporal power of the Popes began in 755 when the king of the Franks the father

of Charlemagne, gave the city of Ravenna to the Pope. Charlemagne later, as Emperor of Rome, confirmed the gift. Some of the Popes of the Middle Ages and Renaissance were great rulers and diplomats, and ruled over many districts. A few of them were successful generals and increased their domain by conquest. Toward the end of their power, a French garrison was kept in Rome to protect them against other nations, and when the French withdrew their support, the temporal power of the Pope ceased.

PAPUA (*pah'poo-ah*), a British colony in New Guinea (and neighboring islands),

also called British New Guinea. The name Papua is also given to the whole island of New Guinea. (See NEW GUINEA.)

PARA (*pah-rah'*), Brazil, a seaport city, capital of the state of Para, on the River Para; pop. 285,000. It is the center of the Amazon River trade, and exports rubber, cocoa, hides, nuts, etc. Its full name is Santa Maria de Belem do Grão Pará, and it is sometimes called Belem (*bay-laym'*). It was founded in 1615.

PARAGUAY (*par'ag-way* or *par-ag-wy'*), a country of South America, southwest of Brazil; area about 75,000 square miles, a little larger than Oklahoma; pop. about 1,000,000; capital, Asuncion. It lies mostly between the two great rivers, Paraguay and

Paraná, and from this it gets its name, which means the "place of waters." At the southern end, where these rivers meet, the land is low and generally swampy, but farther north it is covered with forests, where jaguars and other wild beasts are still found. The climate is nearly tropical, and the products are hides, fruits, tobacco, timber, and a kind of tea called maté or yerba.

Paraguay was first settled by the Spaniards in 1537; it became independent by a revolution begun in 1811. It became involved in war with Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and

PARANA (*pah-rah-nah'*), a river of South America flowing into the Plata. (See **PLATA RIVER**.)

PARANA, Argentine Republic, the capital of the province of Entre Rios, on the Parana River; pop. 40,000. The chief industry of the province is the raising of cattle and sheep, and Parana has a flourishing trade in hides, meat, glue, etc. It is a well built city and has many handsome buildings. (See map of **SOUTH AMERICA**.)

PAR'IS (French *par-ee'*), France, the capital of France and the largest city in Europe,



HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS

Uruguay, which lasted from 1865 till 1870, and when it was over, more than half the people of Paraguay had died in battle or of disease. The people are mostly Indians, there being only a few whites and negroes. They speak an Indian dialect, and Spanish in the towns. The religion is Roman Catholic. The country is a republic, but it is badly governed. (See map of **SOUTH AMERICA**.)

PARAMARIBO (*par-ah-mar'ee-bo*), Dutch Guiana, the capital of Dutch Guiana, or Surinam; pop. 50,000. It was founded by the French in 1600. It has considerable commerce, exporting sugar, molasses, cotton, etc. (See map of **SOUTH AMERICA**.)

except London; on the River Seine, 111 miles from its mouth; pop. 3,000,000. It lies on both sides of the river, and on two islands in it, many fine bridges connecting the different parts. The city covers about 30 square miles within the walls. Outside the walls are large suburbs and many strong forts. The old walls, destroyed in the 17th century, formed a much smaller circle, which has been turned into fine streets called the *boulevards intérieurs*, or inner rampart-streets. Other wide streets are also called boulevards. They are lined with stores and gaily decorated restaurants, and on pleasant days are thronged with people. On the

Boulevard Saint Denis is a triumphal arch called the Porte Saint Denis, built in 1672 in memory of the rapid conquests of Louis XIV in Germany.

Paris is famous for its squares or *places*, its gardens and promenades, and its beautiful churches, palaces, and public buildings. Among the finest squares are the Place de la Concorde, the Place du Carrousel, the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, the Place de la Bastille, and the Place du Palais Royal. The Place de la

for more than 3000 years stood in front of the temple at Thebes. Leading from the Place de la Concorde is the avenue called the Champs Élysées (Elysian Fields), a wide, shady promenade like a long park. At the farther end is a splendid triumphal arch, begun by Napoleon and finished by Louis Philippe, called the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. The Place de la Bastille, on the site of the old Bastille prison, is now beautified by the Column of July, a bronze pillar in memory of



THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, PARIS

Concorde, the Square of Peace, is beautified with many statues and fountains. After the Franco-Prussian War the students of Paris came every year in a silent procession to the Place de la Concorde to put wreaths on the statue representing Strasbourg, the chief city of Alsace-Lorraine, which had been ceded to Germany. When the French Revolution broke out, the statue of Louis XV stood in the center of the Square, but it was melted to make cannons, and near it was set up the guillotine, where hundreds of persons were beheaded. The obelisk of Luxor now standing there is an Egyptian column, which

the people who fell in the revolution of 1830. The Champ de Mars (Field of Mars) is a great parade-ground where grand parades and ceremonies take place.

The Place Vendôme is an eight-sided square, so named because the palace of the duke of Vendôme stood there. A large statue of Louis XIV on horseback used to stand in the middle of it, but it was destroyed in the Reign of Terror. In its place is now the Column of Vendôme, built by Napoleon in memory of his German victories in 1805. The Jardin des Plantes (Garden of Plants) is a park containing a fine menagerie, a bo-

tanical garden, and a museum of natural history. The Bois de Boulogne (Boulogne Wood) and the Versailles Parks are outside the walls.

Among the many palaces of Paris, the most celebrated is the Louvre, which has some of the finest art-galleries in the world. The Tuileries Palace, formerly connected with the Louvre, was burned in the Commune rebellion of 1871. The Élysée Palace is the residence of the French president. Connected with the Invalides Palace is the Church of St. Louis and the tomb of Napoleon. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, or the Virgin Mary, on an island in the Seine, is one of the finest Gothic churches in the world. The National Library of Paris is one of the largest in the world, and there are other fine libraries and museums. The University of Paris (which includes the Sorbonne) is attended by about 20,000 students. The Polytechnic School, College of France, and Pasteur Institute are other famous schools. Paris has thousands of manufactories, those of jewelry, gloves, boots and shoes, artificial flowers, perfumery, bronzes, and surgical and optical instruments being the most celebrated. It has a larger trade than any other city in Europe except London, commerce being carried on by railroads and by small vessels on the river. (See map of FRANCE.)

Paris was named after the Parisii, who had a town on an island in the Seine before Christ. They were attacked by Julius Cæsar, but burned their town rather than yield (52 B.C.). Paris became the residence of the Roman governors of Gaul, and from the 10th century on the kings of France lived there except for short periods when they were obliged to hold their courts in other places. As the French people have always loved it and it has been the center of their industry, their culture and their social life, it has become the most beautiful city in the world, and is full of associations with the great deeds of French history. The French Revolution began there, and Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were beheaded (1793) in the Place de la Concorde, then called the Square of the Revolution. Napoleon did much to beautify the city, which was captured by the allies in 1814, and again after the battle of Waterloo in 1815. In 1830 and in 1848 other revolutions took place in Paris, and in 1871 the city was taken by the Germans, after a siege of five months. Hardly had the Germans left, when many of the people rebelled against the French government and drove it out of the city, setting up a separate city government, which they called the Commune (March 18, 1871). A new

siege followed, and after several bloody battles the Commune was finally defeated (May 28). When the Communists saw that they would be beaten, they set the Tuileries and other palaces on fire and committed terrible deeds. Since that time Paris has had no more revolutions, and some of the burned palaces have been rebuilt.

Paris was the chief objective of the German armies in their invasion of France in 1914, and the government of the city was transferred to Bordeaux in the fear that the Germans might succeed in capturing it. They were turned back, however, at the Battle of the Marne, largely by the aid of French troops hurried from Paris. During the war the city was subjected to many air raids by German aeroplanes and Zeppelins, and in 1918 there was a bombardment from a great gun, 70 miles distant. Although many people were killed and some damage was done to property, the city on the whole did not suffer greatly and the people became so accustomed to these air raids and bombardments that they paid little attention to them. The Peace Conference met in Paris in 1919 and the city was the scene of many important meetings in the years following the war.

PARIS, Treaties of. 1. The treaty which ended the French and Indian War, and gave to England all Canada, Nova Scotia, and the other territories claimed by France in North America, east of the Mississippi River. It was signed in 1763.

2. The treaty between Great Britain and the United States, France, and Spain, which ended the Revolutionary War. (1783.)

3. A treaty acknowledging the independence of the Netherlands and Switzerland, signed by France, Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, after the defeat of Napoleon. (1814.)

4. A treaty signed after Waterloo, between the same powers, penalizing France for the new war undertaken by Napoleon. (1815.)

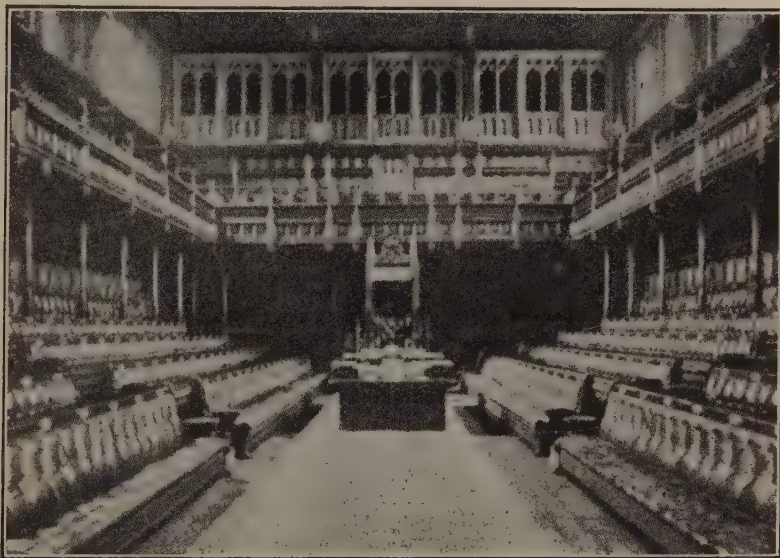
5. A treaty ending the Crimean War, signed by Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, France, and Sardinia (Italy), settling the dispute between Russia and Turkey and making the Black Sea neutral. (1856.)

PARLIAMENT (*par-li-ment*), the legislative assembly of a country, used especially for the Parliament of Great Britain. The word was originally French, and meant a *discussion* or *speaking*. The Parliament of Great Britain has had a very interesting history, as it developed very gradually from a body of nobles and church officials having very little power, to a body including representatives of all the people of Great Brit-

ain, who make all the laws and levy all the taxes.

In the ancient days of the Anglo-Saxons there was a great council consisting of the king and barons and chief church men, called the Witenagemot, who decided important questions of peace and war and special taxes. Later, William the Conqueror and his sons governed England with very little advice from their barons, but King John (1199-1216) was such a bad king that the barons rose and fought him, and forced him to sign the Great Charter, or document of liberties, known as Magna

it never set itself up against a king until another tyrannical and foolish ruler again provoked his subjects to rebel. King Charles I tried to levy taxes without the consent of Parliament, broke many laws, and refused to listen to advice, until the leaders of Parliament raised an army and fought him, in the Civil War. They defeated him and deposed him, and finally executed him for treason in 1649. The great Parliamentary general Oliver Cromwell then governed England for a time, instead of a king. After his death Parliament recalled the son of Charles I to the throne, but only a few years later, un-



INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Charta. This made the king promise not to levy any taxes without the consent of Parliament. (See MAGNA CHARTA.) Still only the great lords and high officers of the Church were in Parliament. But only fifty years after Magna Charta, another very bad king, Henry III, who was the son of King John, provoked his barons to rise against him. Their leader, Simon de Montfort, in 1265 called a Parliament together to which he summoned knights from each shire and two representatives from every borough, or every town of sufficient size, in England. This was the beginning of the power of the English middle and lower classes.

Very gradually the Parliament increased its influence and came to have more powers, but

able to endure the tyranny of the next king, James II, they deposed and exiled him and invited William of Orange, the husband of the English princess Mary, to take the throne. They made it clear that no English king in future was to have absolute power, and made William sign the Bill of Rights, passed by Parliament, which established a constitutional government in England. This movement is known as the English Revolution (1688). Later, when Scotland (1707) joined Great Britain, the Scotch parliament was merged in the British Parliament, and in 1800 the same provision was made for Ireland. The last great change in the English Parliament was in 1911, when the nobles lost most of their power. The nobles and bish-

ops, who sit separately from the common people, or Commons, in the House of Lords, opposed some taxes levied by the House of Commons on their great estates. A bill was then passed taking away their right to reject or change any bills concerning taxes, and making any bill a law which the House of Commons passes in three sessions in succession, even if the House of Lords votes against it all three times.

The King opens each session of Parliament, and either house may introduce bills, except money bills, which are introduced in the House of Commons. The regular session of Parliament lasts five years, unless it is dissolved and a new election held before the five years are up. The seats in the House of Lords are inherited, with the titles of the nobles, except the seats which belong to the Bishops of the Anglican Church. The members of the House of Commons are elected. There is one member for every 70,000 people in Great Britain, and about 700 members in all. Since 1918 women have been eligible, and the first woman member was Lady Asford, who was born an American.

PARMA (*par'mah*), Italy, a city on the River Parma, a branch of the Po; pop. 50,000. The principal trade is in silk. It has many splendid palaces and churches and beautiful parks and gardens. The most celebrated building is the Farnese Palace, which contains a large theater, museum, and library. There is a cathedral with a famous dome, decorated in fresco painting by Correggio, in a style which was copied a great many times in later domes. The baptistry of the cathedral is one of the most beautiful in Italy, and is decorated both with paintings and sculptures by old masters. The University of Parma, founded in 1512, has 500 students. Parma is a very ancient city, and was important under the Romans. In modern times it was the capital of the duchy of Parma, but in 1861 it was united to Italy.

PARNASSUS (*par-nas'us*), the ancient name of a mountain in Greece, now called Liakoura (*lyak'oo-rah*), in Phocis, near the border of Boeotia, famous in fable as a favorite meeting place of Apollo and the Muses. Its caverns and springs were frequented also by some of the other gods and goddesses. Delphi, famous for its oracle, was on the southern slope, the fountain of Castalia sprang from its sides, and the Corycyeon cave, the home of Pan and the Muses, was on its western slope. Parnassus rises about a mile and a half above the sea, and its sides are covered with forests and abound in crags and caverns, while its top is covered with snow most of the year.

PAROS (*pay'ros*), an island of Greece, one of the Cyclades; area about 64 square miles; pop. 12,000. In ancient times it was famous for its marble quarries, which furnished stone for many of the finest statues, but they are not worked now. The island produces olives, wine, and cotton.

PARTHENON (*par'then-on*), one of the most famous buildings in the world, the temple of Pallas or Athena, at Athens, begun about 450 B.C. in the time of Pericles. It is in the Doric style, built entirely of white marble, and it once contained a famous statue of Athena by the greatest sculptor who ever lived, Phidias. It was beautifully decorated with reliefs and sculptures. After the ancient Greek civilization passed, the Parthenon was used as a Christian church. Then the Turks conquered Greece and it became a Mohammedan mosque, still in perfect preservation. But in a war with the Venetians in 1687, the Turks used the Parthenon for storing powder, and a Venetian bomb, exploding near by, made it blow up. The ruins exist today as they were left then, except that much of the sculpture has been carried away to different museums. The famous Elgin marbles in London came from the Parthenon. (See Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

PARTHIA (*par'thee-ah*), an ancient country of western Asia, southeast of the Caspian Sea, in what is now part of Persia. The people were rough and warlike, and famed for their horsemanship and skill with the bow. The Parthians at different times were ruled by the Assyrians, Persians, Macedonians, and Syrians, but about 250 B.C. they set up a kingdom of their own under Arsaces, whose family ruled nearly 500 years and formed a vast empire, which at one time almost rivalled Rome. The Romans did not conquer them, but they were finally subdued by the Persians. They had a particular way of fighting on horseback, with bows and arrows, and their horses were beautifully trained to turn as if they were fleeing, after every shot. So we still use the words "Parthian shot," or "Parthian arrow," for a parting word or sharp remark at the end of a conversation.

PASADENA (*pas-ah-dee'nah*), California, a city in Los Angeles Co., nine miles northeast of Los Angeles; pop. 45,000. It is the center of a fruit-growing district and a popular winter resort.

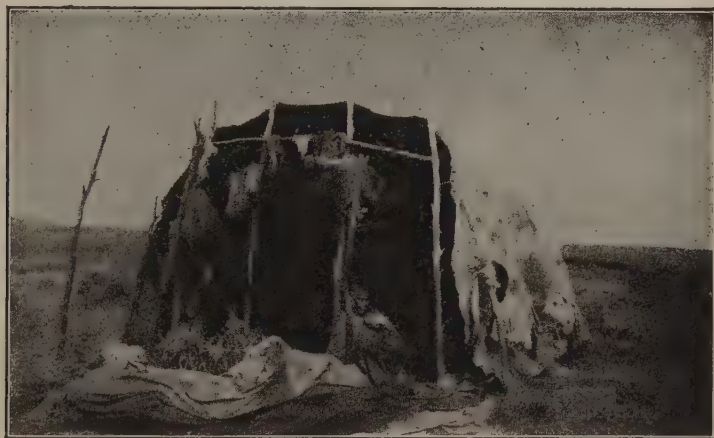
PASSCHENDAELE (*pas'ken-day'lee*), Belgium, a town six miles northeast of Ypres, with a very low hill near it, where a great deal of severe fighting took place during the World War between the British and

the Germans. The surrounding country is so flat that the little elevation was very important and was bitterly fought for. Passchendaele first became famous in January 1915, during the Battle of Flanders, when the Germans held it. In the summer of 1917 the British took it, and the Germans failed to get it back, although they made many attacks and lost many men.

PATAGONIA (*pat-a-go'nee-ah*), a name formerly given to the whole southern part of South America, and now to the region south of the Rio Negro. It is a dismal region, with large treeless plains, roamed over by pumas, deer, and the rhea, or American

PAT'MOS, a rocky island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Sporades, about 20 miles southwest of Samos; area about 16 square miles. It is famous because it is the scene of the exile of the apostle John, where he is said to have seen the visions of which he wrote in the Book of Revelations. On the top of the mountain is the monastery dedicated to St. John, built about 1088. The island formerly belonged to Turkey but was awarded to Greece by the Treaty of Versailles (1919).

PATNA (*put'na*), Bengal, India, a city about 140 miles east of Benares, on the Ganges River; pop. about 120,000. It has a



HOME OF A NATIVE NOMAD OF PATAGONIA

ostrich. The climate is hot in our winter, and cold in our summer. Since 1881, the part east of the Andes has belonged to Argentina, and that west to Chile. The Indians, who were the original inhabitants, have almost disappeared. They were very tall, and the early explorers called them giants. Their name, Patagonians, means "people with big feet." (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

PATER-SON, New Jersey, a city 17 miles from New York; pop. 136,000. It is on the Passaic River, at the beautiful Passaic Falls, which furnish the water-power for many large manufactories, the most important of which are locomotive works and silk factories. The city manufactures also cotton and woolen goods, velvets, paper and iron, as well as different kinds of machinery, and flax, hemp and jute products. The river is crossed by fourteen bridges. Paterson was founded in 1792 and was named after William Paterson, then governor of New Jersey.

college, a mosque, and a Roman Catholic church. Much river trade passes through the city, and it manufactures opium and cotton. In 1763 it was the scene of a massacre of British prisoners, which led to war and the annexation of the territory by the English. The district of Patna, of which the city is the capital, is in a division of Bengal, also called Patna; area 23,647 square miles; pop. 15,000,000. (See map of INDIA.)

PAU (*po*), France, a city on the Gave de Pau in the south of France, noted as a winter resort; pop. 37,000. It has some trade and manufactures, but is supported chiefly by the hotels, boarding houses and private villas, where visitors from all over Europe spend the winter months. Pau was the capital of Navarre and was a center of culture and gay social life in the time of Margaret of Valois, who married Henry IV, King of France. Henry IV was born at Pau and was King of Navarre before he became King of France.

PAVIA (*pah-vee'ah*), Italy, a city on the river Ticino, near the place where it joins the Po; pop. 45,000. It is surrounded by an old wall, and contains many ancient palaces and churches. It was once noted for its curious square towers, used as prisons or as fortresses, from which it was called the "city of a hundred towers." There is a famous old monastery of the Carthusian monks, known as the Certosa (*cher-to'sa*) of Pavia, with a very large church in connection with it. The buildings date from the fourteenth

Mexico. It was certainly inhabited 2,000 years ago, and perhaps 3,000. In the sixteenth century Pecos was the largest Indian village in New Mexico. The Spaniards Christianized the Pecos Indians, and the pueblo contains the ruins of a large church built early in the sixteenth century. The town was deserted in the middle of the nineteenth century.

PE-KING' or **PE-KIN'**, China, capital of the Chinese republic, on a sandy plain, near the River Tunghui, about 100 miles



A GATE IN ONE OF THE WALLS OF PEKING

century, and are beautiful in design and workmanship. The cloisters are especially famous. The University of Pavia, founded in 1300, has about 2000 students. The river at Pavia is crossed by a curious covered bridge, more than five hundred years old. Pavia was an important city in the Roman Empire, and was called by the Romans Ticinum. The Lombards, who made it the capital of their kingdom, called it Papia, from which its present name has come.

PEACE CONFERENCE, see **VERSAILLES**, **TREATY OF**.

PECOS (*pay'kos*), an ancient Indian pueblo, of the Pecos tribe, now in ruins, about 25 miles southeast of Santa Fé, New

from the sea; pop. 2,000,000. It consists of four separate cities, lying one within the other, and separated by walls. In the middle is the Kinching (Prohibited City), containing the palace of the former emperor, and the houses of his principal officers. The emperor's palace was called the Tranquil Palace of Heaven, and the empress lived in the Palace of Earth's Repose. The imperial garden is a beautiful place, full of groves and bowers, artificial lakes, temples, and flower-beds. The Huangching (Imperial City), which surrounds the Kinching, contains the houses of former court officers, a beautiful park, and numerous temples, one of which is dedicated to Yuen-fi, the supposed discoverer of the

silk-worm. The Nuiching (Tartar City) comes next, and beyond all is the Waiching (Chinese City), surrounded by a wall thirty feet high. Peking has many wide streets and good brick houses, generally one story high and roofed with tiles. The shops are open in front, and customers stand in the street. (See map of CHINA.)

Peking, or Pekin, means in Chinese, Northern Capital. The city is one of the most ancient in China, and became a capital of the Tartars at the end of the 10th century, and later sole capital of China. Marco Polo visited it in 1271. Very few foreigners ever entered it, until 1860, when English and French troops occupied it for a time, and later left military representatives there. In 1900 it was again captured by the forces of the allied powers, including Americans. (See BOXER REBELLION.)

PELEE (*pe-lay'*), Mount, a volcano in Martinique, one of the French West India Islands. It is a little over 5,000 feet high, and was not well known until 1902. Then in a sudden eruption, Mount Pelée completely destroyed the city of St. Pierre; and 40,000 people who lived there were killed.

PELEW (*pe-loo'*) ISLANDS, a group of about 26 small islands, in the Pacific, east of the Philippines; pop. about 3,000. They were discovered by the Spanish in 1543, sold to Germany in 1899, and seized by Japan in 1914. After the World War Japan was given a mandate for the islands. (See map of EAST INDIES.)

PEL-O-PON-NE'SUS, the ancient name of the southern part of Greece, the peninsula called in modern times the Morea. It is joined to northern Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth. In ancient times it was divided into five states, Achæa, Argolis, Laconia, Messenia, and Elis, and had many famous cities, among which were Sparta, Mycenæ, and Mantinea. Peloponnesus means the Island of Pelops, and was so named by the Greeks because Pelops, a grandson of Zeus, was supposed to have settled a colony there. The great war between Athens and Sparta, from 431 to 404 B.C., which exhausted Athens and ended the glorious period of her development, was called the Peloponnesian War.

PEMBROKE (*pem'bruk*), a county of Wales in the southwestern part; also the capital, a seaport town; pop. 16,000. The town was the birthplace of Henry Tudor, who made himself King Henry VII of England, and the castle in which he was born is still there, though in ruins. It was built in the 11th century. There is a fine old priory also in the town.

PE-NANG', an island off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca; area 108 square miles. It forms part of the British colony known as the Straits Settlements. (See STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.)

PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN, in the American Civil War, the operations of the northern army under General McClellan against the Confederate capital of Richmond, during the summer of 1862. The attempt to capture Richmond was made by way of the peninsula between the York and the James rivers, whence the name of the campaign. Yorktown was besieged, and the Confederates evacuated it, and immediately afterwards evacuated Norfolk. There were several important battles, ending with a victory for General McClellan at Malvern Hill, but he had already begun to retreat from the Peninsula and withdrew his forces without interruption after it. (See CIVIL WAR.) The reason for General McClellan's weak behaviour is not entirely understood. A few weeks later he was relieved of his command and General Burnside took his place. (See also CHICKAHOMINY.)

PENINSULAR WAR, the campaigns against Napoleon's army in Spain and Portugal, carried on from 1808 to 1814 by the British, Spanish and Portuguese, under the command chiefly of the Duke of Wellington. After the first month of fighting, in which the allies won the battle of Vimiera, Marshal Junot, Napoleon's commander-in-chief, agreed to withdraw his armies from Spain, and the Duke of Wellington then went back to England. His army was left in command of Sir John Moore. But Napoleon did not accept Marshal Junot's arrangement, and the French army attacked the British again. Sir John Moore was driven back to Corunna, where his troops fought and won a battle with the French in which he was killed. The Duke of Wellington came back to command the army, and fought for many months before he finally drove the French out of Spain.

PENNSYLVANIA (*pen-sil-vay'nee-ah*), a state of the United States, between New York and Maryland; area 45,215 square miles, or a little less than that of New York; population 8,720,000; capital, Harrisburg. The Allegheny and other mountain ranges cross the state from northeast to southwest, and are noted for their wild and beautiful scenery. West of the mountains the land is hilly or rolling, and the southeastern part is level.

Pennsylvania is noted for its coal-mines, considerably more coal being dug there than in all the rest of the United States. West of

the Alleghenies the coal is soft, or bituminous, but east of them it is anthracite, or hard coal, the best in the world. In both regions there were formerly rich iron-mines, near the coal-mines, so that it was very convenient to use the coal for smelting the iron ore. Now most of the ore used in the great iron furnaces is shipped from the Lake Superior region. The state produces about half the steel of the country. Great quantities of cotton, silk, wool, and leather manufactures, especially glazed kid for gloves, are made in Pennsylvania, and there are many other industries. A large part of the railroad iron sold in the United States, and much of the machinery, including locomotives, are made there. In the northwestern part of the state are many wonderful petroleum wells. In some places the oil is carried from the wells through tubes hundreds of miles long, and thousands of railroad-cars are loaded with it.

The farms of Pennsylvania are almost as important as the mines, and the forests are rich in pine and other fine timber, which is brought down the rivers in great rafts.

King Charles gave the country west of the Delaware River to William Penn, who wanted to name it Sylvania (Forest-land), but the king added Penn to it in honor, as he said, of Admiral Penn, William Penn's father. Pennsylvania was one of the thirteen original states of the Union. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

PENOBSCOT (*pen-ob'skot*), a river of Maine, flowing into Penobscot Bay; about 275 miles long. It is navigable for large vessels to Bangor. Above the town of Medway it divides into two branches, which carry logs down to the city of Bangor from the timber region, and supply power for immense paper mills, and other works. Penobscot Bay was the harbor into which early explorers of the coast naturally sailed, and the first permanent English settlement in Maine was a trading post at Penobscot.

PENZANCE (*pen-zanss'*), England, a town of Cornwall, at the head of Mounts Bay, ten miles northeast of Lands End; pop. 15,000. It stands on a curved shore and is surrounded by rocky heights. Its picturesque scenery and fine climate make it a popular summer resort, and it has large mackerel and pilchard fisheries. It was burned by the Spaniards in 1595.

PEOPLE'S CHARTER, a petition presented to the Parliament of Great Britain in 1838 by a party of reformers, chiefly workmen, who wished to help the laboring classes to a larger share in the government. Their chief demands were that every man over 21 have a right to vote; that the vote be by se-

cret ballot, not orally, as was the custom; that the people might elect any representative whom they wished to the House of Commons, whether he were a property owner or not; that members of the House of Commons be paid, so that poor men could afford to be representatives; and that Parliament should be re-elected every year, instead of every seven years, as it then was. The men who believed in these reforms were called Chartists, and they became a large party. Their petition was rejected, but they continued to agitate their demands for about ten years. In 1848, when the French people overthrew their king and established another Republic, the English Chartists became very much excited and encouraged, and planned a tremendous demonstration in the streets of London. The Duke of Wellington, England's great general who defeated Napoleon, was put in command of London by the government to keep order, and he put down the demonstration with 170,000 special constables. This failure, and disagreement among their leaders, hastened the end of the Chartist party. The working people were entering on a period of prosperity and contentment which would shortly have ended it anyhow. Many of the demands of the People's Charter have since become law, in more or less modified form. The story of "Barnaby Rudge," by Charles Dickens, is laid at the time of the Chartist rising.

PERGA-MUM, PERGAMUS, or PERGAMON, an ancient city of Mysia, Asia Minor, the capital of the Kingdom of Pergamum, on the River Caicus, 50 miles north of Smyrna. It was an important city in the 3d century B. C., and was much enlarged and filled with beautiful buildings by its first great king, Eumenes II. He built magnificent palaces, a library, temples, etc., rising on a series of terraces to the acropolis on the summit, 900 feet above the plain. Among the buildings was the great altar of Zeus, the splendid sculptures from which, called the Pergamum Marbles, are now in the Berlin Museum. The famous Pergamene Library, founded by Eumenes II, was the center of a great school of literature which rivalled that of Alexandria. Mark Antony gave it to Cleopatra, who added it to the Alexandrian Library. Pergamum is now a small town called Bergama. (See map of ANCIENT GREECE.)

PERNAMBUCO (*per-nahm-boo'ko*), also called Recife (*ray-see'fay*), Brazil, a city on the eastern coast; pop. about 220,000. In the older part of the town, Recife, the streets are so narrow and crooked that carts cannot be used; goods are carried on the backs of horses, and hundreds of negro port-

ers may be seen carrying sacks of sugar on their heads. The modern part of the city is well laid out, with broad, straight streets, and fine buildings. Pernambuco is nearer to Europe than any other city in South America, and is connected with Lisbon by a telegraphic cable. It has a large trade in sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, and hides.

The name Pernambuco is made from two Indian words meaning *open sea*. The city was founded by the Portuguese about the year 1530. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

PERONNE (*pay-ron'*), France, a town on the Somme river, 94 miles north of Paris. It has several times been besieged and stormed; it held out when the Emperor Charles V tried to capture it in 1536; was taken by the English fighting against Napoleon; and surrendered to the Germans after a siege, in the Franco-Prussian War. It is notable for the heavy fighting which went on in its vicinity during the World War, especially during the great German offensive in the spring of 1918. The British suffered a severe defeat here on March 24 of that year.

PERPIGNAN (*per-peen-yon'*), France, a city on the border of Spain, six miles from the Mediterranean Sea; pop. 54,000. It is a strong fortress, and commands the road from Spain to France. It has a considerable trade in wine, liqueurs, brandy, olive oil, and cork.

PER-SEP'O-LIS, Persia, an ancient city, 35 miles northeast of the modern city of Shiraz. It was the capital of the Persian Empire under Darius and Xerxes and is noted for its magnificent ruins. It was destroyed by Alexander the Great in 330 B. C.

PERSIA (*pur'zhah*), also called Iran, a country of Asia, between Turkey and Afghanistan, with the Caspian Sea on the north and the Persian Gulf on the south; area 635,000 square miles, or three times as large as France; pop. 10,000,000; capital, Teheran. It is a tableland, crossed by many mountain ranges, which in the northeastern part are very high. Most of the plains between them are barren, sandy deserts, often covered with salt, but wherever there is water the deserts give place to beautiful farms and gardens. The climate is generally dry and warm, and the land suffers from terrible droughts.

Iron, copper, lead, coal, and bitumen are found in Persia, and there are mines of turquoise, but none of these minerals is worked as it should be. There are oil wells at the head of the Persian Gulf, owned largely by the British government. In the fertile regions wheat, barley, and maize are grown, and oranges, apples, and other fruits. Rice and cotton grow in some districts, and gums and

various drugs are found in others, and exported. Opium is one of the chief exports, and some Persian wines are known all over the world. Flowers, especially roses, are abundant, and the date-palm is seen about every village. Silkworms are reared in many places. The Persians are of mixed Aryan stock. There are also many Arabs, who live in villages or wander in the deserts, pasturing their sheep and cattle wherever they can find grass. In the cities there are rich merchants who carry on a large trade in silk, and in beautiful shawls and carpets made there. But most of the country is miserably poor.

Persia is a very old country, and it was once much larger and more powerful than it now is. Among its famous kings were Cyrus, Darius, and Xerxes, who was defeated by the Greeks at Thermopylae and Salamis. The ancient Persians were worshippers of fire, but in the year 636 their country was conquered by the Arabs, who forced them to become Mohammedans. Ever since that time, Turks and Mongols have invaded Persia at intervals, and though the Persians have in general maintained their independence, they have been poor and weak for many centuries. There have been severe droughts and epidemics of disease during the last century, and the government has been corrupt and tyrannical. Since 1900 the people have become more and more restless and discontented, and have demanded a better government. In 1909 there was a revolution, in which the Persians deposed their Shah and set up his son instead, and obtained a constitution. Then, as the country was so poor and its money was wasted by many court officials, they called in an American, named W. Morgan Shuster, to be treasurer and reorganize their finances. He did some very good work, but the Russian government was jealous of American influence in Persia and demanded his dismissal. After he left, there were constant rebellions and disorders, up to the outbreak of the World War. The Persian government declared its neutrality, but nevertheless both Russian and Turkish forces invaded the country and the Persians were too weak to keep them out. Savage tribes from Kurdistan also invaded northern Persia and massacred thousands of Armenian and Nestorian Christians. In 1917-18 the land became a battlefield in which Turkish, Russian, British and Armenian forces all fought, and for a time one end of Persia was occupied by a Russian army and the other end by the British. In 1917 the province of Azerbaijan declared its independence, and took away from Persia the great oil port of Baku. (See map with article ARABIA.)

PERTH, Scotland, capital of the county of Perth, on the River Tay, 33 miles north by west of Edinburgh; pop. 33,000. It is a handsome city, ornamented with parks and terraces, and with fine stone houses. The salmon-fisheries near Perth are among the best in Scotland. It manufactures gingham, dyes and muslins.

Perth got its name from its ancient name Barr-Tatha, which means the "height on the River Tay." It was the capital of ancient Scotland until 1482, and a Scotch king was

world, and it is covered with thick forests, in which the Amazon and many of its branches take their rise. Copper and silver are the chief metals of Peru, and gold, coal and petroleum are found there. Vanadium, used in making steel, is sent from there to almost every country in the world. There are also rich mines of guano and nitrate of soda, immense quantities of which are sent to other countries, to be used as fertilizers to enrich the soil. Cinchona, or Peruvian bark, is obtained in the great eastern forests, which also



AN INCA THRONE IN CUZCO, PERU, CARVED OUT OF THE SOLID MOUNTAIN SIDE

murdered there in 1436. The county of Perth, on the border of the Highlands, is full of beautiful scenery, and has many associations with Scotch history and romance. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

PERU (*pe-roo'*), a country of western South America, on the Pacific Ocean; area 722,461 square miles, or about three times as large as Texas; pop. about 3,500,000, besides savage tribes whose numbers are unknown; capital, Lima. The Andes Mountains pass through the western part of the country, about 100 miles from the sea, and they abound in grand and beautiful scenery. The region between the mountains and the sea is very dry, and hardly any trees grow there, but the great plain on the eastern side of the Andes is the most rainy country in the

yield rubber. Sugar, cotton, and coffee are the chief agricultural products. Only a small portion of the Peruvian people are whites, the rest being Indians or mixed races. Over half are full-blooded Indians, who have been very badly treated by the other races. Spanish is the common language. Peru is a republic, but it has had so many civil wars and quarrels with other nations that it is not very prosperous.

When America was discovered Peru was ruled by the Incas (see INCAS). It had great cities and was rich in gold and silver. To get this wealth Pizarro invaded the country in 1531, and soon conquered it. After that Peru was ruled by Spain until 1821, when it became free by a revolution. There have been many revolutions since, a war with

Spain in the middle of the 19th century, and a war with Chile, in 1879-83, which ended disastrously and in loss of territory. There have also been destructive earthquakes at various times. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

PERUGIA (*per-oo'jee-ah*), Italy, a city on the Tiber, 90 miles north of Rome; pop. 73,000. It contains a university, a beautiful cathedral, built in the 15th century, and other public buildings. The Cambio, or Exchange, is famous for the frescoes by Perugino, an Umbrian artist of the sixteenth century, the master of Raphael, which cover the walls and ceiling. Perugia was the Roman Perusia. It was besieged and taken several times in the wars of the Italian despots, and was twice taken by the Austrians. (See map of ITALY.)

PESARO (*pay-sar'o*), Italy, a city on the Adriatic Sea, at the mouth of the River Toglio; pop. 28,500. It is more than two thousand years old, and was a flourishing place under the Roman emperors. Many beautiful churches and palaces, built in the Middle Ages, can still be seen there. It has some trade, especially in furs.

PESCADORES (*pess-kah-dor'es*), a group of small islands in the Straits of Formosa in the China Sea; area 48 square miles, pop. 52,000. They formerly belonged to China, but after the victory of Japan in the war with China, in 1894, they were ceded to Japan, along with the island of Formosa and other territory. There are two other small groups of islands called Pescadores, which is Spanish for "Fishers' Islands." One is off the coast of Peru, and the other in the Marshall Islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

PESTH, see BUDAPEST.

PETERBOROUGH (*pee'ter-bur-o*), England, a city 75 miles north of London; pop. 34,000. It is famous for the beautiful Norman cathedral, decorated with later Gothic windows and towers. The west front, which is practically an open screen before the real front of the church, with beautiful tracery, windows, and sculptures, is one of the finest features. An old English custom, forgotten in other places, is still kept up at Peterborough. On the second Wednesday and Thursday of July, every summer, the people meet for a "cherry fair," where cherries are sold from the trees, in a cherry orchard, with much merry-making.

PETERS-BURG, Virginia, a city on the Appomattox River, 23 miles south of Richmond; pop. 31,000. It has manufactures of cotton and tobacco, and carries on a considerable trade both by the river and by railroads, in cotton, flour, grain, etc. During the last ten months of the Civil War (1864-

65) Petersburg was one of the principal defenses of Richmond, and the Confederates were besieged there by the Union army under General Grant. In July 1864 the Federal forces tried to blow up part of the Confederate works by digging a very long tunnel from their own line with galleries running off to the right and left under the Confederates. The chief engineer of the army, and General Meade, said that there had never been such a length of mine excavated, and that it could not possibly be done. But the mining was successfully carried out, and 8000 pounds of powder were exploded under the Confederates at 4:30 in the morning of July 30th. The Union troops who should have followed up the explosion were mismanaged and delayed their attack, and were driven back with great loss. The trenches, and the crater formed by the explosion, can still be seen. After the battle of Five Forks (April 1, 1865) an attack was made on the forts of Petersburg, and they were soon captured. On April 3 the Confederates abandoned Petersburg and Richmond, and soon after the war was closed by the capture of Lee's army at Appomattox.

PETERWARDEIN (*pay'ter-var-dyn*), Jugo-Slavia, a town and fortress on the River Danube, 42 miles northwest of Belgrade. Until the World War it belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and was sometimes called the "Hungarian Gibraltar," because of its great strength as a fortress and its important position, commanding navigation on the Danube. It consists of two parts, one on a high rock and the other at its base, surrounding the town.

Peterwardein was a Roman fort, called Acumincum, nearly two thousand years ago. Its present name, which means the "fortress of Peter," was given it because Peter the Hermit collected there the soldiers for the first Crusade. (See CRUSADES.) Prince Eugene won there a great victory over the Turks (Aug. 5, 1716).

PETITION OF RIGHT, an act of Parliament, passed in the reign of King Charles I of England, protesting against his demands for money, and his tyrannical ways. The act provided that no one should be forced to pay a tax or give any money to the King without the consent of Parliament; nor be put in prison by the King without trial; nor have soldiers billeted in his house in time of peace. It was passed in 1628. Because King Charles broke his promises, after he had accepted the bill, the Parliament later made war on him and ended his reign. This bill, Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights, mark three important steps in the history of popular government in England.

PETRA (*pee'trah*), a city of ancient Edom, about 50 miles south of the Dead Sea. It was built amongst rugged mountains, and the principal entrance to it was by a winding street through a deep ravine, the cliffs on each side of which were lined with tombs cut out of the solid rock. The rocks are of sandstone, and are brightly colored in many different hues, besides being cut into strange and picturesque forms. The site of Petra was long unknown, but it was discovered in 1812 by Burckhardt. Among the ruins are a beautiful temple and a large theater with seats enough for 3000 spectators, all hewn out of rock. The name Petra means "rock."

PETROGRAD (*pet'ro-grad*), or **LENINGRAD**, a city of Russia, formerly the capital of the Russian Empire, on the River Neva, near its mouth. Before the World War its population was about 2,000,000. It is built partly on the mainland and partly on islands in the river. Because of its many splendid buildings it used to be called the City of Palaces. The Winter Palace, one of the residences of the czars, and one of the largest palaces in the world, was inhabited by about 6000 persons. The Hermitage, a palace connected with it, had forty rooms full of paintings, and a splendid museum and library. Among the famous churches of Petrograd are the Cathedrals of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which the Russian emperors, from the time of Peter the Great, were buried, and the Cathedral of St. Isaac, one of the finest in Europe. The University was famous as the intellectual center of Russia.

Before the World War, the city was named St. Petersburg. It was noted for its manufactures of tapestry, glass, porcelain, malachite ornaments, cotton, silk, and many other things. A very large trade was carried on. The river being too shallow for large vessels, the port of Petrograd is at Kronstadt, on the Gulf of Finland. In winter the city is very cold, and the people dress in furs. The summers are warm, and there is much sickness, because many of the poorer people live in cellars. The islands on which the city is built, being low and flat, are subject to floods, which have often caused great danger. (See map of RUSSIA.)

The city was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great, who made it his capital in 1712, in the place of Moscow.

The Russian revolution of 1917 broke out in Petrograd, and under the Soviet government it continued to be the chief city of Russia, although Moscow was the official capital. Petrograd suffered terrible hardships under the Bolsheviks. Many of the aristocracy, who had been the ruling class, were put

to death or imprisoned, and as many as could get out of Russia went abroad. The former palaces of the Czar and royal family were used by the Soviet government as offices. The sewer and water systems fell into disrepair and the people were ravaged by disease. In 1921 it was estimated that the population had fallen to less than 1,000,000. In 1924 the name of the city was officially changed to Leningrad in memory of Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik leader.

PHAROS (*fay'ros*), an island at the mouth of the Nile, opposite ancient Alexandria, on which was erected a famous lighthouse, also called the Pharos. (See ALEXANDRIA.)

PHARSALA (*far-sal'ah*), formerly **Pharsalus** (*far-say'lus*), Greece, a town in the south of Thessaly, which in ancient times was a city, famous for the battle of Pharsalia, which was fought near it between Cæsar and Pompey, Aug. 9, 48 B. C. Pompey had more than twice as many soldiers as Cæsar, but Cæsar moved his army with so much skill that Pompey was completely defeated. This was one of the most important battles in the history of the world, for it made Cæsar master of Rome, and marked the real beginning of the Roman Empire.

PHENICIA, see PHENICIA.

PHILADELPHIA (*fil-a-del'fee-ah*), Asia Minor, a city of ancient Lydia, 78 miles east of Smyrna. It contained one of the "Seven Churches of Asia," to which the Apostle John wrote his epistles, found in the second and third chapters of his Revelation. It was named for King Attalus Philadelphus of Pergamos, who built it. It is now a wretched town with about 22,000 inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, a city on the Delaware River, at the mouth of the Schuylkill; pop. 1,823,700; with suburbs, 2,500,000. It is the principal city of the state, and the third largest city in the United States. The streets are regularly laid out, and there are many handsome buildings, including a fine City Hall. It is the seat of the University of Pennsylvania, which has one of the best medical schools in the country. The Academy of Natural Sciences has a very fine natural-history museum. The United States mint in Philadelphia is the largest and oldest in the country. Independence Hall, formerly the old state house of Pennsylvania, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, contains portraits of famous Americans and many historical relics, among them the old Liberty Bell, which was rung when independence was declared. It is now cracked, and stands on a pedestal in the hall. In Carpenter's Hall the first Continental Congress met in 1774. Fairmount Park is one

of the largest parks in the world, extending nearly fourteen miles along the banks of the Schuylkill River and Wissahickon Creek.

Philadelphia is one of the greatest manufacturing cities in America, and is noted especially for large iron works, cotton and woolen mills, sugar refineries, printing-houses, and manufactures of clothing, boots and shoes, carpets, drugs and medicines, and machinery. A very large trade is carried on, especially in coal and petroleum. The largest vessels can ascend the Delaware to its wharves, and many railways meet in the city.

The name Philadelphia, which means "brotherly love," was given to the city by William Penn, who founded it in 1681. A small monument still marks the place where Penn made a treaty with the Indians. Until the present century Philadelphia was the largest and most important city in the United States. During the Revolution the Continental Congress met there until the city was taken by the British (Sept., 1777), and again after they evacuated it (June, 1778). The battle of Germantown was fought within the present limits of the city (Oct. 4, 1777). In 1876 the Centennial, or one-hundredth year of American independence, was celebrated in Philadelphia by a great exhibition, in which all nations took part. On the one-hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1876) the exhibition was opened by President Grant.

PHILÆ (*fy'lee*), an island in the Nile, near the first cataract, noted for the remains of ancient temples. Among them is the temple of Isis, begun by Ptolemy Philadelphus, B. C. 286. Other temples, built later, are near it. The scenery around Philæ is very beautiful. Lately, an increase in the height of the Assuan Dam has made the water rise until the island and the temples are partly submerged. From July to October, when the sluices of the dam are open, the island emerges from the water.

PHILIPPI (*fil-ip'y*), an ancient city of Macedonia, near the Ægean Sea. It was originally called Crenides, or the "Place of Fountains," but King Philip of Macedon conquered it (357 B. C.), and it received its new name in honor of him. Two great battles were fought at Philippi, between the armies of Brutus and Cassius on one side and those of Anthony and Octavius (Augustus) on the other. In the first battle Brutus defeated Octavius, but Antony and his army gained the advantage over Cassius. In the second battle, twenty days afterward, the army of Brutus was completely beaten (42 B. C.). Philippi was the first place in Europe where St. Paul preached, and his Epistle to the

Philippians was written to the church which he founded there. Nothing is now left of Philippi but ruins.

PHILIPPINE (*fil'ip-peen*) **ISLANDS**, a group of islands, a territorial possession of the United States, in the East Indian Archipelago, southeast of China; area 114,326 square miles, or nearly three times as large as Cuba; pop. about 10,500,000; capital,



Manila. The principal islands are Luzon, in the north, which is about as large as Ohio, and Mindanao, in the south, of the size of Indiana. Between Luzon and Mindanao are eight other rather large islands, and to the southwest is the long narrow island of Palawan. Besides Manila, the principal towns are Cebu, Albay, and Iloilo, each of which has about 50,000 inhabitants.

Altogether there are about 3,000 islands in the Philippines, but many of them are mere rocks. All the large islands are mountainous, and many are covered with forests. The climate is very warm. The principal things grown are rice, sugar-cane, coconuts, tobacco, corn, hemp, and coffee. Rice is the principal grain, and the food of all the

poorer classes. Most of the people are Malays, but there are also many Chinese and several thousand Spaniards and descendants of Spaniards. In the interior of the large islands live a savage people called Negritos, much like the people of Papua.

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by Magellan, who was killed there in an attack on some unfriendly natives. They were named after King Philip II, of Spain, who sent a fleet of ships there and conquered

general and the first session of the legislature was held in 1907.

Under American rule the people have been prosperous, and they have better schools, and better living conditions as well as more and better paid work than they used to have. Little by little, through a series of acts of Congress, they have obtained more power in their government. But in spite of these things a large party among the Filipinos are not contented and wish to be completely in-



TRANSPLANTING RICE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

some of the islands. They belonged to Spain until 1899, when they were ceded to the United States by treaty, after the Spanish American War. Many of the inhabitants wished to be independent, and rebelled against the American government in 1899, under Emilio Aguinaldo. After some time Aguinaldo was captured and the main insurrection was put down, but the various islands rebelled separately and American troops had to make many expeditions and fight many skirmishes before there was peace. The Filipinos waged guerrilla warfare and killed many American soldiers. A Philippine government was finally established under an American governor-

dependent. Congress passed a resolution in 1920 promising to give them their independence when they seem to be able to keep it, and charged the former governor-general of the islands, General Leonard Wood, with the task of investigating political conditions to see whether the natives are efficient enough to govern themselves. He recommended that they be kept under the supervision of the United States until they had learned to use self-government.

PHILIPPPOPOLIS (*fil-ip-op'o-lis*), Bulgaria, formerly the capital city of Eastern Rumelia, on the Maritza River, 75 miles southeast of Sofia; pop. 64,000. Its chief

manufactures are silk and cotton fabrics and attar of roses. It is a very old city, and was named for Philip II, King of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. In 1878, when the Russians went to war with the Turks to help the Balkan States gain their independence, the Russians defeated the Turks there, and occupied the city. Its Bulgarian name is Plovdiv.

PHILISTINES (*fil-is'tinz*), the inhabitants of Philistia, an ancient country on the Mediterranean, southwest of Palestine. They are frequently spoken of in the Old Testament as enemies of the Hebrews, and had many wars with them, especially in the time of Saul and David. Many interesting stories are interwoven with the accounts of the Philistine wars, especially the story of Samson. There were five strong cities of the Philistine confederacy, each of which is described in a separate article—Ascalon, Ashdod, Ekron, Gaza, and Gath. Each in turn finally fell under the domination of the conquerors who one after another overran Syria.

PHOCIS (*fo'sis*), or **PHOKIS**, the ancient name of a territory in the central part of Greece, north of the Gulf of Corinth, which contained Mount Parnassus and the shrine of Apollo at Delphi. It is divided between the modern districts of Phocis and Phthiotis. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

PHŒNICIA or **PHENICIA** (*fe-nish'i-ah*), the name given by the Greeks to an ancient country on the Mediterranean Sea, north of Palestine. The name means either a palm-country or a red country, but the people who lived there called it Canaan, or low land. Its principal cities were Tyre and Sidon; and these and other cities had each its own king, but one was generally greater than the rest, who paid tribute to him. (See articles **SIDON** and **TYRE**.) The Phœnicians were famous for their skill as sailors, and they founded many colonies on the Mediterranean, and even beyond the Strait of Gibraltar. Among these colonies were Carthage, Panormus (Palermo), and Cadiz. Among the manufactures of Phœnicia were glass, jewels, and the famous Tyrian purple. The Phœnicians were also celebrated workers in metals, and had great skill in mining. They worked mines of different metals in Spain, and even went to Britain for tin. They were, too, noted for their learning, and from them came most of the letters of the alphabet.

The people of Phœnicia were Semites, of the same race as the Jews. Their greatest prosperity was during the 9th and 8th centuries B.C., when their merchants traded with all parts of the known world. Hiram, one of their kings, sent workmen to help Solomon

in building the Temple of Jerusalem. At different times Phœnicia was subject to Assyria, Egypt, Babylon, Persia, and Macedonia, and it was finally conquered by the Romans in 64 B.C. (See map of PALESTINE.)

PHOENIX (*fee'nix*), Arizona, capital of the state and county seat of Maricopa Co., pop. about 29,000. It has a trade in live stock and agricultural products. Phoenix was settled in 1870 and was made a city in 1881.

PHRYGIA (*fri'fee-ah*), an ancient country of western Asia Minor. Its extent varied at different periods. The origin of the Phrygians is unknown, but they are thought to have come from Thrace. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

PIACENZA (*pee-ah-chen'tza*), Italy, capital of the Province of Piacenza, a city on the River Po near its junction with the Trebbia; pop. 40,000. It is a strongly fortified city, with many fine palaces and churches, and important manufactures. The cathedral and the Palazzo Comunale, or Town Hall, are beautiful monuments of Italian Gothic architecture. Piacenza was founded about B.C. 220 by the Romans, who called it Placentia.

PIAVE (*pee-ah'vay*), a river of north-eastern Italy, rising in the Venetian Alps and flowing into the Gulf of Venice northwest of the city of Venice. During the World War, some of the most desperate fighting on the Italian front took place in the valley of the Piave. During the first summer that Italy took part in the war, 1915, a great Italian offensive, using specially trained Alpine troops, was pressed in the upper valley of the Piave. In 1917 the Italian troops, who had been defeated by Germans and Austrians further north, stopped their retreat at the river, took their stand there and received reinforcements, and beat off their enemies after a battle which lasted several weeks.

PICARDY (*pik'ar-di*), an old province of northern France, on the English Channel. During the World War, a series of great battles took place there, part of the first phase of the final great German offensive against the Allied lines, beginning March 21, 1918. The German attack was directed against the city of Amiens, an important railroad center, once the capital of the ancient province of Picardy. They gained a very large amount of territory before the offensive was exhausted, and increased their gains in smaller operations for several months.

PIEDMONT (*peed'mont*), a district of northwestern Italy, lying next to Switzerland and France; area 11,340 square miles, or about as large as Maryland; pop. 3,385,000.

The name means "Foot of the Mountain," the country being surrounded on three sides

by high mountains. In the 14th and 15th centuries Piedmont was governed by independent princes, but it was afterward united to Savoy, and finally to Sardinia and Italy.

PIERIA (*py-ee-ree-a*), a region in ancient Macedonia, west of the Gulf of Saloniki, where Orpheus and the Muses, according to Greek mythology, were born. As the Muses were the patrons of learning and the arts, we still use the adjective Pierian, to refer to knowledge of poetry. There is a famous couplet by Alexander Pope:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
"Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring."

PIG MIES, see PYGMIES.

PIKE'S PEAK, one of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, 70 miles south of Denver. It is 14,147 feet high. A mountain railway to the top was opened in 1891. It was named from its discoverer, Zebulon M. Pike, who visited it in 1806.

PILGRIMS, the founders, in 1620, of Plymouth Colony, Mass. They were Separatists, or dissenters from the Church of England, who, on account of persecution, had gone to Holland to live early in the seventeenth century. But they did not like to see their children growing up to act and speak like Dutch children, so they decided to go to the new continent and live their own lives, and keep their children English. They sailed from Delft Haven in Holland in a small vessel named the *Speedwell* to Southampton in England, where a larger vessel, the *Mayflower*, awaited them. The *Mayflower* sailed from Plymouth, with about a hundred passengers, men, women, and children, on Sept. 6, 1620, arrived at Cape Cod Nov. 9, and finally landed at Plymouth Dec. 22, 1620, which has always been celebrated as Forefathers' day. The Pilgrims are often called the Pilgrim Fathers. They belonged to the Puritan sect. (See PURITANS.)

PILLARS OF HERCULES (*her'kew-leez*), a name given since very early times to the two great rocks, Gibraltar in Europe and Abyla (Ceuta) in Africa on the Strait of Gibraltar, commanding the entrance into the Mediterranean Sea.

PILLNITZ (*pil'nits*), a royal castle near Dresden, in Saxony, where the rulers of Austria and Prussia held a conference when the French Revolution broke out. They were on the side of the French King, against the people, and issued the Declaration of Pillnitz (1791), supporting him, and saying that all the monarchs of Europe ought to join them in helping him. The chief effect of this was to make the people of France hate and distrust Louis XVI more than ever, and neither

of the rulers who signed the declaration sent any help to him.

PIRÆUS (*py-ree'us*), Greece, the seaport of Athens, four and a half miles southwest of Athens; pop. 130,000. It is connected with Athens by a railway. It is one of the chief ports of Greece. (See ATHENS.)

PIRATES, robbers on the high seas, corresponding to highway robbers on land, of whom there have been many famous bands in the history of the world. Some of them continued for many years to infest certain parts of the ocean; for instance the Barbary pirates; the buccaneers of the Spanish colonies; and the Irish Sea Tories of the 17th century. In the West Indies there were many daring pirates until about 1800, but they were gradually destroyed, and the ports and seas have been policed, until there are now no real pirates. Only occasionally, in the waters of the Far East, a pirate ship appears for a short time. (See BUCCANEERS.)

PIRENE (*py-ree'nee*), a celebrated fountain at Corinth. It gushed forth as a spring from the rock in the Acrocorinthus, was conveyed down the hill in subterranean conduits, and fell into a marble basin, from which the greater part of the town was supplied with water. So celebrated was it for the purity of its water that the poets sang its praises and often used its name for that of Corinth itself. Bellerophon is said to have caught Pegasus there. (See article PEGASUS in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

PISA (*pee'sah* or *pee'zah*), Italy, a city on the River Arno, near its mouth; pop. 70,000. It is famous for its beautiful marble palaces and churches. Four of the most noted of its buildings, the Cathedral, Baptistery, Campo Santo, and Leaning Tower, are about seven hundred years old. They were designed by great artists, and were decorated during the course of generations by the greatest sculptors of the Italian Gothic period and the early Renaissance. (The Campanile or bell tower, built in the 12th century, is one of the most beautiful examples of medieval architecture in existence. It began to sink on one side before it was finished, and the architects tried to correct the leaning effect by building the stories shorter on the side that had not sunk. This has made it convex on the sunken side. Its height is 181 feet, and it is 13 feet 8 inches out of the perpendicular.) The University of Pisa, founded in 1338, still has many students and a large library. Pisa is a very old city, and was long one of the richest and most powerful cities in Italy. (See map of ITALY.)

Plymouth Sound, are great government dockyards, in which thousands of men are employed. Between Devonport and Plymouth is the city of Stonehouse, and the three really form parts of the same city. (See map of ENGLAND.)

Plymouth (that is, Plym mouth) is several hundred years old. In 1588 the English ships gathered there to fight the Spanish Armada.

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts, a town on Cape Cod Bay; pop. about 13,000. It is the oldest town in New England, the Pilgrim Fathers having landed there on Dec. 22, 1620. They named it after Plymouth, England, the port from which they had sailed. The rock on which the Pilgrims stepped when they landed has been covered with a handsome marble building. In the town is a fine monument in memory of the first settlers, surmounted by a large statue of "Faith." Pilgrim Hall, also built in memory of them, contains a library, a public hall, and many relics of the Pilgrims. The three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated with elaborate ceremonies in 1920-21.

PLYMOUTH, North Carolina, a town on Albemarle Sound, and on a creek which flows into Roanoke River, captured during the Civil War by the Union army in 1862, and recaptured by the Confederates in 1864. The Confederates had an ironclad vessel, called the Albemarle, which was the principal defence of the city. One day a party of thirteen men, under command of Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, stole out from the Union fleet in a boat, and blew up the Albemarle with a torpedo (Oct. 27, 1864). Cushing and his men were obliged to swim for their lives, and all of them were killed or captured except Cushing and one other. Cushing hid himself in the thickets until night, when he found a skiff and paddled off to the Union fleet. A few days afterward Plymouth was easily captured.

PO RIVER (ancient Padus or Eridanus), the largest river in Italy, rising in the Alps on the French border, flowing in a general easterly direction across the north of Italy, and emptying by several mouths into the Adriatic; length about 400 miles. The valley of the Po is very fertile. (See map of ITALY.)

POITIERS (*pwah-tyay'*), France, a town on the River Clain in the west of France; pop. 42,000. It is surrounded by walls with five gates, all but one of which are reached by bridges over the river. The city has important manufactories of woollen goods, stockings, and lace.

In ancient times Poitiers was called Limonum, and afterward Pictavi from the Celtic

tribe of the Pictones, who lived there. Pictavi was gradually changed to Poictiers or Poitiers. King Clovis won a great victory there over Alaric and the Visigoths (A. D. 507), and near the city the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel (732). From 1152 to 1204 Poitiers was held by the English. But Poitiers is most celebrated in history for a great victory which Edward the Black Prince won there over King John the Good of France, Sept. 19, 1356. The Black Prince was only 26 years old at this battle, but was a courteous knight and a fine warrior. He let King John keep his weapons and his armor, and gave him high honors, though he was a prisoner. Later, in 1372, the French took back Poitiers, and when nearly all the rest of France had been conquered by the English, the French king Charles VII held his court at Poitiers for fourteen years.

POLA (*po'lah*), Italy, a seaport near the southern end of the peninsula of Istria, 55 miles south of Trieste. It has a fine harbor. Before the World War it was the most important naval station of Austria, and was also an important commercial port. It was given to Italy by the treaty of St. Germain. Tradition says that Pola was founded by the Colchians, who were sent in pursuit of Jason. It was taken and destroyed by Augustus, but was rebuilt, and after the fall of Rome, was held in succession by Venice, by Genoa, and by Austria. It contains many interesting Roman ruins, including a fine triumphal arch, called the "Golden Gate," and an amphitheater, 450 feet long and 260 feet wide. During the World War, while the Austrian warships were at Pola, two Italian officers, Colonel Rossetti and Dr. Paolucci, swam into the harbor and blew up a great Austrian superdreadnought, "Viribus Unitis."

PO'LAND, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by East Prussia, and Lithuania, on the west by Germany, on the east by Russia, and on the south by Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia; area 147,000 square miles, larger than the three states of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee together; pop. 27,000,000. Most of Poland is a plain, covered in some parts with forests, and in other parts well cultivated. About half the people are farmers, raising wheat, rye, oats, barley, and sugar-beets. There are a great many distilleries and breweries. In Galicia there are rich oil wells, and mines; and in Upper Silesia there are great coal and zinc mines. Wood-working industries are important also, and Poland exports timber to most of Europe. The Polish people kept their own language and customs, in spite of the fact that for a century and a half they were ruled by other

they had organized a republic. The Peace Conference recognized their independence and undertook to settle their boundaries, a question which proved extremely difficult. The only seaport in the territory which Poland had formerly owned was Danzig, which had become an important Prussian fortress, capital of West Prussia, and strongly German in population. It was finally made an inter-

POLTAVA (*pol-tah'vah*) or **PULTOWA** (*pul-to'vah*), Russia, a city in the Ukraine, pop. 85,000. It is surrounded by walls and contains a strong citadel. Four miles southwest of the city is the battlefield of Poltava, where Peter the Great won a great victory over King Charles XII of Sweden, who was obliged to fly for his life (July 8, 1709).



WARSAW, POLAND, ON THE VISTULA RIVER

national city, under the government of the League of Nations. Just west of it, Poland has a strip of seacoast, however. There was much dispute about the provinces of Posen, Upper Silesia, and West Prussia, which had once been Polish but belonged to Germany since 1772. All of these were divided between Prussia and Poland. Disputes arose concerning territory in Austrian Poland also, for Poland and Czecho-Slovakia both claimed Teschen, a valuable coal-mining region, which was finally divided. The Poles also claimed Eastern Galicia and were allowed to have control of it until 1944, when a plebiscite, or vote of the people, should be held to determine what country should have final possession of it.

POLYNESIA (*pol-e-nee'she-ah*), a division of Oceania comprising numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean east of the Philippines, New Guinea, and New Zealand. It includes the Hawaiian, Marquesas, Paumotu, Society, Samoan, Fiji, Tonga (or Friendly), Cook, Tubuai (or Austral) islands, and many other groups. Polynesia is made from two Greek words meaning "many islands."

POMERANIA (*pom-er-ay'nee-ah*), a province of Prussia, bounded by the Baltic Sea, Mecklenburg, Brandenburg, and West Prussia; area 11,630 square miles, larger than New Hampshire; pop. about 1,800,000. The chief rivers are the Oder, the Persante, and the Stolpe. The chief city is Stettin, the capital. Most of the surface is level, and the

chief industries are agriculture and the raising of cattle and sheep. Pomerania was a duchy until the 17th century, and became Prussian about 1648.

POMPEII (*pom-pay'ee*), an ancient city of southern Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, not far from Naples. It was a favorite summer resort of the rich Romans, many of whom had beautiful villas there. On Nov. 23, A. D. 79, an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius buried both it and the neighboring city of Herculaneum in mud, lava, and ashes, killing many of the people. (See **HERCULANEUM**.) For many cen-

and domestic utensils, and other things illustrating the life of the people of that time. In one place was found the skeleton of a soldier who had died rather than desert his post, and a baker's oven contained loaves of bread which were baking when the city was buried. At Pompeii, from which the people had time to flee, and where stones and ashes fell but the lava and mud did not reach, the houses are comparatively empty. Many of the treasures were taken by the people, who came back when the eruption subsided and dug into their own houses to save what they



SOME OF THE REMAINS OF POMPEII

turies even their sites were forgotten, and a village was built on the lava, fifteen feet above the streets of Pompeii. In 1748 several statues and other objects were found in sinking a well, and excavations were begun. Since then a large part of the two cities has been uncovered, so that many of the old Roman villas can now be seen almost as they were eighteen hundred years ago. In the streets, too, are the ruts made by wheels, and the stepping-stones for people on foot, placed so wide apart that chariot wheels could pass between them. In the houses of Herculaneum, which were buried under a flood of lava and mud, have been found many ornaments, wall-paintings, implements,

could. In Naples is a wonderful museum filled with curiosities from these buried cities, and many beautiful statues, reliefs and paintings which decorated the homes of the rich and great. Gardens have been uncovered, into which water was piped to make fountains. The plumbing of the ancients was so good that these fountains still run when the water is turned on.

PONDICHERRY (*pon-de-she'r'ee*), India, a city on the Bay of Bengal, 85 miles south of Madras; pop. 46,000. It is the capital of the French possessions in India, which consist of about 112 square miles, a tract of country nearly twice as large as the District of Columbia. The French bought it of an

Indian prince in 1672, and though it has been taken many times by the English, it has always been given up again.

PONTIAC'S WAR or **CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC** (*pon'tee-ak*), an Indian war which took place in 1763 between the settlers of the western frontier, and the Indian tribes on the west and south, especially the Delawares, Wyandots, and Chippewas. Pontiac was their leader, and his plan was to prevent the English from settling the country towards the west, by making war upon them. He spent nearly three years in consolidating the tribes of the region under him, and then struck suddenly along the whole western frontier. All the important advanced posts fell into the hands of the Indians except Detroit and Pittsburgh, where the garrisons beat them off after desperate fighting. It took about nine months to subdue the Indians. Pontiac escaped, but was killed by another Indian some years later.

PONTINE (*pon'teen*) or **POMPTINE MARSHES**, part of the Roman campaign, or the great undulating plain around the city of Rome, Italy. The marshes extend for about 30 miles, south of Rome, and are very fertile but full of malaria and other fevers, so that the region is very unhealthy.

PON'TUS, a country of Asia Minor, west of the Euphrates, which was originally a part of Cappadocia under Persian rule. It became independent of Persia and built up a great power, which under its most famous king, Mithridates, was a formidable enemy of Rome.

POONA (*poon'nah*), India, capital city of the district of Poona; pop. 215,000. It is an important British military station. Part of the year, the Bombay government has its headquarters there. (See map of INDIA.)

PO'PISH PLOT, the scheme of an impostor named Titus Oates, during the reign of King Charles II, to get money and the confidence of the English government. He forged a set of papers which contained a plan to murder the king and get possession of the government, and he signed them with the names of leading Roman Catholics of England. He showed these documents to the King's officers, and there was a great deal of excitement about them. Some of the Roman Catholics were even executed, and Titus Oates was given a large pension, before his knavery was discovered. Seven years later he was tried and convicted of perjury, and imprisoned, but the English Revolution took place shortly afterwards, and William of Orange, who became king, pardoned him.

POPOCATEPETL (*po-po-kah-te-pet'l*), a volcano of Mexico, 45 miles southeast of

Mexico City. It is one of the highest peaks in North America, being nearly three and a half miles high. Popocatepetl means "Smoking Mountain."

PORT AR'THUR, China, a fortified seaport at the end of the Liaotung Peninsula, on the north side of the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili. A branch of the Trans-Siberian railway runs to it. It was a strongly fortified naval station of China, but was captured by the Japanese by assault, after a siege, Nov. 21, 1894, in the Chino-Japanese War. But Russia induced France and Germany to join her, and to force Japan to give Port Arthur back to China, because Russia was jealous of Japan's great power. Then in 1898 Russia made China lease Port Arthur to her for twenty-five years, and fortified it so strongly that there is no greater fortress in eastern Asia. The Russians then stationed a fleet there, intending to make it their chief naval station in the Pacific. In the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 it was invested by the Japanese by sea and land, and after a long siege of nearly a year was surrendered by the Russian General Stoessel, Jan. 2, 1905. By the treaty of Portsmouth, the Russian lease was transferred to Japan, who holds the fortress and the whole peninsula on which it stands. The lease was extended in 1915 to last 99 years. (See map of CHINA.)

PORT-AU-PRINCE (*port-o-prins'*), Haiti, the capital city, on the Bay of Gonaves, on the west coast; pop. 120,000. The city has an excellent harbor and carries on a large trade in coffee, cocoa, cotton, mahogany, logwood, tobacco, molasses, and rum. Most of the people are negroes and mulattoes. (See WEST INDIES.)

Port-au-Prince is French for "harbor of the prince." The city was founded in 1749.

PORT E-LIZ'A-BETH, Cape Province, Union of South Africa, a city on Algoa Bay, 400 miles east of Cape Town; pop. 46,000. It is the second largest city in Cape Province and an important commercial port. Gold, diamonds, ostrich feathers, wool, and hides are the principal exports. It is the nearest point on the coast to the diamond mines at Kimberley, with which it is connected by railway. (See map of AFRICA.)

PORT HUD'SON, Louisiana, a village on the east bank of the Mississippi River, about 15 miles above Baton Rouge. In the Civil War the Confederates strongly fortified the bluffs there, where the river makes a sharp bend, in order to control navigation. It was besieged by the Federals under General Banks in March, 1863, and surrendered July 9.

PORTLAND, Maine, the largest city of the state, in the southwestern part, on Casco

Bay; pop. 69,000. The harbor is very fine, and the city is handsomely built with wide, shady streets. There are many wharves and docks along the water-front, where sailing ships and steamers from all over the world are seen. The city has a large trade, especially in lumber, fish, and ice, and great quantities of lobsters and herring, sold as sardines, are canned there. There are many factories, which make boots, shoes, machinery, engines, etc., and many ships are built near the city. Portland was first a part of the town of Falmouth, but was made a town by itself in 1786. It became a city in 1832. In 1866 about a third of the city was destroyed by a great fire. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born there in 1807, and his house is still shown.

PORTLAND, Oregon, the largest city of the state, on the Willamette River, 12 miles from its junction with the Columbia River; pop. 258,000. It is a railroad center and has several steamship lines, being at the head of ship navigation on the river. It exports great quantities of canned salmon, lumber, wheat, and flour. It was begun in 1845 and was made a city in 1851.

PORT LOUIS (*loo'is* or *loo'ee*), Island of Mauritius, the principal port and the capital of the British colony of Mauritius, on the northwest coast; pop. 50,000. It has an excellent harbor, strongly defended, and is a great sugar port. The city is well built with straight though narrow streets, and has a theater, observatory, and botanical gardens. More than half of the population is made up of East Indians and Chinese.

PORT MAHON (*ma-hown'*), a seaport and naval station in Minorca, one of the Balearic Islands; pop. 18,000. It has one of the best harbors in the Mediterranean. Mahon, called by the Romans Portus Magonis, is said to have been founded by the Carthaginian general Mago, the youngest brother of Hannibal. It was held by Great Britain during most of the eighteenth century, but was ceded to Spain in 1802.

PORTO NOVO, French West Africa, the capital of the French colony of Dahomey, near the Gulf of Guinea; pop. 20,000. It has some trade in palm oil and palm kernels, through its port of Kotonou. Porto Novo took the place of Abomey, the old capital, in 1893.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, British West Indies, the capital of the island, in the northeast corner, pop. 60,000. It has one of the best harbors and is one of the finest towns in the West Indies.

PORTO RICO (*por'to ree'ko*), one of the West India Islands, east of Haiti; area 3606 square miles, or nearly three times as large

as Rhode Island; pop. 1,300,000; capital, San Juan. The island is fertile and has plantations of sugar-cane, coffee, and tobacco. About one-half of the people are whites. The chief trade is in sugar and coffee.

Puerto Rico, the Spanish name, means rich port. The island was discovered in 1493 by Columbus. It belonged to Spain until 1898, when it came into the possession of the United States. (See map of the WEST INDIES.)

PORT SAID (*sah-ee'd'* or *sayd*), Egypt, a seaport at the north or Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal; pop. 95,000. It has a good harbor with piers built of concrete, and a very tall lighthouse. It is one of the central ports of the world's trade, and many lines of steamers run from there. The Governor General for the Canal resides at Port Said. About a third of the people are Europeans. Port Said was founded in 1860.

PORTSMOUTH (*ports'muth*), England, a city on the island of Portsea, near the south coast of England; pop. 248,000. It consists of two parts, Portsmouth and Portsea, separated by a narrow arm of the sea. Opposite the island, on the mainland, is the town of Gosport, and the channel between Gosport and Portsmouth forms the harbor. Portsmouth is one of the most strongly fortified places in England, and it has a large dockyard for ships of war. It was a great naval base during the World War. (See map of ENGLAND.)

Portsmouth was probably founded in the 4th or 5th century. The English began to fortify it in the 14th century.

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire, a city on the Piscataqua River, three miles from the sea; pop. 13,500. What is commonly called the Portsmouth navy-yard is about half a mile from the city, on two islands in the river, in the town of Kittery, Me. Portsmouth is the only seaport of New Hampshire, and has a very fine harbor. Many ships are built there. It was settled in 1623 and became a city in 1849.

PORTUGAL, a country of Europe on the Atlantic Ocean, west of Spain; area, including the Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles, or a little larger than the state of Maine; pop. 6,000,000; capital, Lisbon. Most of the surface is mountainous, and some of the most beautiful scenery in Europe is found among its hills and valleys. The climate is warm and pleasant, so that it is a favorite country for travelers. Portugal is noted for its vineyards, where some of the finest wines in the world are made. The most celebrated is port wine, which gets its name from the city of Oporto, where much of it is shipped to foreign countries. It has also large olive

orchards, and a great deal of olive oil is made. The cork tree grows in many places, and cork is the second largest industry. There are rich mineral deposits, but the country has no coal to work the mines, so they are undeveloped. There are fine sardine fisheries. The Portuguese are related to the Spaniards, and their language is similar to the Spanish. They were governed by a king and by a parliament called the *Cortes*, until 1910, when King Manuel was deposed and the country became a republic, governed by a

Navigator (1385-1460) made Portugal one of the most important countries in Europe. They encouraged trade and exploration, and sent fleets to explore the coast of Africa. Finally, in the reign of King Emanuel the Fortunate (1495-1521), the Portuguese discovered Brazil, and sailed around the southern end of Africa to India. The Spaniards were making discoveries at the same time, and the two peoples quarrelled so much that, to keep the peace, the pope divided all the world, except Europe, between them. As the world



PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

president with a cabinet, and an assembly of two chambers.

The name Portugal is from *Portus Cale* (Latin for "harbor"), the old name of the town of Oporto. In the time of the Romans Portugal was inhabited by a brave tribe called the Lusitani, and from them it was called Lusitania. From the 8th to the 11th century the country belonged to the Moors, but they were finally conquered (1139). In the 14th and 15th centuries Portugal was a great maritime power, and Magellan and other great explorers were in Portuguese service. King John I and his son Prince Henry the

did not belong to him the division did not help matters much, and they went on quarrelling. Portugal has since lost most of her great possessions, but she still has many colonies, of which the most important are Goa, Macao and Timor, in Asia and the Malay Archipelago; the Cape Verde Islands, part of Guinea, and Angola, in West Africa; and Mozambique, or Portuguese East Africa.

When the World War broke out Portugal allied herself with Great Britain, and expressed a willingness to furnish troops and supplies, which were not called for. In February, 1916, the government sequestered about

300 German and Austrian vessels which were in Portuguese harbors, and Germany at once declared war. Portuguese troops then aided the Allied forces in the conquest of German colonies in Africa, and one division of them fought in France. By the Treaty of Versailles, the former German possession of Kionga was given to Portugal and became a part of the colony of Mozambique.



STRIPPING CORK IN PORTUGAL

PORTUGUESE (*por-tu-gees'*) **EAST AFRICA**, see **MOZAMBIQUE**.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, a dependency of Portugal on the west coast of Africa enclosed on the land side by French West Africa; area about 14,000 square miles; pop. 289,000. The chief port is Bissao. (See map of **AFRICA**; also **GUINEA**.)

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, see **ANGOLA**.

POSEN (*po'zen*), Poland, capital city of the province of Posen; pop. 175,000. It is a fortress of the first rank, and contains a

cathedral. It was an ancient Polish city, and was once the capital of Poland. It belonged to Prussia, from the partitions of Poland until after the World War, and was inhabited by as many Germans as Poles. When the new republic of Poland was formed, the part of the Province of Posen in which the city is situated, was taken from Germany and made a part of Poland. (See map of **POLAND**.)

PO-TOMAC, a river of the United States, flowing into Chesapeake Bay; length about 400 miles, of which 125, to Washington, are navigable. Its principal tributary is the Shenandoah.

POTOSI (*po-to-see'*), Bolivia, a city on the side of a mountain of the same name, 13,500 feet above the sea; pop. 30,000. The mountain has in it more than 5000 silver-mines, and the top is so honeycombed with the passages, that the miners now have to work below. These mines, discovered in 1546, were once the richest in the world, but only a little silver is now mined. Potosi once had 150,000 inhabitants, but the greater part of the city is now in ruins. (See map of **SOUTH AMERICA**.)

POTSDAM (*pots'dahm*), Germany, a city in Prussia, 17 miles southwest of Berlin; pop. 65,000. It is a beautiful place, with fine scenery around it, was an imperial residence, and contains many palaces. In the palace of Sans Souci are shown the rooms where Frederick the Great worked, and the rooms in which he lived and died. They are kept just as he left them, and even his clock was stopped at the moment of his death. The new palace begun by Frederick in 1763 was the summer residence of the last emperor, William II. Potsdam gets its name from an old word meaning "under the oaks."

PRAG-MAT'IC SANCT'ION, a name for various decrees concerning church and state affairs, issued by sovereigns of Europe. There were several which asserted the rights of the French king and the French clergy, against the pope. The most famous pragmatic sanction was that of the Emperor Charles VI in 1713, settling the succession to the Austrian throne. He had no sons, but wished to make sure that his dominions would pass on, undivided, in the line of his family; so he published a decree arranging that his daughters should succeed him. The eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, accordingly became the Empress in 1740. Although Prussia and France had signed Charles' pragmatic sanction, Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, seized Silesia, one of Maria Theresa's provinces, with the support of France. The Seven Years' War broke out in consequence. (See **SEVEN YEARS' WAR**.)

PRAGUE (*prayg*), or **PRAHA**, Czechoslovakia, the capital city, on both sides of the River Moldau; pop. 677,000. It is a very important commercial and manufacturing city, and makes beer, chemicals, machinery, iron and cotton. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. There are a splendid cathedral and many other interesting public buildings. Its university, founded in 1348, has a Bohemian (or Czech) and a German department, the former with 8,000 students, and the latter with 4,000. Prague was founded about the 8th century. It became the center of the Hussite uprising (1419-1434), and the Thirty Years' War began there in 1618. It was at this time an Austrian city, having been annexed to Austria, with Bohemia. Prague was besieged, taken, and retaken many times during the next 125 years, and suffered much in the wars. One of the great victories of Frederick the Great took place there in 1757. It became a center of ill feeling between Czechs and Germans, and was often in a turmoil. When the republic of Czechoslovakia was established after the World War, Prague became its capital. (See map of CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, in the United States. The Constitution arranges that elections for president and vice-president shall be held every four years, after each of the various parties has nominated its candidates. The people of each state then vote, not directly for their candidate, but for a certain number of electors, as many as the representatives and senators of that state in Congress. The body of electors, which is called the Electoral College, then meets and casts votes for the president. This plan was adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1787, to give the smaller states more influence in the election than they would have if the people voted directly for the president.

The first presidential election was held in 1788. Only ten states took part in it, and in six of these the electors were appointed by the legislatures. There were no formal nominations, and George Washington was the only candidate. He received the votes of all the electors, 69 in number. John Adams was elected vice-president.

Already, however, two political parties had formed. One, led by Alexander Hamilton, believed in a strong central, or federal, government over the different states, and was called the Federal party. Its members favored England, who was at war with France. Thomas Jefferson led the other party, which believed in state sovereignty, and so was called the Particularist party. Its members also called themselves Anti-Federalists, and

because they believed in the French Revolution and sympathized with France against England, they were sometimes called Democratic-Republicans, or Republicans. Washington was a Federalist, but the Anti-Federalists did not oppose him in 1792, and he was again unanimously elected president. John Adams was re-elected vice-president.

The first real contest between the parties came in 1796, when Washington refused a third nomination. The Federalists nominated John Adams, and the Republicans Thomas Jefferson. In those days the electors did not name the president and vice-president separately, but the candidate who received the most votes became president, and the one who received the next highest number became vice-president. Under this system, John Adams was elected president, and Jefferson vice-president. But some of the Federalist measures in this administration were very unpopular, and in 1799 the party began to be afraid it would lose the election. Its leaders asked Washington to be a candidate again, but he again refused. They then renominated Adams. But the Republican party nominated Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, meaning to vote for Jefferson as president and Burr as vice-president; and these candidates received the same number of votes, both receiving more than Adams. Under the Constitution the election was then left to the House of Representatives. After five weeks of discussion, and 36 ballots, Jefferson was elected. Burr became vice-president. The next Congress amended the Constitution, providing that electoral ballots should name the president and vice-president separately to avoid another such complication.

Jefferson was re-elected in 1804 with practically no opposition, and the Republicans continued to control the country for many years. They elected James Madison president in 1808 and 1812, James Monroe in 1816 and 1820, and John Quincy Adams in 1824.

There were four candidates in 1824, all Republicans, and the Electoral College could not choose between them. They were Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and William H. Crawford. The House of Representatives voted for John Quincy Adams, with John C. Calhoun as vice-president. Then the followers of the other leaders branched off in the next four years, taking different sides on the questions that arose, and by 1828 there were two new parties. The Democrats stood for state rights, a tariff for revenue only, and state banks. They also wanted to annex Texas, and later urged the Mexican War. They did not believe in anti-slavery agitation, but wanted to

keep down the rising feeling on the slavery question, by forbidding all propaganda on the subject. Andrew Jackson was their leader. The other party, called first the National Republicans, but soon, as it grew, the Whigs, stood for the old Federalist principles of central government and a protective tariff, and opposed the Mexican War. Many of them felt strongly that slavery was wrong, and they believed in anti-slavery agitation, and in various measures for helping freed slaves. They had great leaders in Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, and gathered strength rapidly. Many of the old Democratic-Republicans joined them after a few years.

The Democrats won the elections of 1828 and 1832 with their leader as candidate for president, Andrew Jackson. John C. Calhoun was vice-president with Jackson the first time, and Martin Van Buren the second time. Jackson was popular, and the Democrats again elected their candidate, Martin Van Buren, in 1836.

But by 1840 the Whigs had become very strong. The Democratic administration had become involved in the Seminole War, which cost the country much money and many lives, and the Whigs opposed it. They elected their candidate, William Henry Harrison; but he died within a month of his inauguration, and John Tyler, the vice-president, became

Presidents of the United States

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Party</i>
George Washington	1789 and 1793	Federalist
John Adams	1797	Federalist
Thomas Jefferson	1801 and 1805 ..	Democratic-Republican
James Madison	1809 and 1813 ..	Democratic-Republican
James Monroe	1817 and 1821 ..	Democratic-Republican
John Quincy Adams	1825	Democratic-Republican
Andrew Jackson	1829 and 1833	Democrat
Martin Van Buren	1837	Democrat
William Henry Harrison (died April 4, 1841)	1841	Whig
John Tyler (elected as vice-president)	1841	Whig
James Knox Polk	1845	Democrat
Zachary Taylor (died July 9, 1850)	1849	Whig
Millard Fillmore (elected as vice-president)	1850	Whig
Franklin Pierce	1853	Democrat
James Buchanan	1857	Democrat
Abraham Lincoln (assassinated April 14, 1865)	1861 and 1865	Republican
Andrew Johnson (elected as vice-president)	1865	Republican
Ulysses S. Grant	1869 and 1873	Republican
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877	Republican
James A. Garfield (died by assassination, Sept. 19, 1881)	1881	Republican
Chester A. Arthur (elected as vice-president)	1881	Republican
Grover Cleveland	1885	Democrat
Benjamin Harrison	1889	Republican
Grover Cleveland	1893	Democrat
William McKinley (assassinated Sept. 6, 1901)	1897 and 1901	Republican
Theodore Roosevelt (elected as vice-president)	1901 and 1905	Republican
William H. Taft	1909	Republican
Woodrow Wilson	1913 and 1917	Democrat
Warren G. Harding (died Aug. 2, 1923)	1921	Republican
Calvin Coolidge (elected as vice-president)	1923 and 1924	Republican

president. He had a disastrous quarrel with the leaders of his party, and vetoed a bill which nearly all his cabinet supported, so that many of them resigned. The administration was very unfortunate for the Whigs, and they lost the next election.

James K. Polk, a Democrat, was elected in 1844. The Mexican War took place in his administration, and though it was successful it was strongly denounced by the Whigs, and was very unpopular in some parts of the country. The Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor, was elected in 1848. Like the former Whig president, however, he died in office, and the vice-president, Millard Fillmore, finished the term as president. In his administration the first very serious troubles about slavery arose, and President Fillmore approved the Fugitive Slave Law, helping slave owners to get back runaway slaves, as well as a Compromise Bill concerning the extension of slavery in the territories. These measures caused intense indignation in the north among members of Fillmore's own party. The end of the Whigs was in sight. In 1852 the Democrats won the election, with their candidate Franklin Pierce, and by 1856 an entirely new party, with the old name, Republican, had been organized.

The question of slavery had become vital, and no other issues had any real importance in the last four years of excitement and bitter feeling, before the Civil War. There had been minor political parties for the last fifteen years, agitating against slavery: the Liberty Party, the Free-soil party, the Abolitionists, and others. The Republican party, organized in 1854, drew in all these, most of the old Whigs, and later many Democrats, who felt that slavery must not increase. Involved in the question of slavery was the old one of state sovereignty, or state rights, for the slave states were already muttering threats of secession, and the Democrats in general upheld their right to do so; and the Republicans stood for the suppression of rebellion by the Federal government, by force if necessary.

The first Republican nominee for president was defeated in 1856 by James Buchanan, the Democratic nominee. But during his administration, the quarrel over slavery began to come to a head; and Abraham Lincoln carried on a series of debates in Illinois with the State Senator Stephen A. Douglas, in which he took a firm stand against slavery, and aroused the whole country to a clearer perception of the situation. In 1860 Lincoln and Douglas were respectively the Republican and Democratic candidates for president. Lincoln was elected, the South seceded, and the Civil War followed.

This was the beginning of a long period of power for the new party, which had begun by giving to the country its greatest leader since Washington. After the war, the Republicans stood for giving full citizenship to the emancipated slaves, and also kept alive the ancient principles of the Federalists and Whigs. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864, but was assassinated soon afterwards, and the vice-president Andrew Johnson became president. The Republicans then elected General Grant for two terms, in 1868 and 1872; Rutherford B. Hayes, who was chosen by Congress because of the closeness of the vote, in 1876; and James A. Garfield in 1880. Chester A. Arthur was elected vice-president with Garfield, and became president when Garfield was assassinated early in the term.

The Democratic party, standing for a reduced tariff, the acquisition of Cuba, and frugality in government expenses, won the election of 1884 with their candidate, Grover Cleveland. In the next election Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate, was successful, but in 1892 Cleveland was again elected, defeating Harrison. From 1896 to 1912 the Republicans won every election. William McKinley defeated William J. Bryan in 1896 and in 1900; Theodore Roosevelt defeated Alton Parker in 1904, and William H. Taft defeated William J. Bryan in 1908.

But in 1912 there was a division in the Republican party. A large group of Republicans organized the Progressive party with Roosevelt as candidate for president. The regular Republicans renominated Taft, and so, with their votes divided, they lost the election. The Democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson, though he received a great many less votes than all the Republicans cast together, received more than either Roosevelt or Taft, and was elected president. During his administration many very difficult and complicated questions arose, both between the United States and Mexico, and between us and the European nations who were engaged in the World War. Wilson was re-elected in 1916, because the country in general approved of his policies in both cases. But in 1917 Wilson brought the United States into the World War, and at its close many things happened to make people discontented.

The Republicans won the election of 1920 by an overwhelming majority, and their candidate, Warren G. Harding, became president. Calvin Coolidge was elected vice-president and became president on the death of Harding in 1923. He was re-elected in 1924.

PRESSBURG (*pres'boork*), Czecho-Slovakia, a city on the Danube, 35 miles below Vienna; pop, 80,000. For more than two hundred years (1529 to 1784) it was the cap-

ital of Hungary, and among its principal buildings is the cathedral in which the kings of Hungary were crowned. Outside the town is a high mound of earth called the "King's Hill." Up this the king used to ride, after his coronation, holding in his hand the sword of Saint Stephen, which he brandished toward the four quarters of the heavens, meaning by this act that he would defend Hungary against all the world. With Hungary, Pressburg belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, until after the World War. When the new republic of Czecho-Slovakia was established, the territory in which Pressburg is situated became a part of it.

PRESSBURG, Treaty of, a treaty signed by Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, on December 26, 1805, after the French army had decisively defeated the Austrians. Napoleon dictated the terms, by which Austria ceded Venice to the Kingdom of Italy, whose king was at that time Napoleon, ceded Istria and Dalmatia, and the coast along the Adriatic also to Napoleon, and ceded to Bavaria and Würtemberg a great deal of territory north of the Alps. France thus took first place in the Adriatic.

PRESTONPANS (*pres'tun-panz'*), Scotland, a village on the Firth of Forth, 8½ miles east of Edinburgh, so called from the pans used there to make salt out of seawater. It is famous as the scene of a battle in which the Pretender Charles Edward Stuart defeated a royal army, Sept. 21, 1745. The Pretender's soldiers, most of whom were Highlanders, uttered a short prayer and then charged with a loud yell, and in five minutes the battle was won. On the next day the Pretender entered Edinburgh.

PRE-TO'RI-A, Union of South Africa, the capital city, and capital of the Transvaal; pop. about 75,000. Pretoria is the seat of government of the Union of South Africa, but the legislature meets in Cape Town. (See UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

PRIDE'S PURGE (*purj*), the name given to the act of Colonel Thomas Pride, who with a body of troops, in 1648, kept out of the British Parliament all the members of the House of Commons who were known to favor a compromise with the King's party. It was during the civil war in England, when the king had been defeated and deposed by the army, and the House of Commons controlled the government. A majority of its members thought that the king should be set on his throne again, if he would sign pledges not to break any more laws and to respect the wishes of the Parliament. The army was very angry, and one day when the House of Commons was to meet, Colonel

Pride and his troops arrested all the king's partisans as they went in. As this was done without any legal right, it marked the end of the power of the Parliament and the beginning of the power of the army, ruling by military force. Only about a third of the regular members of Parliament were left after the arrest of the others; and this body, the tool of the army, was called the Rump Parliament. Under its direction King Charles was tried for treason and executed in 1649.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forming a province of the Dominion of Canada; area 2184 square miles or a little smaller than Delaware; pop. 89,000. It is mostly flat and has a very fertile soil. The people are principally farmers. The island is separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland Sound, which is often frozen in winter, so that the mails have to be carried over in ice-boats. (See map of CANADA.)

Prince Edward Island formerly belonged to the French, who called it Isle St. Jean, or St. John Island. It came into the possession of Great Britain in 1763, and in 1800 its name was changed in honor of Edward, duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. The capital is Charlottetown.

PRINCETON (*prins'tun*), New Jersey, a town in Mercer County, 11 miles northeast of Trenton; pop. about 6000. It is noted as the seat of Princeton University.

The battle of Princeton was won by General Washington over the British (Jan. 3, 1777). Lord Cornwallis went with most of his troops from Princeton to Trenton to attack the Americans, who had defeated the Hessians there about a week before. Washington, finding that Cornwallis had more men than himself, went by night to Princeton, and defeated the part of the British army left there. This greatly helped the Americans, who had suffered much before that, and they finally drove the British out of New Jersey.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, a non-sectarian educational institution for men, at Princeton, N. J. It was founded in 1746, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and called the College of New Jersey. Two years later it moved to Newark, and about 1756 it moved permanently to Princeton, and Nassau Hall was built. Though an old and well-known college it did not grow very large for over a century, partly because it suffered a good deal during the Revolution, partly because it did not have much money, and partly because the only post-graduate department established there was a theological school under Presbyterian control and the college was considered a Presbyterian institution. The

university began to develop in the last part of the 20th century, and became known for its beautiful buildings. After 1900 the college grew rapidly and established a high standard. A very beautiful Graduate School was built about 1910. Woodrow Wilson, later president of the United States, was for some years president of the University.

took its stand. The Germans followed and for many months there was fighting in and across the swamp. There could not be any real battles except during the winters, and then contending forces would advance over the ice and meet each other. As no heavy artillery could advance, neither side was able to break the deadlock, and Russians and Ger-



THE TOWER OF THE GRADUATE COLLEGE OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRIPET (*pree'pet*) **MARSHES**, a swamp in Minsk government, Russia, which surrounds the city of Pinsk, and extends up and down on both banks of the Pripet River. Before the World War only part of the region had been explored. After the capture of Brest-Litovsk by the Germans on August 27, 1915, the Russian army retreated to the eastern side of the Pripet marshes, where it

mans continued to face each other across the marshes until the Russian Revolution ended the war on the eastern front. There was much suffering on both sides on account of the difficulties of the fighting and the unhealthful surroundings.

PRIVATEERING (*pry-va-teer'ing*), a practice according to which private individuals were authorized by their government to prey

on the shipping of hostile powers. The permission was given in papers known as "letters of marque." If the ship made war without permission, or attacked a ship of any nation not specified in the letters of marque, its officers were guilty of piracy. Privateering was general in the 17th century, and during the Napoleonic Wars. American privateers in the War of 1812 captured, burned or sank about 1780 British merchant ships. During the American Civil War, Confederate privateers did a great deal of damage to northern shipping, and one of their vessels, the "Alabama," became very famous. (See ALABAMA.)

PRO-GRESSIVE PARTY, an American political party, formed by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, which set out to be more progressive than the conservative Republicans represented by President Taft. (See PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.)

PROHIBITION (*pro-hib-bi'shun*), the word used for the forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. There have been various scattered movements in favor of Prohibition in the United States, for a great many years; and about 1870 a national temperance union was organized, which laid the foundation for the Prohibition Party, organized in 1876. The state of Maine passed a Prohibition law as long ago as 1851, forbidding the liquor traffic entirely. This was because so much liquor came into the state from the West Indies on the ships of great numbers of traders that there was a great deal of drunkenness and crime. The only other laws regulating the sale of liquor for many years were those forbidding anyone to sell or trade it with the Indians. In the early eighties the Prohibition movement grew rapidly in the Middle West; and Kansas, Iowa, and North and South Dakota passed "local option" laws, giving to the people of the various counties and cities the right to decide by vote for or against the liquor traffic within their bounds. The Prohibition party worked hard all this time, and was aided by several other kinds of organizations. The women of the country and various churches formed temperance societies, but the Anti-Saloon league had more influence than any other body in the development of the Prohibition movement. After 1900 the people of the South began to realize that the negroes were buying more and more whiskey and were much demoralized by it, and in 1907 Georgia passed a Prohibition law. Nearly all the other southern states soon followed her example. By this time the Prohibitionists were working for a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor anywhere in the

United States. By 1915 the only states which had not passed laws regulating the liquor traffic in some respect were Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Nevada. When the United States entered the World War, a temporary Prohibition law was enacted as a war measure, forbidding the manufacture of any liquor except beer and light wine. On Dec. 17, 1917 the constitutional amendment which the Prohibition party advocated was adopted, and when it had been ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states, it became law, in January, 1919.

PROTECTORATE (*pro-tek'tor-et*), the rule of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector of England, after he had led the army against King Charles I, defeated and deposed him. Cromwell was king in all but name, and had great power. He was made Protector in 1653 by the chief officers of the army, who drew up a document called the "Instrument of Government," the only written constitution England has ever had. It established a Parliament, but though Cromwell called several Parliaments together, he could never get along with the members, and always dismissed them very soon and did as he wished. When he died, in 1658, the period of the Protectorate practically ended. Cromwell's son, Richard, was proclaimed Protector, but was not strong nor clever enough to rule as his father had done, and was obliged to abdicate after a few months. Charles II was then called back by Parliament as King of England.

PROVENCE (*pro-vahnss'*), an old province of southeastern France. As a part of Gaul it was a Roman province from 125 to 105 B. C. It was annexed to France in 1486. The term Provençal, used of the people and their language, came to be applied to the dialect spoken throughout the south of France.

PROVIDENCE (*prov'i-dens*), Rhode Island, the capital city, on an arm of Narragansett Bay, called Providence River; pop. 237,500. Next to Boston, it is the largest and richest city in New England, and is noted for its manufactures. It is one of the greatest centers in the country for the manufacture of jewelry. Among other things made are tools, screws, rifles, stoves, locomotives, steam-engines, and fire-engines. There are also many large woolen and cotton factories. The city has a fine harbor and is the principal port of Rhode Island. It is the seat of Brown University, founded in 1764. Providence was first settled in 1636 by Roger Williams, who named it on account of his gratitude to Providence in giving him there a place to live where he was free from his enemies. It became a city in 1832.

PROVINCETOWN (*prov'ins-town*), Massachusetts, a seaport town at the end of Cape Cod, where the Mayflower came to anchor with the Pilgrims in 1620. It now has cod and mackerel fisheries, and used to be a whaling port.

PRUSSIA (*prush'ah*), a country of Europe, forming part of Germany; area 113,852 square miles, or about twice as large as New England; pop. 40,000,000. It is the largest and most powerful of the German states, and until the German revolution in 1918 its king was emperor of Germany.

The name Prussia came from the Porussi, a German tribe whose country now forms a part of Prussia. In 1415 it was united to Brandenburg, whose rulers inherited or conquered other German states. The first king of Prussia was Frederick I, who was crowned on Jan. 18, 1701. His grandson Frederick the Great conquered Silesia and other countries, and made Prussia very powerful (See SEVEN YEARS' WAR.) In 1806 it was conquered by Napoleon, who took away many of the provinces, but they were afterward restored, and parts of Saxony and Pomerania were added to it. In 1866 Prussia provoked a war with Austria, defeated her in about six weeks, annexed Hanover, Nassau, Hesse and Frankfurt, territory belonging to German states who had allied themselves to Austria. In 1870 the French declared war against Prussia, but the Prussians invaded France and compelled the French to sue for peace. King William was crowned emperor of all Germany at Versailles (Jan. 18, 1871). These wars at once made Germany under the leadership of Prussia one of the strongest states in Europe.

When the new republic of Germany was formed in 1918, Prussia was the largest state and contained the seat of government in Berlin.

PRZEMYSL (*pshem'izl*), Poland, a city in Galicia, a former Austrian crownland, on the river San, 54 miles west of Lemberg; pop. 55,000. It was one of the strongest fortresses of Austria before the World War, and was besieged by the Russians for many months, in 1914 and 1915. The garrison defended it with courage, but finally had to surrender, on March 22, 1915. The Austrian prisoners included 9 generals, 93 superior officers, 2,500 minor officers, and 175,000 soldiers. Przemyśl was retaken by the Austrians, in June, 1916. It became Polish after the war. (See map of POLAND.)

PUEBLA (*pweb'lah*), Mexico, capital city of the state of Puebla, 76 miles south-east of Mexico City; pop. 100,000. It is the second city of Mexico in population and has

thriving manufactures. It was founded about 1530.

PUGET (*pu'jet*) **SOUND**, a large inland sea in the northwest part of the state of Washington, connecting with the Pacific by the Strait of Juan de Fuca. It is navigable for the largest vessels and has fine harbors. Olympia, Tacoma, and Seattle are on its shores.

PUNIC WARS, a series of conflicts between Rome and Carthage. See CARTHAGE.



A PURITAN

By Augustus Saint-Gaudens

PUN-JAB', a district of British India, in the northwest; area 99,000 square miles; pop. 21,000,000. Punjab, in Hindu, means "five rivers," and it is so called because it is watered by five great rivers. All of them are tributaries of the Indus.

PURI (*poo'ree*), India, a district of Orissa, on the Bay of Bengal; pop. 1,023,000. Its capital city, Puri or Jagannath, is a famous place for pilgrimage. (See JAGANNATH.)

PURITANS, a religious party in England, which came into notice in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They were first called Puritans (1564) in jest, because they were always calling for a *pur*er form of worship and the leading of a *pur*er life. They thought Queen

Elizabeth did not make changes enough, and they gave her much trouble; but they were loyal and did not leave the English Church, though they did all they could to reform it. The Independents, another sect, are sometimes confounded with the Puritans. They were so called because they separated themselves altogether from the English Church and set up an independent church of their own. The Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth were Independents, but those who settled on Massachusetts Bay and built Boston were Puritans.

PYGMIES (*pig'mees*), a race of African dwarfs. The ancients knew of their existence and called them pygmies from a Greek word (*pygme*) meaning a measure from the elbow to the fist, which was said to be about their height. According to Homer, they were always at war with their enemies the cranes. The fables about them encouraged people to believe that even their existence was fabulous, but African explorers in the 19th century found a race of negro dwarfs on the upper Nile, none of whom are five feet high. Other tribes of them are found in small numbers all through Africa to the cape. They are from three and a half to five feet in height. They are shy and hide in the deepest parts

of the forests, so that white men rarely see them.

PYRAMIDS (*pir'a-midz*), great tombs of the ancient kings in Egypt. See GIZEH.

PYRAMIDS, Battle of the, the name given to one of Napoleon's famous victories, fought in Egypt on July 21, 1798. The ruler of Egypt was at that time under the Sultan of Turkey, and he had an army of Turkish nobles, known as Mamelukes, who fought on horseback very skillfully and bravely. Napoleon's infantry fired steadily at them and crushed them entirely. The battle took place near the great pyramids, and Napoleon is said to have encouraged his soldiers by calling out, "Soldiers! From the summit of these pyramids forty centuries look down upon you." The victory gave to the French the control of Cairo and most of Egypt.

PYRENEES (*pir'ee-nee-z*), a high chain of mountains forming the boundary between France and Spain, and stretching from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay on the Atlantic. They are very rugged and picturesque, and enclose many beautiful valleys. There are seven passes, all more than a mile high, with carriage roads through them. (See map of FRANCE.)

Q

QUADRUPLE (*kwad'roo-pl*) **ALLIANCE**, or alliance of four powers, a league against Spain signed by Great Britain, France, and Austria, in 1718, and later joined by Holland. It made various arrangements to prevent Spain from combining with Austria, or getting possession of parts of Italy, which were claimed by the Queen of Spain. King Philip of Spain would not agree to

their meetings without any prearranged sermon or prayers, and believe in no religious ordinances, even baptism. They will not take oaths, and are opposed to military service, and for many years they would not take off their hats even to the king, and addressed everyone as "thou" or "thee."

The Quakers were bitterly persecuted in England, and numbers of them emigrated to



QUEBEC, SEEN FROM CITADEL HILL

the terms of the Quadruple Alliance until after he had been defeated by England in war, and his fleet destroyed off the eastern coast of Sicily.

QUAKERS (*kway'kers*), or the **Society of Friends**, a religious body founded by George Fox in England about 1646. William Penn was one of the early disciples. Fox was only 22 years old when he began to preach, but his faith and sincerity and his great oratorical powers won him many followers. He exhorted people to 'quake at the word of the Lord, whence came the nickname of Quakers. The members of the Society of Friends believe that every man should feel for himself the guidance and inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and there should be no paid ministers of religion. They hold

America. One party, under the leadership of William Penn, settled Pennsylvania, and they are still numerous around Philadelphia. There are now three main branches of their church in the United States.

QUEBEC (*kwee-bek'*), Canada, capital city of the province of Quebec on the St. Lawrence River where the St. Charles River joins it; pop. 120,000. It is divided into two parts—the lower town, on the river shore; and the upper town, on a steep promontory about three hundred feet above the river. Many of the streets, especially of the lower town, are narrow and crooked, and the old buildings are quaint and curious. The upper town is surrounded by a wall, and there is a great citadel overlooking the city; this and other forts below the city are so strong that

Quebec has been called the Gibraltar of America. The harbor is fine and the largest vessels can lie at the wharves, but from November to April the river is frozen. The chief trade is in lumber, grain, and ships. There are large lumber yards, and immense rafts of logs are always moored along the river shore below the city. The city contains several schools and colleges, and Laval University, founded in 1663. About two-thirds of the people are French-Canadians, and French is the language commonly spoken. (See map of CANADA.)

Quebec was founded by the French under Champlain in 1608, and named after Quebec in Brittany. It was taken by the English in 1629 and again in 1759, when the English army was commanded by General Wolfe. A party of his men climbed the cliffs to the citadel, very secretly, by night, and engaged the French in battle in the morning, on the plain outside the city, known as the Plains of Abraham. General Wolfe was killed, and a monument erected where he fell bears this inscription: "Here Wolfe died victorious, Sept. 13, 1759." During the Revolutionary War, a small American army under General Montgomery attacked the city, but they were driven away and Montgomery was killed.

QUEBEC, a province in eastern Canada, occupying all of the great peninsula between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, except the narrow strip of Labrador; area 706,834 square miles, nearly six times that of the British Isles; pop. about 2,400,000; capital, Quebec. Most of the surface is broken and hilly or mountainous, except for the lowlands on either side of the St. Lawrence River. Agriculture is the leading industry, a great variety of crops being raised. Lumbering ranks next in importance. There are about 130,000,000 acres of forests. The mineral resources include great asbestos mines, which produce a large part of the world's supply. Fishing gives employment to many people, and quantities of cod and other fish, and lobsters are caught. The St. Lawrence River forms a great highway of commerce (see ST. LAWRENCE) and manufactures carried on in Montreal and other cities include shoes, lumber products, textiles, pulp and paper, railway cars, and machinery.

Most of the people are of French descent, and the French language and customs still prevail throughout most of the province. Quebec is the oldest as well as the largest of the Canadian provinces. The region was first visited by the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, about 1535. The first permanent settlement was made by Champlain in 1608. The territory was ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763. (See map of CANADA.)

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR, a war between Great Britain and her colonies against the French and their Indian allies, 1702-13. (See KING GEORGE'S WAR.)

QUEENSLAND, a state of Australia north of New South Wales; area, 670,500 square miles; pop. 770,000; capital, Brisbane. It was separated from New South Wales as a colony in 1859, and became a state of Australia in 1901. The chief industry is the raising of sheep and cattle. (See map of AUSTRALIA.)

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, the former name of Cobh. See COBH.

QUIBERON (*kee-bron'*) BAY, a bay southeast of the peninsula of Quiberon, which extends into the Bay of Biscay from the coast of Brittany, France. In 1759 when the French and English were on different sides in the Seven Years' War, an English fleet under Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet in Quiberon Bay.

QUIRINAL (*kwir'in-el*), one of the seven hills of ancient Rome, the highest, and the furthest north. The popes used to live there in the summer, and their palace still stands.

QUITO (*kee'to*), Ecuador, the capital city, and the largest except Guayaquil; pop. about 80,000. It is situated at the foot of the volcano of Pichincha, almost two miles above the sea; all around are snow-capped mountains of the Andes. The streets are narrow and generally unpaved; and owing to frequent earthquakes most of the houses are only one story high. In 1797 one of these earthquakes destroyed the city and killed over 40,000 people. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

Quito in the language of the Peruvian Indians means the "deep ravine," and it was so called from a ravine on which it is built. It was conquered by the Spaniards under Pizarro.

R

RAINIER (*ray-neer'*) or **TA-CO'MA**, Mount, the highest mountain in the state of Washington, in the Cascade Range, east of the city of Tacoma. It is 14,408 feet high. There are several glaciers on it, and because of the crater which still exists, it is believed to have once been a volcano. The first ascent of it was made in 1870. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

RALEIGH (*raw'lee*), North Carolina, capital city of the state and county-seat of Wake Co., 100 miles northwest of Newbern; pop. 24,500. It is a cotton and tobacco center, and has important manufactures. The state capitol occupies a prominent site in a square near the center of the city. Raleigh was laid out in 1792 and was named in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh. It used to be called "The City of Oaks."

RAMILLIES (*ram'e-leez*, French *rah-mee-yee'*), Belgium, a village 16 miles south by east of Louvain, noted for a victory won by the duke of Marlborough over a French and Bavarian army, commanded by Marshal Villeroi, May 23, 1706. The English and their Allies were fighting France and the Empire, in the War of the Spanish Succession. Soon after this defeat the French surrendered all their cities and fortresses in the Netherlands.

RAMS'GATE, England, a seaport and watering-place in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, 65 miles southeast of London; pop. 30,000. It has an excellent harbor, with industries connected with shipbuilding and fishing. Hengist and Horsa are said to have landed in Pegwell Bay, near it.

RANGELEY (*raynj'lee*) **LAKES**, a group of lakes in western Maine, where there is fine hunting and trout fishing, so that the region has become a well-known resort. The outlet of the lakes is the Androscoggin River.

RAN-GOON', Lower Burma, the capital city, on the Rangoon River, 20 miles above its mouth; pop. 300,000. The principal business is ship-building. The British took Rangoon in 1852. (See map of INDIA.)

RAPALLO (*rah-pah'l'lo*), Italy, a small seaport and winter resort on the Gulf of Genoa, 16 miles east of the city of Genoa, noted for two treaties signed there. The first, in 1920, between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, settled the dispute concerning territory along the Adriatic, giving Istria and Gorizia to Italy and making Fiume a free state. The second, in 1922, between Germany and Russia, annulled

the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and restored diplomatic relations.

RAT'IS-BON, Germany, a city in Bavaria, on the River Danube, opposite where the River Regen enters it; pop. 55,000. It is a very old city, with crooked streets and odd-shaped houses, and is celebrated for its beautiful Gothic cathedral, begun in 1275.

Ratisbon was called by the Romans Regina Castra (the fortress on the Regen), and it is still called by Germans Regensburg. It was one of the most prosperous towns of Germany in the Middle Ages, and contains many fine monuments of the time of its greatness. It still has some manufactures, of boats, lead-pencils and pottery. Napoleon and the archduke Charles fought for five days around it in 1809, and it was taken by the French, after it had been greatly damaged. Browning's poem, "An Incident of the French Camp," which tells about the heroism and devotion of a young soldier in Napoleon's army, deals with this victory.

RAVENNA (*rah-ven'nah*), Italy, a city on the River Montone, near the Adriatic Sea; pop. 75,000. It contains many ancient buildings, among them a cathedral founded in the 4th century, the ruined palace of Theodoric, his tomb, and that of the Roman princess Galla Placidia, and a church founded by Galla Placidia. These buildings are the most magnificent examples in existence of the architecture of that early period, and the churches and tombs are decorated with very beautiful mosaics in perfect preservation. Still more interesting is the tomb of Dante, who died in Ravenna. It is small and plain, but thousands of travellers visit it every year. (See map of ITALY.)

Ravenna is a very ancient city. When the Roman empire was overrun by barbarians, the emperors went to live there, because it could be more easily defended than Rome (A.D. 404). Afterwards it was the capital of the Gothic kings of Italy, and still later of the exarchs who ruled the country for the Eastern Empire. After many changes it was taken by Pepin the Short, who gave it to the pope (755). In 1860 Ravenna was united to the kingdom of Italy.

READING (*red'ing*), England, a town in Berkshire, on the River Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, 37 miles west by south of London; pop. 92,000. It is a very old town, dating from before the ninth century, and contains a ruined Benedictine Abbey.

The Danes made it their headquarters during their invasion of Wessex, and King Alfred defeated them near Reading. Later, in 1006, they burned the whole town. It is now an important trading center, and manufactures biscuits and ale, and iron products.

RED RIVER, a river of North America, rising in northwestern Texas and flowing into the Mississippi 340 miles above its mouth; length about 1200 miles. It is the largest western tributary of the Mississippi, after the Missouri and Arkansas rivers. It gets its name from the color of its waters, which are filled with earthly matter washed from its banks at all times excepting when it is very low. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH, a river of North America, rising in western Minnesota and flowing north through Manitoba into Lake Winnipeg; length about 750 miles. Small steamers ply on it.

RED SEA, a sea between Africa and Arabia, joined to the Indian Ocean by the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and to the Mediterranean by the Suez Canal; area 185,000 square miles, or about as large as the Black Sea. It gets its name from a kind of red seaweed which floats in its waters. The Red Sea is one of the warmest regions in the world, the thermometer sometimes rising to 132° F. As rain seldom falls there, and it receives no river of any size, its water is much more salt than that of the ocean. (See map of ARABIA.)

In ancient times the trade between India and Europe was carried on by ships on this sea, and by caravans across the Isthmus of Suez. When a new route to India was found around the Cape of Good Hope the old one fell into disuse; but since the Suez Canal has been opened the Red Sea has once more become the great route between India and Europe.

The most famous incident in history or legend which occurred in the Red Sea was the crossing of it—or rather that arm of it which reaches up to the Isthmus of Suez—by the Israelites on their flight from Egypt. The story is told in the book of Exodus in the Bible. The Pharaoh, or king, of Egypt was pursuing the Israelites under Moses, and these were eluding his pursuit when they were stopped by the Red Sea, which lay across their path. For them, however, the Lord opened a path through the waters, which stood like two walls on either hand as they marched through; but when Pharaoh tried to follow he was overwhelmed in the waters with all his host. The Bible says, "and when they awoke in the morning, behold, they were all dead men."

REFORM BILL, the name given to several bills passed by the English Parliament to increase the number of voters in elections for the House of Commons, and to make the system of representation fairer. The first and most famous of them, the Reform Bill of 1832, was twice defeated, and would have been rejected again by the House of Lords if the King had not threatened to create so many new peers to vote for it that it would pass. It abolished a great many "rotten boroughs," very small towns which had once been larger and had gone on sending as many representatives to the House of Commons as they used to. Various members of the House of Lords owned these rotten boroughs, and could name the representatives, thus controlling many votes in the House of Commons. In some cases the boroughs had absolutely disappeared, but went on being represented, while good-sized new towns had no representatives at all. The bill was finally passed on June 4, 1832. The Reform Bill of 1867, prepared by Gladstone, gave the franchise, or right to vote, to all householders. This measure nearly doubled the number of voters, and made England a real democracy. The Reform Bill of 1884, also written by Gladstone, further extended the right to vote to workmen.

REFORMATION (*ref-or-may'shun*), *The*, the name given to a great religious movement in Europe in the 16th century, which resulted in the establishment of various Protestant churches, or churches protesting against the rule of Rome. Ever since the fall of the Roman Empire, the power of the popes had been steadily increasing. There was no established church in the west other than the Roman Catholic, and any groups of people who rebelled against the pope's authority, or against the dogmas or doctrines of the Roman Church, were called heretics and were severely punished and often cruelly put to death. This meant that the pope had a great deal of political power in all Europe; and controlled many appointments and great sums of money. Different religious orders also held great tracts of rich land in many countries, on which they paid no taxes, but the poor people had to pay taxes to support them. All kinds of abuses and oppressions grew up in the name of the Church. People were forbidden even to read the Bible or to discuss Church decrees. When the Renaissance and the revival of learning came, however, people began to read and study more. They also began to think more, and would not endure the injustices they suffered. Great preachers arose

RENAISSANCE (*reh-nay-sahnss'*), the name given to a great awakening of thought and revival of art in Europe which began in the fourteenth century. After the eighth and ninth centuries, when the barbarians of northern and eastern Europe overran the Roman Empire and destroyed the ancient civilization, men lived in ignorance of the great ages which had gone before. They had no chance to develop their intelligence very much, because life was so hard. They either worked or fought all the time; and the great barons, who owned all the land and portioned it out to their vassals under the feudal system, were always fighting or robbing each other, and leading their followers to war, or extorting money and labor from them. This period is called the Middle Ages, or sometimes, the Dark Ages. People were so ignorant that there were no books, except the books of the Church, and no one except priests and other church men learned to read. Manners were rough and men were as a rule harsh and cruel.

The change came partly because people began to trade with the East and South, where men had a different way of living; partly because trade made the people of the cities richer and gave them more leisure to think and be intelligent; and partly because the books written by old Greek and Roman writers, which had lain forgotten in manuscripts, were discovered and read. It came very gradually; but after a few scholars in Italy had found many of these manuscripts and had them recopied, and translated from Greek to Latin, more people began to read and think about them. Men were awakened to wider fields of activity. They now felt that the world had innumerable possibilities, and they began to seek adventures and new things everywhere. Explorers sailed out and discovered the new continent of America; great astronomers made startling discoveries about the sun, earth, and stars; printing was invented, and the new knowledge was spread about in books; great poets suddenly began to sing of the wonderful new things and of their feelings about them; and great artists and scholars arose in every country of Europe. The Renaissance reached its height in the late 15th and the early 16th century, and many of the greatest thinkers, writers, and artists who ever lived were inspired by it: Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Galileo, Spenser, Shakespeare, Francis Bacon, Martin Luther, Erasmus, Cervantes, and many others.

RENNES (*ren*), France, capital city of the department of Ile-et-Vilaine, at the junction of the Ile and Vilaine. It was the

ancient capital of Brittany and contains many important buildings, including a cathedral, a university, a picture gallery, libraries, etc. It was the scene of the second trial of Alfred Dreyfus for treason, in August, 1899.

REPUBLICAN PARTY, see PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

RESACA DE LA PALMA (*ray-sah'kah day la pal' mah*), a place in southern Texas, four miles north of Matamoros, Mexico, where in 1846, during the Mexican War, General Taylor won a victory over the Mexicans.

RESTORATION, in English history, the recall of the king from France, after the Protectorate and the re-establishment of the monarchy in 1660. Charles II, son of Charles I, had been in France in exile ever since the Civil War, while Oliver Cromwell ruled England as Lord Protector. He was brought back, and the two Houses of Parliament, which had been practically abolished under Cromwell, were also restored with wild rejoicing by the people. The so-called "age of the Restoration" roughly coincides with the reigns of Charles II and his successor James II.

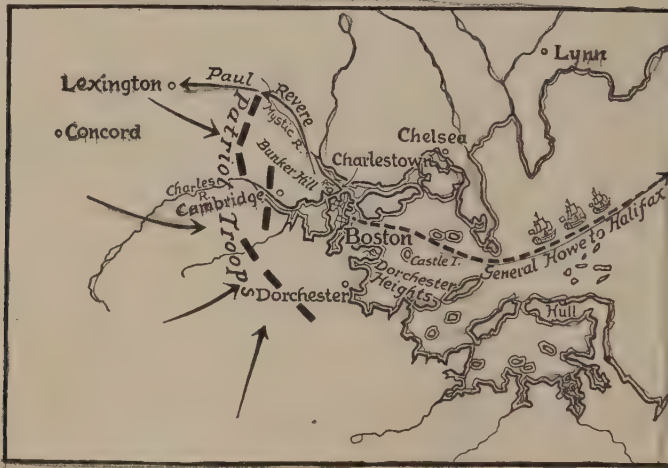
REVAL (*ray'val*) or **TALLINN**, Estonia, the capital city, on a small bay, on the south side of the Gulf of Finland. pop. about 120,000. During the World War, it was several times bombarded by a German fleet, and was greatly damaged. (See map of BALTIC STATES.)

REVOLUTION, English, the movement which deposed James II and established William of Orange and Mary on the English throne. In spite of the lesson which the English royal family had had, in the rebellion of the army against Charles I, who had been executed by order of Parliament after the Civil War, James considered himself an absolute monarch. He intended, too, to make the Roman Catholic Church supreme in England, against the wishes of his people. The English had fought a long war for their religious and political liberty, only a generation before, and were in no mood to submit after all their sacrifices to a tyrannical king. They believed in their own right to rule through their Parliament, whereas James believed that the king ruled by divine right, that is, by the will of God, and was not responsible to his people. His brother before him, Charles II, probably believed this too, but had been too prudent or too easy-going to insist on it. James was not prudent, and he was very stubborn. After three years of his rule, a number of great nobles, known as the "Seven Patriots," sent an invitation to William of Orange, who had married James's daughter Mary,

to come to England as king. He sailed at once, and as James found himself without supporters, he was forced to flee to France. The House of Commons of England prepared a Declaration of Right, later passed by Parliament as the Bill of Rights, affirming the constitutional rights of the English nation, that is, stating the right of the people to govern themselves. William and Mary, by agreeing to this before they were proclaimed king and queen, made themselves constitutional sovereigns, and the kings of England have ever since had much less power than the president of the United States.

If the people of England had not already, in the Civil War, shown themselves stronger

colonies, many of which, like Canada and Australia, are practically independent; but George III and his advisers made mistake after mistake in trying to break the spirit of the Americans. They tried to levy a long series of taxes on them, of which the Stamp Tax is the most famous, and when the Colonists refused to pay, because they had no share in making the laws, the British Parliament tried to close their ports, quarter soldiers in their towns, bring their leaders to England for trial and punishment, and take away all their liberties. The trouble grew worse and worse, and the different colonies sent delegates to meet one another at Philadelphia and discuss what they could do.



WHERE THE REVOLUTION BEGAN

and more determined than a king's party could ever be, their revolution could not have taken place so easily with no bloodshed. Their real revolution, corresponding to the French revolution, was their Civil War. (See CIVIL WAR, ENGLISH.)

REVOLUTIONARY WAR or **AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, the war in which the American Colonies won their independence from England, between 1775 and 1783. It was brought on chiefly by the stubbornness and stupidity of the English king, George III, and his prime minister, Lord North, who knew nothing about the colonies and insisted on levying duties and taxes on them without their consent, and without giving them representation in the British Parliament. England has in general had a very wise and generous policy toward her

This body was the First Continental Congress, which met Sept. 5, 1774. Almost its first acts were to approve a resolution that no obedience was due to any part of the repressive acts of the British Parliament, and to adopt a "Declaration of Colonial Rights," claiming self-government. It then dissolved, but the colonies by this time were already organizing bands of volunteer soldiers and collecting ammunition. Massachusetts was the leader, because, after the resistance of the people of Boston to the tea tax (see BOSTON), the British Parliament had taken away the charter of Boston and put it under martial law.

The first bloodshed in the conflict took place April 19, 1775, at Lexington, where British troops who had marched to seize a magazine of American powder, were resisted

by American "minute men," called to arms by Paul Revere (see LEXINGTON). In May the colonists sent delegates to the Second Continental Congress, which continued its session for more than 18 months. Under its direction, and during this period of 18

fought in different places: They captured Fort Ticonderoga, and Crown Point, and Benedict Arnold captured St. John, Canada. The British captured Bunker Hill but lost many of their soldiers in the attacks on it; and lost a good deal of powder and supplies



WASHINGTON AT TRENTON

months, the Colonies were organized for resistance, an army of 20,000 men was raised, George Washington was put in command, paper money was issued, a war hospital was established, the Declaration of Independence was signed, and many war measures were passed. The fighting was at first sporadic. Different groups of Americans gathered and

of arms in the capture of several ships of American privateers. They sent over General Howe to take command of their army, and Washington organized the American army in the meantime. Not until all these things had happened, and the British had taken Boston, did the Congress issue The Declaration of Independence, and change the war



PRINCIPAL BATTLES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

from one of resistance to tyranny, into one for freedom.

The chief events of the fighting were as follows: the battle of Long Island, August, 1776, in which Washington was badly defeated; the battle of White Plains, and Washington's retreat across New Jersey, abandoning New York to the British, who occupied it until the end of the war; the battle of Trenton, in Dec. 1776, in which Washington made a night attack on about 1500 Hessian soldiers and captured most of them; the battle of Princeton early in 1777, in which Washington won a victory; the

battles of Brandywine and of Germantown in the fall of 1777, which were both important British victories; the loss of all their advantage by the British in the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of General Burgoyne with his army, about the same time, which brought about the decision of France to recognize American Independence; the arrival of a French fleet in the summer of 1778; Washington's campaign in Virginia against General Cornwallis, whom he besieged at Yorktown after being defeated by him at Guilford Court House; and the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 17, 1781. This practically ended the war, although peace was not signed until 1783. There were other engagements during the course of the war, including a campaign in Rhode Island, which was taken by the British, a series of battles in Georgia, in 1779; and several heroic exploits by various small groups of Americans which helped to keep up the courage of the colonies, and showed the British the spirit of the men whom they were trying to subdue. Among these were the victory at Monmouth, New Jersey, won by Washington in June 1778, against General Clinton; the storming of Stony Point, New York, by Americans under Anthony Wayne, in the summer of 1779; and the capture of British vessels by John Paul Jones, especially his victory over the gun ship *Serapis*, in 1779, which is one of the most famous naval engagements in history.

REYKJAVIK (*ray'kya-veek'*), or **REIK-JAVKIK**, the capital and largest city of Iceland, on the southwest coast; pop. 18,000. It is the seat of a university.

RHEIMS or **REIMS** (*reemz*, French *rans*), France, a city 82 miles northeast of Paris; pop. 118,000. Before the World War, in which it was greatly damaged, it was one of the chief manufacturing and commercial cities of France, had a large trade in cotton and woolen cloth, and was the center of the district where champagne was made and exported. It was also celebrated for its beautiful cathedral, in which many of the French kings had been crowned. At their coronation they were anointed with oil from a glass flask said to have been brought down from heaven by a dove when King Clovis was crowned at Rheims (496). During the French Revolution the flask was broken, and the pieces thrown away. Some person saved a piece with a little of the oil in it, and it was used at the coronation of Charles X (1824).

The Germans attempted to capture Rheims in the first campaign of the World War in 1914, and their lines were so near that their

guns could bombard it. One of the saddest losses to the world which the war caused was the destruction of the magnificent cathedral. During one of the first bombardments, the interior was set on fire, and although the cathedral was so solidly built that it continued to stand, the roof fell in, all the beautiful sculpture on the outside of the doors was ruined, and all the stained glass windows broken. But a statue of Joan of Arc on horseback, by Paul Dubois, which stands directly in front of the cathedral and very near

hold it was when Cæsar conquered Gaul. The Remi submitted to Cæsar early in the war, and he occupied Rheims as his headquarters for a time. (See map of FRANCE.)

RHENISH PALATINATE, see PALATINATE.

RHINE (*ry'n*), a famous river of Europe, rising in the Alps of Switzerland and flowing through Germany and the Netherlands into the North Sea; length about 850 miles. The part above Basel is called the Upper Rhine, that between Basel and Cologne the



A CASTLE ON THE RHINE RIVER

it, was never touched. The city of Rheims was practically destroyed by the bombardments, but many of the people bravely stayed there, living underground in great vaults which had been used for storing wine, and carrying on their business as well as they could. The surrounding country was the scene of bitter fighting again during the last campaigns of 1918. As soon as the war was ended, the restoration of the cathedral, as far as possible, was begun.

Rheims is a very old city, having been a fortress in Roman times. The name comes from the Remi, a Gaelic tribe whose strong-

Middle Rhine, and that from Cologne to the North Sea the Lower Rhine. (See map of EUROPE.)

The Upper Rhine is navigable by rafts and small boats, but its course is much broken by rapids and falls. At Schaffhausen the river leaps down a rock seventy feet high. The French, who control the left bank, are planning a canal, almost as large as the Panama Canal, to run alongside the Rhine from Strasbourg nearly to Basel, which will help navigation and provide a good deal of hydro-electric power. The Middle Rhine winds at first through a broad, fertile valley,

and then between two mountain regions, flowing now among beautiful vineclad hills and then between steep towering rocks crowned by old castles and other ruins. The famous Rhine wines come from this part of the Rhine, which is navigated by many steamboats. The extensive canal system of France connects the Rhine with the Seine, Loire, Rhone and other French rivers. The Lower Rhine is a sluggish stream, deep enough for large ships, which runs through a low country, and finally loses itself among the sandbanks of the North Sea. Some of the strongest fortresses in Germany were on the banks of the Rhine, and it is celebrated in German history, as well as in romance and legend. Some beautiful scenery lies in the valley of the Upper and Middle Rhine, and many travellers visit it.

By the terms of the Peace Treaty of Versailles, Germany cannot maintain fortifications west of the Rhine, nor within a zone 50 kilometers wide on the east, and she cannot assemble armed forces in this whole region. The control of the Rhine navigation was left in the hands of the International Commission.

RHINE, Confederation of the, see CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

RHINE PROVINCE, or **RHENISH** (*ren'ish*) **PRUSSIA**, the western part of Prussia, Germany, including part of the Rhine basin; capital, Coblenz (or Koblenz). This part of Germany was occupied by Allied troops for some years after the World War, and the American Army of Occupation, finally withdrawn in 1923, had its headquarters at Coblenz.

RHODE (*ro'd*) **ISLAND**, one of the New England states of the United States, on the Atlantic Ocean, between Connecticut and Massachusetts; area 1250 square miles, or about a fourth as large as Connecticut; pop. 604,400; capital, Providence. In the southeastern part is Narragansett Bay, which is one of the best harbors in the world. It contains several islands, on one of which, named Rhode Island, is the city of Newport. Opposite it is Canonicut Island, on which is the town of Jamestown. The mainland west of Narragansett Bay is commonly called Narragansett.

Though Rhode Island is the smallest state in the Union, it is the most thickly populated. It has mines of iron and coal, quarries of marble, freestone, and granite, and many factories and workshops. For its size, it is the most important manufacturing state in the Union, and it is consequently very wealthy. The principal things made are cotton, silk and woolen goods, thread, rubber goods, electrical

equipment, ironware, and jewelry. The first cotton spinning works in the United States were established in Pawtucket in Revolutionary times. The population is very largely in the cities, yet the few people who live on farms produce great quantities of garden truck and cereals.

The name Rhode Island was first given to the island on which Newport is built, some think because it was thought to look like the island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, others because its shores looked red, from which the Dutch called it Rood Eylandt (Red Island). The first settlement was made by Roger Williams at Providence (1636), and a second one two years afterward on Rhode Island, which the Indians called Aquidnet. In 1663 the two settlements were made into a colony, called the colony of "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." Rhode Island was one of the thirteen original states of the Union. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

RHODES (*ro'dz*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 10 miles off the southwest coast of Asia Minor; 565 square miles, or about half as large as the state of Rhode Island; pop. 50,000; capital, Rhodes (pop. 3,000). A mountain range runs through the island. The valleys are fertile, but only a part of the land is cultivated, the principal crops being cotton, oranges, citrons, olives, and grapes. There are fine quarries of marble, and sponges and red coral are obtained on the coast. (See map of GREECE.)

Rhodes, or in Greek Rhodos, means a rose, and the island was so named because roses were so plentiful there. In ancient times this was one of the most powerful of the Greek islands. The city of Rhodes was celebrated for its many statues, among them the great bronze statue of Apollo, called the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the wonders of the world. It was 105 feet high, and hollow, with a staircase inside by which people could ascend to the head. This statue was erected to commemorate a victory over the Macedonians, and it was completed about 280 B. C. After standing fifty-six years it was thrown down by an earthquake, and it lay on the ground nine centuries. Finally it was broken up and sold for old metal, and it is said that the man who bought it loaded 900 camels with it. Rhodes was captured by the knights of St. John, or Hospitallers, in 1309, and it belonged to them more than 200 years. In 1522 they were attacked by an immense army of Turks and were compelled to surrender. Italy captured the island in 1912.

During the World War, Rhodes was an important naval station for Great Britain.

RHODESIA (*ro-dee'zhia*) a part of British South Africa north of Bechuanaland and the Union of South Africa; area about 440,000 square miles; pop. 1,700,000. It is divided into two parts by the river Zambesi, Northern Rhodesia, north of the Zambesi, and Southern Rhodesia, including the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. The whole territory is under the administration of the British South Africa Company, chartered in 1889. Agriculture and cattle-raising are the chief industries, and a good deal of gold is mined. The country was named in honor of Cecil Rhodes. (See map of AFRICA.)

RHONE (*ro'n*), a river of Europe, rising in the Alps of Southern Switzerland, and flowing through Switzerland and France to the Mediterranean Sea; length about 505 miles. Its sources are on Mt. Saint Gothard, not far from those of the Rhine, where the great Rhone Glacier melts into its headwaters. Geneva is on its banks, and the French cities of Lyons, Avignon, and Arles. The Rhone is united by canals to the Rhine, the Loire, and the Seine, and is thus of great importance as a waterway.

RICHMOND (*rich'mund*), England, a town of Surrey, on the Thames, near London, where the kings of England had a beautiful palace or several centuries. Edward III, one of England's greatest kings, died there, and so did Queen Elizabeth, who loved the place very much and went there often. Richmond is now a summer resort. Near it are the famous Kew Gardens.

RICHMOND, Virginia, the capital and principal city of the state, on the James River; pop. 171,500. It is a very busy and prosperous city. The river there forms a fall which furnishes water-power for many great manufacturing plants, including tobacco factories, flour mills, and machine shops. Richmond is one of the leading tobacco markets in the United States. Vessels ascend the James almost to the city.

Richmond was founded in 1737 and became the state capital in 1779. In May, 1861, it was made the capital of the Southern Confederacy. Many battles were fought around it during the Civil War. After the fall of Petersburg and the defeat of General Lee at Five Forks the Confederates abandoned Richmond (April 2, 1865). As they left they set fire to several large tobacco warehouses, and the flames spread until a third of the city was burned. The Union army entered on April 3.

RIGA (*ree'gah*), Latvia, the capital city, on the River Duna, eight miles from the Gulf of Riga; pop. 185,000. It has many

large woolen and cotton mills, and carries on a large trade. There is an excellent harbor, and three railroads meet there. Before the World War, Riga belonged to Russia, and had more trade than any other Russian city except Petrograd and Odessa. It exports flax, hemp, linseed, timber, and grain, as well as cotton and woolen products, machinery and cigars. Many ships are built there. (See map of LATVIA.)

Riga was first called *Ria-lin*, which means "fortress of the Rugii," a people who used to live there. The present city was begun in 1201. It became Polish in 1581, was captured by Sweden in 1621, and by Russia in 1710. During the World War it suffered greatly, and was taken by the Germans in 1917. After the War, when Latvia became a republic, Riga became the capital.

RIGHTS, Bill of, see **BILL OF RIGHTS**.

RIGI (*ree'ghee*), a mountain of Switzerland, eight miles east of Lucerne, between two lakes, famous for the view of 300 miles in every direction which is seen from the top. Thousands of tourists go up by railway every year. It is 5,905 feet high.

RIMINI (*ree'mee-nee*), Italy, a city on the Adriatic Sea, east of Florence; pop. 50,000. It is a very old town and contains many celebrated antiquities, especially a bridge of fine white marble, built by Augustus and Tiberius. The famous river Rubicon, which Cæsar crossed when he marched against Rome, flows into the Adriatic a little north of Rimini. The town has some silk manufactures.

Rimini was called *Ariminium* in ancient times, and this has become changed to its present name. It was an important city under the Roman emperors, and during the Italian Renaissance was ruled by a powerful and clever family who made it again a center of painting, music and literature. It belonged to the Papal States for over three centuries, until it was annexed to Italy in 1860. (For the most famous character in history or legend connected with Rimini, see article **FRANCESCA DA RIMINI**, in *Champlin's Cyclopaedia of Persons*.)

RIO DE JANEIRO (*ree'o day zhah-nay'ro*), Brazil, in English commonly called Rio, the capital of Brazil and the second largest city in South America; pop. about 1,600,000. It is built on a plain along the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, which is one of the safest and most beautiful harbors in the world. The entrance, less than a mile wide, is between high steep hills, defended by strong forts. From the sea the city looks very handsome with its fine modern buildings and its beautiful boulevard that winds along

the bay for many miles. Formerly many of the streets were so narrow that wagons and carts could not be used, their places being taken by negro porters who carried things on their heads. But since 1903 the city has been largely rebuilt. There are very beautiful suburbs, out among the surrounding mountains. Rio has a large trade, especially in coffee, much of which is sent to the United States. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

Rio de Janeiro means "River of January." The name was first given to the bay by a Spanish captain who, sailing into it on January 1, 1515, thought it was the mouth of a river.

RIO GRANDE (*ree'o grahn'day*), a river of North America, rising in Colorado and flowing southeast through New Mexico and between Mexico and Texas to the Gulf of Mexico; length 1800 miles. Small steamboats can ascend it about 450 miles, but the upper part has many rapids and falls. Its full name, Rio Grande del Norte (Great River of the North), was given it by the Mexicans because it lies to the north of their country. It is also called Rio Bravo del Norte (Wild River of the North), or simply Rio Grande (Great River). (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

RIO MUNI (*ree-o moo'-nee*), a Spanish possession in Africa on the Gulf of Guinea; area 9470 square miles. (See map of AFRICA.)

RISORGIMENTO (*ree-sor-jee-men'to*), the name given to the Italian movement for unity and freedom, which began about 1848 and ended in the formation of the Kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel in 1861. The word means "resurrection." The Risorgimento was prepared by a number of revolutionaries and patriots, of whom the greatest was Mazzini; it was forwarded by the great diplomat and statesman Cavour, who secured the aid of France in Italy's struggle with Austria; also by the soldier Garibaldi, who conquered Sicily and Naples for the Sardinian Kingdom; and by Victor Emmanuel himself, the King of Sardinia, who worked with Cavour, and fought with the army to unite Italy.

RIVIERA (*ree-vee-ay'-rah*), the narrow strip of coast between the mountains and the sea, running along the Mediterranean from Nice to Spezzia. The western half, called Riviera di Ponente, extends from Nice in France to Genoa in Italy. Along this part winds the celebrated Corniche Road, noted for splendid scenery. The part from Genoa to Spezzia is called Riviera di Levante (Eastern Riviera). The Riviera is famous for its fruitfulness and the beauty of its scenery, as well as for its mild winter climate.

There are many health resorts along the whole coast, but especially on the French Riviera. (See map of FRANCE.)

RIVOLI (*ree'vo-lee*), Italy, a town in the province of Verona, 13 miles northwest of the city of Verona, where Napoleon Bonaparte won a great victory over the Austrians, on January 14th, 1797. Napoleon had defeated the Austrian armies some months before, and driven part of them into Mantua, from which they could not get away. Several efforts were made in vain to release them, and finally 30,000 Austrians marched to attack Napoleon at Rivoli. The battle lasted two days, and 13,000 Austrians were killed. Mantua later surrendered. In honor of this battle, one of the most beautiful streets in Paris was named the Rue de Rivoli.

ROANOKE (*ro'an-ok*), Virginia, a city in Roanoke Co., on the Roanoke River; pop. 50,900. It is an important manufacturing center, its industries including the making of cars, locomotives, bridges, hydraulic engines, and agricultural implements. It has also large flour mills and tobacco factories. Roanoke became a city in 1885.

ROANOKE ISLAND, an island on the east coast of North Carolina, where Sir Walter Raleigh tried twice to found an English colony. The first group, who filled seven vessels, landed in 1585, explored the island, and returned to England, leaving 108 men as colonists. Their food gave out and they became much discouraged; so they all sailed back to England on the ships of Sir Francis Drake, when he anchored on their coast. Raleigh sent out a group in 1587, consisting of 89 men, 17 women, and 2 children, but when their supply ship came back to Roanoke after a trip to England, the whole colony had disappeared. No one has ever known what became of them, but as they left no trace, it is supposed that the Indians carried them away and murdered them.

ROCHEFORT (*rosh-for'*), France, a port on the River Charente, nine miles from its mouth in the Bay of Biscay; pop. 90,000. It is an important naval station, its harbor being one of the best in France. It has extensive dock-yards, cannon foundries, magazines, and an immense marine hospital, defended by ramparts and by forts at the mouth of the river. Its chief industry is ship-building. Napoleon surrendered himself to the British near Rochefort in 1815.

ROCHELLE, La, see LA ROCHELLE.

ROCHES-TER, England, a city in Kent, on the River Medway, 25 miles east-southeast of London; pop. 32,000. It is celebrated

for its cathedral, which in plan resembles Canterbury Cathedral, and its castle, built in 1126-39, on an eminence overlooking the river. The grounds around the castle are now laid out as a public garden. In the cathedral is a tablet to the memory of Charles Dickens, who lived at Gad's Hill, near Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Minnesota, the county-seat of Olmstead Co., a city on the Zumbro River; pop. 13,700. It has foundries, and manufactures wagons, furniture, and agricultural implements. It is the seat of the famous Mayo Clinic, established by the surgeons, Charles and William Mayo, and given by them to the state.

ico, through the United States north-north-west, and up through British America to the arctic regions. Sometimes the mountains on the Pacific Coast are included in the name Rocky Mountains. Some of the highest peaks are Pike's Peak, Long's Peak, Mount Logan, and Blanca Peak. The Missouri, Arkansas, Rio Grande, Colorado, and other great rivers rise in the Rockies. (See map of NORTH AMERICA.)

ROCROI or **ROCROY** (*ro-kroh'*), France, a small town in the department of Ardennes, about 15 miles from the Belgian border, where, during the Thirty Years' War, a French army defeated the Spaniards (1643). The French general was the Duc



A RACE IN THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS IN ANCIENT ROME

By A. von Wagner

ROCHESTER, New York, a city on the Genesee River, seven miles from its mouth on Lake Ontario; pop. 296,000. The river has three high falls within the city, which furnish water-power for many large mills and factories. Among the most important things made there are cameras, optical instruments, clothing, boots, shoes, and machinery. The city is also noted for its many large nurseries and gardens, from which plants and garden seeds are sent to all parts of the United States. Rochester was first settled in 1810, and was laid out in 1812 by Nathaniel Rochester, after whom it was named.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, the greatest chain of mountains in North America, running from the northern border of Mex-

d'Enghien, called "The Great Condé." In 1815 Napoleon held Rocroi and the Allies took it. The Germans took it from the French in the war of 1870. During the World War, it was held by the Germans from 1914 to the autumn of 1918.

ROMAN EMPIRE, Holy, see **HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE**.

ROME (*ro'm*), Italy, capital city of the kingdom of Italy, center of the Roman Catholic Church, and former capital of the Roman Empire, on the River Tiber; pop. 690,000. Rome is the most famous city in the world and has played an important part in the history of all Europe for more than twenty centuries. Its exact age is not known, though the ancient Romans believed that it was founded by Romulus (about 753 B.C.),

said to have been descended from Æneas. The first town was built on the Palatine Hill. Soon after the Sabines built another town on the Capitoline Hill, which in time was united with the first so that the two became one city; and finally the city grew until it covered five other hills, called the Aventine, the Cælian, the Esquiline, the Viminal, and the Quirinal hills. Rome was at first ruled by kings, who had hardly any possessions outside of the city, but they gradually conquered neighboring cities until they governed a large state. The kings became very tyrannical, and Tarquin the Proud, the last of

tion has ever had. They soon became more powerful, and conquered the whole of Italy (about 282 B. C.), and as the conquered nations were well treated, they became their friends and their allies in war. At length the Romans began to have wars with nations outside of Italy. Among the first were three wars with Carthage, called the three Punic Wars. In the second of these Hannibal led a great army, with baggage trains and elephants, over the Alps mountains to invade Italy (218 B. C.), and in the third the Romans took Carthage and destroyed it. Part of northern Africa and Spain were thus added



THE DEATH OF CÆSAR

From a painting by J. L. Gérôme

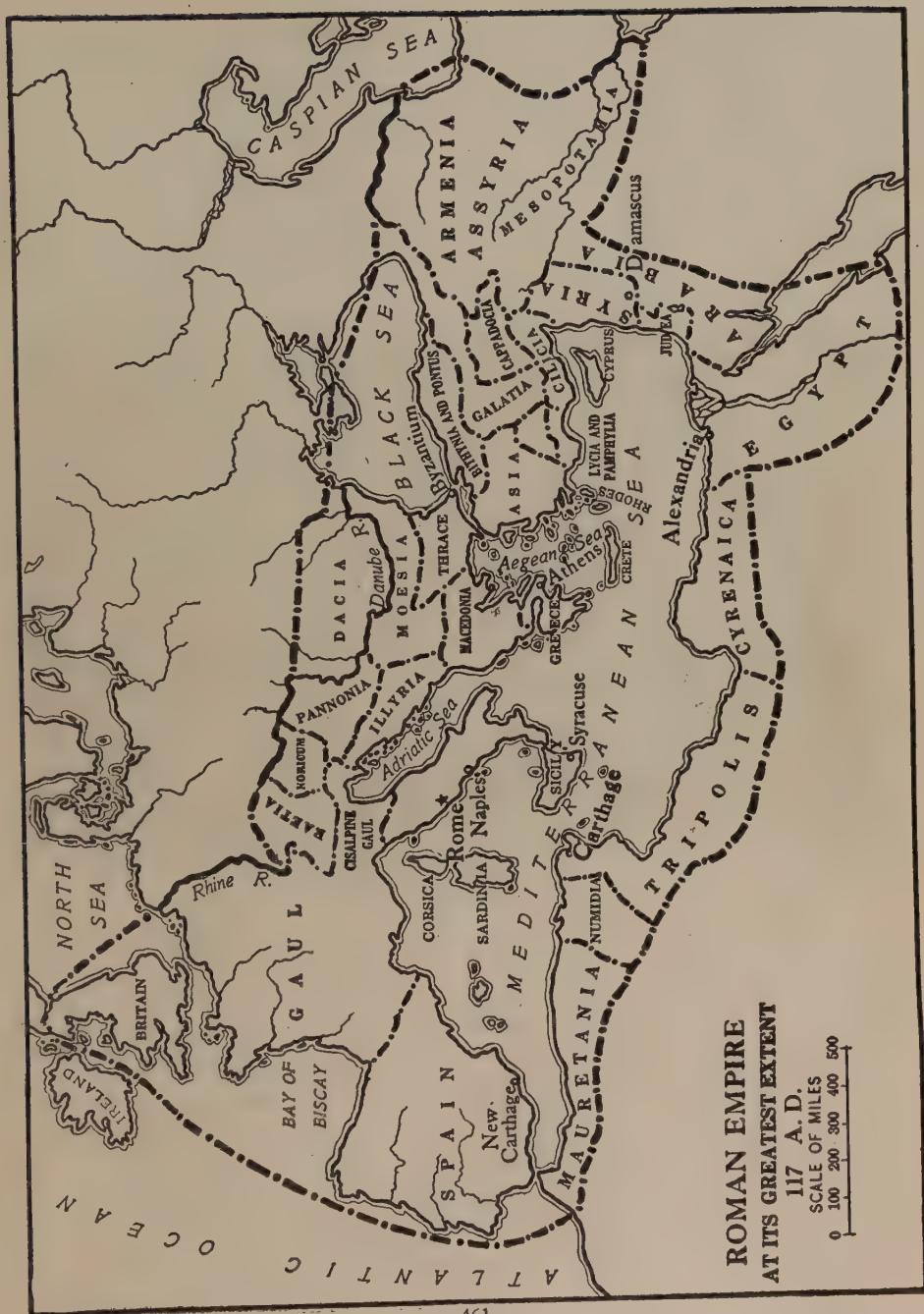
them, was driven from his throne (about 510 B. C.).

The Romans then formed a republic, ruled by a senate and by two magistrates called prætors or consuls, who were chosen for one year. The people were divided into two classes or parties, called patricians or nobles, made up of the original Roman people, and plebeians or common people. As each of these wanted to rule, the division led to many quarrels. On this account the republic was not at first very powerful, and its enemies often defeated it. About 390 B. C. Rome was taken by the Gauls under Brennus, but they soon abandoned it.

The Roman people developed a genius for organization and government, as well as a genius for war, greater than any other na-

tion to the Roman dominions. The Romans were equally successful in other wars in Macedonia, Greece, Syria, Mesopotamia, Gaul, and Egypt, so that they finally conquered nearly all countries then known. About A. D. 117 their dominions attained their greatest extent, embracing all the countries on the Mediterranean Sea, as well as Britain and part of western Asia, and having 120,000,000 inhabitants. Rome was then the richest and most powerful city in the world.

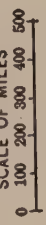
But the virtues of the old days, courage, patriotism, frugality, were undermined by the new wealth. The Romans began to own many slaves, and a rich class grew up, who lived in great luxury and oppressed the lower classes, seeking to get all the power for themselves. In course of time, the govern-



ROMAN EMPIRE
AT ITS GREATEST EXTENT

117 A. D.

SCALE OF MILES



ment was changed from a republic to an empire by Julius Cæsar and his nephew Augustus, the latter being the first emperor (27 B. C.). Most of the emperors were selfish tyrants, though a few were good rulers. In general they were not strong enough to hold together the immense dominions of the empire, containing so many races of people, and rebellions and disorders began to occur. In A. D. 284 Diocletian divided the power with Maximian, each taking the title of Augustus, and the two ruling together. Rome was given up as the capital, Diocletian living at

urious and effeminate, and instead of fighting their own battles hired armies from the nations they had conquered. In time the soldiers, being more powerful than the people, became the real rulers, choosing emperors to suit themselves. This led to civil wars, by which the empire was weakened. At length the Goths, a brave but barbarous people of Northern Europe, invaded Italy and under their leader Alaric took and sacked Rome (A. D. 410), and soon after the Western Empire was broken up into many countries, most of which were ruled by Gothic kings.



THE COLOSSEUM, ROME

Nicomedia and Maximian at Milan. Under them were two vice-emperors, called Cæsars, one of whom commonly lived in Gaul or Britain and the other in the eastern provinces. At last, after some civil wars, the whole empire was once more united under Constantine the Great (323), who made his capital at Byzantium, afterward named Constantinople. The last emperor who ruled the whole empire was Theodosius, who on his death divided it among his two sons, giving the west to Honorius and the east to Arcadius; and thus the Roman Empire was split into two parts, the Western Empire and the Eastern Empire.

The Romans meanwhile had become lux-

From these kingdoms the modern nations of Europe have grown.

In the early times and under the first emperors the Romans were pagans, but when the apostles began to preach many became Christians. At first the Christians were persecuted, but the new belief spread until it was made the religion of the empire by Constantine (A. D. 323). In time most of the bishops acknowledged the bishop of Rome as their chief, and he received the title of pope. Thus was founded the Roman Catholic Church. The popes ruled Rome and the country around it, and during the Italian Renaissance Rome had a second period of greatness and splendor under some of its

pope rulers. There was a magnificent court, and great churches and palaces were built, and decorated by great artists. The popes were the chief rulers of Rome and the country around it until 1870, when the city was taken by Victor Emmanuel, and became the capital of Italy.

In the time of the emperors Rome was splendidly adorned, and the Capitoline Hill was almost covered with temples and public buildings. Among these was the splendid temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, called the Capitol. The emperors lived in a magnificent palace on the Palatine Hill which covered many acres. The Colosseum, an immense oval building, much of which is still standing, was used for games and gladiatorial shows, and many Christian martyrs were put to death in it. It would hold 80,000 spectators, but the Circus Maximus was still larger, having seats for 500,000 people. The Forum was an open square where courts of justice were held and where the people gathered on great occasions. It was adorned with splendid triumphal arches and columns commemorating Roman victories, and with magnificent temples and other buildings. The arches of Titus and Constantine and the columns of Trajan and Antoninus can still be seen. Most of the temples and palaces of Rome have disappeared or remain only as ruins. The best preserved of all is the Pantheon, now used as a Christian church, one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The splendid mausoleum of Hadrian, built by that emperor for his tomb, is now the castle of St. Angelo. Rome has also many fine modern buildings, including about 360 churches and many palaces. St. Peter's, completed in 1626, is the largest church in the world, its great dome being 148 feet wide, and the cross on its top 430 feet above the ground. The Vatican Palace, where the pope lives, contains a magnificent museum and art galleries, and a fine library.

RONCESVALLES (*rons-val'*, Spanish, *ron-thes-val'yays*), or **Roncevaus** (*rons-vo'*), a hamlet in northern Spain, at the entrance of a pass across the Pyrenees Mountains, between France and Spain. When Charlemagne was returning from an invasion of Spain his army was attacked there by the mountaineers, or, as legend says, by the Moors, and his whole rear guard was destroyed (1778). Roland, Bernardo del Carpio, and other heroes were killed in this battle. Though an unimportant defeat, it has been the subject of legends, songs and romances for centuries, and the epic of the French nation, the "Song of Roland," was written about it. Roland was the chief figure in the literature of the

Middle Ages, particularly in France and Italy. The Black Prince led his army through this same pass (1367), and the French under Marshal Soult were forced to retreat there by Wellington (1813).

ROQUEFORT (*rock'for*, or *ro'k-for*), France, a town in the department of Aveyron, in southern France, where Roquefort cheese is made. The town has grottoes, or caves, around it, in which the cheese, which is made of ewes' milk, is cured. It has a high flavor, and a blue mould running through it.

ROSES, Wars of the, a long series of wars for the English throne which took place during the 15th century, between the two houses or families of Lancaster and York, each of whom had a claim. The badge of York was a white rose and that of Lancaster a red rose. The struggle began in the reign of Henry VI, in 1455, and went on, under different leaders, until the head of the Lancaster family, Henry VII, married the daughter of the York king, Edward IV, in 1486, after defeating and killing Richard II, the last York king, at Bosworth Field. The wars drained England of her best nobles, over 200 of whom were killed, and of money as well, and weakened the country so that it did not recover for generations.

ROSETTA (*ro-zet'tah*), Egypt, a town of Lower Egypt, on the west branch or outlet of the River Nile, 36 miles from Alexandria; pop. 16,000. In 1799, while a French engineer was making an earthwork fort at Rosetta, he dug up a stone slab containing an inscription in two kinds of Egyptian hieroglyphics and the same translated into Greek. By comparing the Greek inscriptions with the hieroglyphics on this stone, which is now in the British Museum, Champollion, a French scholar, found out how to read the hieroglyphic writing, over which learned men had before vainly puzzled. Nearly 25 years after the stone had been taken to the British Museum, he discovered the secrets of the pictures. We now know a great deal about Egyptian life, religion and history, from other hieroglyphic writings, which could never have been read without this discovery.

ROSSBACH (*ross'bak*), Germany, a village in Saxony where the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrian and French armies, in the Seven Years' War, on November 5, 1757. This was one of Frederick's most brilliant victories, for he had only about 20,000 soldiers and his enemies had twice as many. The battle was over in an hour and a half, and Frederick took 7,000 prisoners, and 72 cannon, having lost only about 500 of his men. (See SEVEN YEARS' WAR.)

ROS'TOCK, Germany, a port in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the River Warnow, nine miles above its mouth in the Baltic Sea; pop. 69,000. It is one of the chief ports on the Baltic, and has a trade in grain, herring, timber and oil. It contains a university founded in 1419.

ROTTEN ROW, a famous thoroughfare in London. See **HYDE PARK**.

ROTTER-DAM, Netherlands, a seaport on the river Maas, 36 miles southwest of Amsterdam; pop. 516,000. The city is famous for its canals, which are so deep that the largest ships can be loaded and unloaded in the middle of the town. Rotterdam has important cotton factories, sugar refineries, and brandy distilleries, and carries on a large trade with the East Indies, Europe, and America. (See map of the **NETHERLANDS**.)

Rotterdam gets its name from the little river Rotte, which flows through the city. There is a large dam across it. The city is about 600 years old. It was burned in 1563, and taken by the Spaniards in 1572, but rebuilt; it was not a large town again until the 19th century, when it developed very much.

ROUBAIX (*roo-bay'*), France, a city six miles northeast of Lille; pop. 122,000. It is famous for its manufactures, especially of silk, woolen and cotton goods, called in trade "Roubaix articles." In 1800 Roubaix was only a small town, but it has grown very fast since 1850. During the World War there was much fighting around it, and it suffered severely from bombardments.

ROUEN (*roo-en'*, French *ruon*), France, a port on the River Seine; pop. 120,000. It is a very important manufacturing city, noted for its cotton factories, which are the most important in France. It has also manufactures of woolen cloth, lace, stockings, and paper, and some shipyards. It has long rows of wharfs, and several lines of steamers sail from there. Rouen has a fine library and museum and some of the most splendid Gothic churches in Europe. The cathedral of Notre Dame, which has a spire more than one and one-half times as high as Trinity Church steeple, New York, has many beautiful painted windows and contains a statue of Richard Cœur de Lion, whose heart was buried there. It is one of the most beautiful Gothic churches in existence. In one of the city squares, called the Square of La Pucelle (The Maid), is a statue of Joan of Arc, erected on the place where she was burned in 1431. (See **JOAN OF ARC** in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

Under the Romans Rouen was called Roto-

magus, and they made it the capital of a part of Gaul. Later it became the capital of Normandy, and was the scene of many important events in the wars between France and England. There was fighting in and around the town during the Huguenot wars also. (See map of **FRANCE**.)

ROUMANIA, see **RUMANIA**.

ROUMELIA, see **RUMELIA**.

RUBICON (*roo'bee-kon*), the ancient name of a small river, now called the Fiumicino, in Italy near Rimini, flowing into the Adriatic. In the time of Julius Cæsar, it formed the boundary between Italy proper and the Roman province of Cisalpine Gaul. Roman generals were forbidden to cross the Rubicon into Italy at the head of an army. Therefore when Cæsar led his army over the river, in 49 B. C., he practically made a declaration of war against the government of Rome, which was headed by his old friend and associate, Pompey. We still use the phrase "cross the Rubicon," to express making an important decision, for Cæsar's decision to fight Pompey instead of to submit to humiliating orders from him, eventually made Cæsar the head of Rome and changed the history of the world.

RUG'BY, England, a town on the River Avon, 83 miles northwest of London; pop. 25,000. It is noted for its grammar school, which was founded in 1567 and is now one of the largest public schools for boys in England, having about 1000 pupils. Dr. Thomas Arnold, the father of Matthew Arnold, was head-master from 1823 to 1842. The school is best known in America from Thomas Hughes' famous book "Tom Brown's School Days," one of the best stories about boys at school that was ever written. Mr. Hughes was a pupil at Rugby, and he told some of his own experiences in the book.

RUHR (*roor*), a river in Germany, rising in southern Westphalia and joining the Rhine at Ruhrort; length 144 miles. Its valley is very rich in coal, and is one of the principal mining and industrial districts of Germany, containing Essen, with its great steel works, and other manufacturing cities. In January, 1923, because of the German failure to pay to France and Belgium the reparations agreed upon in the Treaty of Versailles, French and Belgian troops occupied the Ruhr valley, put it under martial law, and forbade the exportation of any merchandise from there to the rest of Germany. The Germans, though they did not fight, interfered with the French in every way they could and refused to trade with them. In 1924, an agreement concerning reparations having been reached, France began the evacuation of the Ruhr region.

RUMANIA or ROUMANIA (*roo-may'-nee-ah*), a country of southeastern Europe; area 122,283 square miles; pop. about 17,400,000; capital, Bucharest. The soil is rich and most of the people are farmers or cattle breeders. The principal things raised are grain, tobacco, and wine, but there are rich oil fields and salt mines also. Rumania was formerly a part of Turkey in Asia, being divided into two principalities called Wallachia and Mol-



RUMANIA AND BULGARIA

davia, but in 1861 these were united under the present name by the sultan. In 1877 Rumania proclaimed its independence, which was confirmed by the treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878). The government is carried on by a king and a parliament of two houses like our Congress. In the second Balkan war, in 1913, Rumania joined Serbia and Greece against Bulgaria, and won from Bulgaria part of the territory known as the Dobrudja.

When the World War broke out in 1914 Rumania was at first neutral, but joined the Allies in 1916 because a great many Rumanians who lived in the Austrian province of Transylvania were being harshly ruled by Austria. The Germans under General Mackensen invaded Rumania and completely conquered it and made the Rumanians sign a treaty giving back to Bulgaria the part of the Dobrudja which Rumania had taken in 1913, and giving to both Germany and Austria important commercial rights. The Germans continued to occupy Rumania until the end of the war. When Germany and Aus-

tria were finally defeated, Rumania received a great deal of new territory, including Transylvania, Bukowina, part of the Banat, and the Russian province of Bessarabia, whose people voted to join the Rumanians.

RUMELIA (*roo-mee'lee-ah*), or **ROUMELIA**, formerly a European province of Turkey, consisting of part of ancient Thrace and Macedonia. By the Treaty of Berlin (1878) a new half-independent state was formed out of it, called Eastern Rumelia, which, in 1885, revolted against the Sultan, and was annexed to Bulgaria.

RUMP PARLIAMENT, see **PRIDE'S PURGE**.

RUNNYMEDE (*run'nee-meed*), a meadow on the bank of the Thames, 20 miles west-southwest of London, famous as the place where King John met his nobles and signed the celebrated agreement called Magna Charta or the Great Charter, June 15, 1215. By this the nobles gained many rights which the king had kept from them, and the charter has been called the "Keystone of English Liberty." The meadow is now used for a race course.

RUSCHUK or RUSCUK (*roos-chook'*), Bulgaria, a town on the River Danube; pop. 36,000. It has manufactories of silk, wool, cotton and leather, and a considerable trade. Ruschuk is strongly fortified, and it has been of much importance in the wars between the Turks and Russians. It was once entirely destroyed by the Russians, but later rebuilt.

RUSSIA (*rush'ah*), a country of eastern Europe, next to Asia; area, before the World War, 2,095,616 square miles, or about three-fifths of all Europe. In addition, Russia ruled all of Siberia and a vast territory in central Asia, amounting to more than one-third of all Asia. It was thus the largest country in the world, having in all an area of 8,400,000 square miles, or a seventh of all the land on the earth, and about one twenty-sixth part of all the surface, with a total population of 182,182,600. The capital of the Empire was Petrograd (now Leningrad); that of Soviet Russia is Moscow. Since the Revolution in 1917, Russia has broken up into a great number of governments and territories. Among the new republics formed from the old Russian Empire are Lithuania, Esthonia, Latvia, Poland and Finland. Rumania got the province of Bessarabia. About 600,000 square miles of territory were thus lost. The rest of the country divided itself into a number of independent or semi-independent governments, under control of the Bolsheviks. Among these are Russia proper, the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia. In this



article, only Russia proper will be treated, the other parts having separate articles.

Russia is an immense plain, the northern part being covered in many places with forests or swamps, while in the southern part are great grassy treeless regions called steppes. There are hardly any mountains in most of Russia, but the rugged Caucasus range, in the south, has peaks more than three miles high. The Ural Mountains, on the eastern boundary, are less than a mile high, and rise so gradually from the plain that they do not seem like mountains at all.

Russia has many large rivers, among the most important of which are the Volga, Niemen, Dvina, Neva, Onega, Dnieper, Don, Vistula, and Dniester. In the northwestern part are many lakes, of which Ladoga (area 6996 square miles) and Onega (area 3763 square miles) are the two largest in Europe. The climate of central and southern Russia is generally very cold in winter, and the summers are short and warm. In the most northern part it is so cold that the ground is frozen all through the year and hardly any plants will grow.

Russia has rich mines of coal, iron, copper, silver, and gold, and many fine salt springs. Thousands of logs of timber are cut in the forest. The southern plains have some of the most fertile ground in the world. In general the people are not very good farmers, yet in the southern part so much grain, hemp, and flax were grown before the World War that great quantities were sent to other countries. After the war, however, there was so little, that many thousands of people died of starvation. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised in many parts. Tame reindeer are kept in the cold northern region, and in the southern part camels are used to carry burdens. Among the wild animals are bears, wolves, deer, elks, and the European bison, and many smaller animals are hunted for their furs, in which Russia used to have a large trade. There are fine fisheries along the coasts. The manufactures are not so important as those of other European countries, though when the Revolution broke out they had been increasing very fast for some years. Among the most important things made were woolen, cotton, linen, and silk goods, leather, soap, iron-ware and beet sugar.

History

Russia was settled by Slavs from the shores of the Baltic Sea, and from the regions of the Elbe and the Danube rivers. For some time there was no national unity, but in 862 the people of Novgorod invited Rurik, chief of the Varangian tribe of Northmen, called by the Slavs Rus, to come and be their ruler.

He laid the foundation of the Russian Empire. In 988 Vladimir the Great married the sister of the Greek emperor of the East, became a Christian, and set up churches and schools in the empire. Russia thus got its religion from the Eastern Church instead of from Rome, and from that time until the Revolution, the country belonged to the Greek Church, and the sovereign was always a member of it.

In the 13th century Russia was overrun by the Mongols or Moguls from Asia, and was subject to them until 1477, when it was



PETER THE GREAT

From an engraving by Anderloni

freed. Russia then began to grow, and in the 16th century Ivan the Terrible extended it to the Caspian Sea. He was the first to take the title of czar, the Russian form of "Caesar," the title always used by the emperors of Rome. In 1859 the old line of Rurik came to an end, and after a time of confusion the Russians chose (1613) Michael Romanoff to be their ruler. This family continued to rule the empire until the Revolution.

Russia conquered Siberia, and finally in the time of Peter the Great became very powerful. There were, by this time a great many different nations under its rule. There were the Finns in the north, the Tartars in the south,

many Scandinavians and Germanic peoples in the west, and the brave and warlike Cossacks, who raised beautiful horses and cattle, in the southeast. Most of the Tartars were Mohammedans, and the Russians proper were Greek Catholics. Peter took the title of Emperor of all the Russias. He had great power, and after him the czars could do whatever they pleased with their people, even banishing them or putting them into prison without trial. There was no congress or parliament until 1905, and even then it had no real power. The government was entrusted to our great councils: the Council of State, the Ruling Senate, the Holy Synod, and the Committee of Ministers. No civilized people lived under a ruler with such arbitrary power as the Czar of Russia had. During most of the 18th century Russia was ruled by women, among whom Catherine I and Catherine II were the most noted. Catherine II added the Crimea to the empire, and joined with Prussia and Austria in dividing Poland, which had long been the enemy of Russia. This brought Russia into the middle of Europe, where she could take part in affairs from which she had before been cut off. Russia has had several wars with the Turks for the possession of Constantinople, which she needs, because it guards the entrance of the Black Sea; but the other nations of Europe have always opposed her attempts to get it. Russia tried to add to her power in the East by building the Siberian Railway to Vladivostok and by extending it through Manchuria to Port Arthur, which she fortified. This led to the war with Japan in which she met with disaster and lost all she had gained in the East. (See RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.) The war was followed by internal dissensions, accompanied by rioting and many massacres, especially of Jews, who were accused of aiding the revolutionary movements.

For about 30 years revolutionists in Russia had been very active. In 1905 a constitution was granted to the people and a Duma (Congress) elected, but its acts did not suit the Czar, who dissolved it, and called a second Duma in March, 1907. This met with a similar fate, and a third one was chosen in November, 1907.

But as all the people knew that the Duma was entirely under the control of the Czar and nobles, and did not really represent them, they had no confidence in it, and there was great discontent all over Russia. Revolutionary societies everywhere increased in numbers and influence. Then the World War broke out, and for a time it seemed as if the Russians forgot their own troubles, and united against their common enemies.

They had always been friends and protectors of Serbia, and were the first to mobilize in Serbia's defense when Austria threatened her, in July 1914. For a time they did some splendid fighting; their leaders showed military genius, and their soldiers showed endurance, courage, and stubborn determination. But the government proved itself to be inefficient and corrupt; the armies were not properly supplied, reinforced or transported. Good officers were taken away from the front and replaced by weak or stupid officers. Nothing was managed properly behind the lines; food and ammunition did not arrive in the trenches. The Germans under von Hindenburg defeated the Russians disastrously in 1915, and in 1916 there was another unsuccessful campaign. Discontent increased among soldiers and civilians, and by March 1917 there were riots in Petrograd, demonstrations against the government, strikes in Petrograd and Moscow, attacks by poor people on bakeries and other food shops, and other kinds of disorders. The leaders of the Duma called for reforms in the government and more power for the people. The Czar issued an order dissolving the Duma, but it refused to obey. This began the Revolution.

In the meanwhile, policemen and soldiers who had been ordered to fire on rioters in the cities refused to do so, and joined the rebellious people. They supported the Duma, and bands of revolutionists organized themselves, arrested the prime minister and other officials, and clamored for a republic. The Duma declared a provisional government, and sent word to the Czar, who was away from Petrograd, that he must abdicate. He did so, on March 15, 1917, ending the rule of the Romanoffs, who had been Czars of Russia for more than 300 years.

While the Duma, which was largely made up of professors, lawyers and other professional men, chosen from the educated classes, was arranging a form of temporary government, the delegates from the lower classes, soldiers and workingmen, were organizing a council, or soviet, which shared the work and responsibilities of the Duma. There were soviets in all the cities of Russia. The central soviet at Petrograd was in the hands of a great organization of radical, or revolutionary, men and women, known as the Bolsheviks or Bolsheviks. Their leaders were Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotzky.

The provisional government of Russia was recognized by the United States and other countries, and it continued to carry on the war as the ally of Great Britain and France. There were in turn several different premiers,



THE KREMLIN, AT MOSCOW, RUSSIA

or heads of the Duma, but the greatest was Alexander Kerensky. He tried to reorganize the Russian army, and plan an attack on the Germans, but many of the troops refused to fight.

In September, 1917, some of the soldiers rose against Kerensky and his cabinet. The new government had not been very efficient, for the leaders had no political experience. The Bolsheviks were now solidly organized, and had the army to support them. They immediately took the side of the revolting

regiments, and seized the supreme power in Petrograd. Lenin became premier of Russia, and Trotsky became minister of foreign affairs. Kerensky escaped to France.

The Bolsheviks at once imprisoned or executed many of the supporters of the former Czar, and the members of the provisional government. Many others escaped and remained in hiding abroad. The next thing the Bolsheviks did was to make peace with Germany. On Feb. 10, 1918, they signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

For a few months there was a series of rebellions against them. An anti-Bolshevist government was set up in Siberia under Admiral Kolchak; General Denikin, the leader of the Cossack army, rebelled in the south; and the former allies of Russia sent an army to Vladivostok to rescue a body of Czecho-Slovak prisoners in Siberia, who had organized against the Soviet, and wished to get back to their own countries. But the Soviet armies were strong, and after the Allied troops were withdrawn, they defeated General Denikin, Admiral Kolchak, and later another rebel, General Wrangel. In 1920 they carried on war with the Poles, who had declared their independence and invaded Russian territory to seize land on the western frontier for themselves. The Bolsheviks defeated the Poles also, until France sent help to Poland, and Russia had to make peace.

These campaigns left the Bolsheviks supreme. They ruled Russia in the interest of the working class, as strongly as the Czar's party had once ruled. In 1918 they murdered the Czar, the Czarina, and all their children. They seized the factories, railroads, and all the public service plants, and tried to run them, promising to make everyone do a fair share of work, and to give everyone in return his share of the profits of the country. But the system did not work well. Trade stopped because nothing was produced, food gave out, railroads broke down, and the people became more and more miserable. (See **BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION**.)

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, a war between Russia and Japan, concerning their rights in Manchuria. It began in February, 1904, and ended May 28, 1905. Russia kept troops in Manchuria, with the permission of China, who owned the country. But the Japanese objected, because they wished to control the province themselves, and they declared war on Russia. They at once attacked the strong fortress of Port Arthur, which held out for three months, but was finally obliged to surrender. Russian armies went to Manchuria but were repeatedly defeated by the Japanese. Then the Russian fleet was sent to attack the Japanese fleet, and on May 27 and 28, 1905, it was almost totally destroyed in Tsushima Straits. Nearly 4,000 Russians perished, including the Admiral in command. This great battle ended the war. Russia had lost about 400,000 soldiers and 83 ships; Japan about 170,000 soldiers and 12 ships. The treaty of peace, signed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, provided for the abandonment of Manchuria by Russia, and gave to Japan Port Arthur and other important places. (See **MANCHURIA**.)

RUSSO-TURKISH WARS. There have been a great number of wars between Russia and Turkey, beginning in the time of Peter the Great, when Russia's territory expanded so that she became the natural enemy of Turkey all along her southern frontier. Having no port except in the north, where ice blocks her harbors for some months every winter, Russia has always wanted to possess the Dardanelles and has repeatedly attacked Turkey in order to gain territory at her expense. Between 1768 and 1774 there was a war in which Russia won the Crimea; in 1806 she won territory in the southeast as far as the Pruth; in 1853 she involved many of the other European nations in her struggle, by bringing on the Crimean War. (See **CRIMEAN WAR**.) The war usually called the "Russo-Turkish War" was carried on in 1877-8, and in it the Balkan states won their independence from Turkey. It began with rebellions of several of the Balkan nations, especially the Bulgarians, whom the Turks had treated very cruelly. Russia attacked Turkey, as often before, with the excuse that she wanted to protect the Christian subjects of the Turks. A Russian army invaded European Turkey, and captured Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. They then besieged the Turks at Plevna, where, after heroic resistance, a great Turkish army was forced to surrender. (See **PLEVNA**.) The Turks in the meantime were driven from Montenegro, and both Serbia and Rumania revolted as well. The Russians next captured Adrianople, and at the same time both the Serbs and Montenegrins defeated Turkish armies. Turkey could not go on fighting, and signed the peace of San Stefano with Russia, giving her the provinces of the Dobrudja, Batum and Kars, without a port on the Black Sea, and a large indemnity, opening the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, both in peace and war, and granting the independence of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro. But the other European powers, especially England, were jealous of Russia's great gains, and they held a Congress at Berlin a few months later to discuss the affairs of the Balkans. The terms of the treaty of San Stefano were upheld in the main, but Turkey was given a good many military rights in the Black Sea and Dardanelles regions which Russia had taken away from her.

RUTLAND, Vermont, county seat of Rutland Co., a city on Otter Creek, 50 miles south by west of Montpelier; pop. 15,000. It is noted for its quarries of white marble, which are among the most productive in the United States. The city has also important manufactures, and lumber mills, boiler and

engine works, machine shops, etc. Rutland was settled in 1770 and was one of the capitals of Vermont in 1784-1804. It celebrated its centennial in 1870, and in 1892 was chartered as a city.

RUWENZORI (*roo'wen-zo'ree*), a great range of snow-covered mountains in Equatorial Africa, between lakes Albert and Albert Edward, supposed to be the Mountains of the Moon of Ptolemy's Geography. They were discovered in 1888 by Stanley, but little was known of them before 1906, when they were explored by the Duke of the Abruzzi. He named the principal mountain Mount Stanley, its highest point (16,810 ft.), Peak Margherita, after the Queen of Italy, and the next highest (16,744 ft.), Peak Alexandra,

after the Queen of England. The higher summits are capped with perpetual snow. The streams flowing from these mountains feed the lakes and the southwestern sources of the Nile. (See map of AFRICA.)

RYSWICK (*riz'wik*), Netherlands, a village near The Hague, noted for a treaty called the peace of Ryswick, concluded there between France on one side and Germany, Holland, England, and Spain on the other (1697). France, who had supported the Stuart kings of England, promised to help them no more and recognized William III, Prince of Orange, as King of England; and the various nations agreed to restore to each other conquests they had made in the long war which the peace ended.

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SAAR (*zahr*), see **SARRE**.

SABINES (*say'byns*), an ancient people of Italy, noted in the early legends of Rome. Though they were neighbors of the Romans, they would not give them their daughters in marriage. So Romulus gave out that he was going to keep a great festival with sports and games, and invited everybody to come. The Sabines and others came with their wives and their daughters; and while they were looking on at the games, the Romans rushed upon them and carried off the women to be their wives. The Sabines marched with a great army against Rome, and through the treachery of Tarpeia got possession of the fort on one of the hills. They then fought the Romans in the valley and drove them to the gate of the city; and they were getting the better of them, when on a sudden the Sabine women who had been carried off came running from the city, with their children in their arms, and threw themselves between their husbands and their fathers and prayed them to cease their quarrel. So they made peace with one another, and the two people became as one.

SACRAMENTO (*sak-rah-men'-to*), California, the capital city, in the central part of the state, on a river of the same name; pop. 65,900. It is a handsome city, with wide shady streets. The state capitol is a very fine building and its grounds occupy eighteen squares, beautifully laid out like a garden. The city has important manufactures, and carries on a large trade in fresh, dried, and canned fruit, and in grain.

Sacramento is a Spanish word, meaning sacrament, and was first given to the river, which is the largest in California. In 1841 a fort was built there, and called New Helvetia; but in 1848, when the town was begun, the name was changed to Sacramento.

SADOWA (*sah'do-vah*), Czecho-Slovakia, a small village eight miles northwest of Königgrätz, where the Prussians under King William I gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in the Seven Weeks' War, July 3, 1866. More than 400,000 men fought in this battle, and 50,000 were killed or wounded. The fighting began in the morning and went on with fury for many hours. Until afternoon it seemed as if the Austrians would win, but the Prussian Crown Prince arrived with reinforcements and turned the scale. The Austrians began a retreat which

proved disastrous, for they lost over 40,000 men and were so badly defeated that they were obliged to give up the war. Prussia's victory enabled her to annex a great deal of territory, and put herself at the head of the North German Confederation. This is often called the battle of Königgrätz.

SAGHALIEN, see **SAKHALIN**.

SAGUENAY (*sag-en-ay'*), a river of Canada flowing from the north into the St. Lawrence 120 miles below Quebec; length about 100 miles. It rises in a lake called Lake St. John, and flows for a long distance between high, rocky cliffs, forming some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. Steamers ascend the Saguenay for seventy-five miles, and in the summer it is visited by hundreds of travellers.

SAHARA (*sah-hah'ra*), a great desert of northern Africa, the largest in the world, having an area of probably 3,500,000 square miles, or more than that of the whole United States. It extends 3000 miles, from the Atlantic to the Nile, and beyond that is a similar desert region to the east coast of Africa. In some places it is 1000 miles wide. There are many mountains in the desert, especially south of Algiers and Tripoli, and along the southern border, but the western and eastern parts are generally flat. The east part is often called the Libyan Desert. In some places the desert is covered with stones and gravel, and in others are great expanses of loose sand, which is blown about by the winds, forming drifts and little hills, as snow does. No plants grow, except in a few places, called oases, where are springs, surrounded by palms and other trees. In these oases are found lions, antelopes, and other wild animals, and some of them are inhabited by Arabs; one or two even have towns in them. They are very fertile, yielding good crops of dates, barley, wheat, and millet. The Sahara is the hottest region in the world, and the sand is sometimes as hot as boiling water. Hot winds, called simoons, blow over the surface, often bearing clouds of dust and sand, which strike against the skin like hot needles. Yet large caravans cross the desert every year, passing from one oasis to another. Often the camels get no water for two or three days; and sometimes, when suffering with thirst, they and their drivers are tormented with a vision of a beautiful lake or a shining river in the dis-

tance. But when they try to get to it, it fades away. This appearance is called the mirage of the desert. The Arabs call it the Lake of the Gazelles. A railroad across the desert is under construction. (See map of AFRICA.)

SAIGON (*sy-gon'*), or **SAIGUN**, Cochin China, a port on the River Saigon, 35 miles from its mouth; pop. about 80,000. The city has a large trade in cinnamon, rice, and various fine woods.

Saigon, which formerly belonged to Anam, was captured by the French in 1859. It was

St. Albans is near the ancient Verulamium, a stronghold of the Britons and Romans. Julius Cæsar defeated Cassibelaunus there and captured the town. It was the northernmost point reached by his expedition into Britain. Next to Cæsar's, the most famous name connected with St. Albans is that of Francis Bacon, whose father, Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the great seal under Queen Elizabeth, owned a house which is still to be seen near the fort. When Francis Bacon rose to fame and fortune he took the titles of Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans



IN THE SAHARA DESERT

the capital of French Indo-China until 1902, when the government moved to Hanoi, in Tonkin. (See map of INDO-CHINA.)

SAINT ALBANS (*awl'bunz*), England, a city about 20 miles northwest of London, noted for its cathedral, which used to be an abbey church. It dates from different periods, particularly the 11th and 13th centuries, and was thoroughly restored at the end of the nineteenth century. It is the largest cathedral in England next to Winchester, and many think it one of the most beautiful.

The first battle of the Wars of the Roses was fought at St. Albans, and a second battle was fought there six years later, in which the Lancastrians were led by their Queen, Margaret of Anjou.

after the names of the ancient and modern towns. Bacon's tomb is now one of the sights for travellers to St. Albans.

SAINT AN'DREWS, Scotland, a town on the North Sea, 40 miles northeast of Edinburgh; pop. 8,000. The university, founded in 1411, has four colleges and about 700 students. Saint Andrews is famous for its golf links; and all links are laid out to be as much as possible like them.

SAINT AUGUSTINE (*aw'gus-teen* or *aw-gus'teen*), Florida, a city on the Atlantic Ocean, between the mouths of the rivers Matanzas and St. Sebastian; pop. about 6,200. It has a good harbor, formed by an island in front of it. The climate is mild and pleasant, and the city is visited in winter

by thousands of northerners. St. Augustine is the oldest town in the United States, having been begun by the Spaniards in 1565. The castle of San Marco, now called Fort Marion, built by them, is still standing.

SAINT BAR-THOL'O-MEW, Massacre of, a great slaughter of the Huguenots or Protestants in France, which took place in 1572. Religious feeling was very bitter between the Catholics and the Huguenots, and they formed two political parties who were intensely hostile to each other. The queen mother, Catherine de Medici, was an ardent Catholic, and she plotted with the leader of the Catholic party, the Duc de Guise, to break the power of the Huguenots and destroy their influence by killing all the more prominent ones. The King of Navarre, who was a Huguenot, was married in Paris to the sister of the King of France, and when all the Huguenot nobles and leaders were gathered for the wedding, they were attacked by the Catholics and murdered. The chief victim was Admiral Coligny, a great general who had led the Huguenots to victory in several battles with the Catholics. But in the end the Massacre of St. Bartholomew did the Catholics great harm, for it caused a religious war in which the Huguenots defeated them.

SAINT BER-NARD', Great, a famous pass in the Pennine Alps, between Martigny in Switzerland, and Aosta in Italy. It is celebrated for the hospice or rest house which was founded in it in 962 by St. Bernard de Menthon, and is still maintained for the relief of Alpine travellers. St. Bernard dogs, trained to find lost travellers in the snow, have saved the lives of many people there. In the museum at Bern, Switzerland, is the stuffed skin of a famous dog named Barry who saved forty people on Mount St. Bernard, near the pass.

The pass is over 8,000 feet high and is one of the principal means of travel across the Alps. Many great armies have crossed it, including that of Napoleon in May, 1800. There is another pass of St. Bernard, called the Little St. Bernard, which runs south of Mt. Blanc, and leads from a point in the valley where Aosta lies to Bourg St. Maurice, Switzerland. It is about a thousand feet lower than the Great St. Bernard. Hannibal's army is believed to have taken this route.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER (*kris'to-fer*), or Saint Kitts, one of the British West Indies, part of the colony of the Leeward Islands. It was discovered by Columbus, who gave it his own name, but not settled until about 1623. It belonged to

France, until the English got it in 1783. It exports sugar, molasses, cocoa, etc., and trade with the United States is growing.

SAINT CLOUD (*san cloo'*), France, a town on the River Seine, forming a suburb of Paris; pop. about 6,000. Clodoald, a grandson of Clovis, built a convent there, calling it after himself St. Clodoald, and that name was changed in time to St. Cloud. The Palace of St. Cloud, built in 1572, was a favorite residence of Marie Antoinette, Napoleon, and other sovereigns. During the siege of Paris, 1870, it was nearly all burned, but its beautiful park is still there, and remains of the fine gardens connected with the palace.

SAINT CROIX (*kroy*), also called **Santa Cruz** (*san'ta krooz*), one of the Virgin Islands of the United States, in the West Indies, southeast of Porto Rico; area, 84 square miles; pop. 18,000; capital, Christiansted. It is covered with fine plantations, the principal crop being sugar-cane, from which sugar and rum are made. More than half of the people are negroes. (See map of the West Indies.)

SAINT CYR (*san-seer'*), France, a village in the great park of Versailles, 9 miles southwest of Paris. It is famous for its military school, in which officers are trained for the French army and navy.

SAINT DENIS (*san-den-ee'*), France, a town two miles north of Paris; pop. 65,000. It is famous for an old convent, founded in the 7th century over the tomb of Saint Denis. The splendid abbey church is the historical burial place of the kings of France. It was the first great Gothic church, with pointed arches, in France, and is still one of the finest. During the French Revolution many of the tombs were greatly injured, but they have been restored and are very interesting. The convent is used as an asylum and school for orphan children of members of the French Legion of Honor.

SAINT ELIAS (*ee-ly'as*), Mount, a mountain in Alaska, near the Pacific coast, not far from the Canadian boundary; height 18,024 feet. (See map of ALASKA.)

SAINT ETIENNE (*san-tay-tyen'*), France, a town on a branch of the River Loire; pop. 168,000. It is in the center of a coal field, and is one of the most important manufacturing towns in Europe. It is noted for its ribbon factories, and has also large manufactories of firearms, and many steel and cutlery works.

SAINT GALL (*san-gal'*), Switzerland, a town in the canton of Saint Gall, between Lake Constance, the Rhine, and Zurich; pop. 70,000. It was named after the apostle of Switzerland, St. Gall, who founded there in

the 7th century a Benedictine abbey which was an important literary center in the Middle Ages. St. Gall is the principal trading city of northeastern Switzerland, and is noted for its large manufactures of muslins, calicoes, and embroideries.

SAINT GERMAIN (*san-zher-man'*), or Saint Germain en Laye, France, a town 8 miles west of Paris; pop. 22,000. It contains an old palace where many French kings lived, and in which King James II of England died, while in exile in France. During the French Revolution, the palace was used for barracks, and Napoleon changed it into a prison. It is now the Museum of French National Antiquities. Near St. Germain is a large forest or park, and the town itself is a famous summer resort. The treaty of peace between Austria and the Allies was signed there in 1919, and is known as the Treaty of St. Germain.

SAINT GOTTHARD (*saynt goth'ard* or French *san got-ar'*), a mountain group of the Alps between Switzerland and Italy; highest part about 10,500 feet. The Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, and Ticino have their sources in it, and over it runs the celebrated Pass of the Saint Gotthard, with a carriage road once much used. In 1882 a tunnel nine miles long was opened, through the mountain, connecting the railways of Switzerland and Italy.

SAINT HELENA (*hel-ce'nah*), an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 1200 miles west of Africa; area 47 square miles; pop. 3,750. It is mountainous, and surrounded by rocky cliffs, so that landing can be made in but a few places.

The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1502 and named after Saint Helena, on whose anniversary (May 21) it was first seen. It has belonged to Great Britain since 1651. It is celebrated as the place of imprisonment of Napoleon, who lived there in a farmhouse called Longwood from Oct. 16, 1815, until his death (May 5, 1821). In 1840 Napoleon's body was removed to France, and in 1858 the French government bought Longwood and the place where Napoleon had been buried, and decreed that a guard of honor should always be kept there.

SAINT HELIER (*saynt hel'yer*, or French, *san-tay-lyay*), the capital of the island of Jersey in the English Channel, on St. Aubin's Bay; pop. 30,000. It has a fine harbor defended by two forts, and a good trade. Many ships go from there to fish on the Newfoundland banks. Saint Helier is noted for its fine climate and scenery.

SAINT JOHN, one of the Virgin Islands of the United States, east of St. Thomas. (See VIRGIN ISLANDS.)

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick, the largest city of New Brunswick, on the River St. John, at its mouth in the Bay of Fundy; pop. 61,500. It has one of the finest harbors in America, and a large trade, especially in lumber. Many ships are built there, and it has important manufactures. The tide at St. John rises more than twenty feet, running into the river; at the ebb it rushes out again with great violence, forming a fall about seventeen feet high. (See map of CANADA.)

St. John was founded by Americans who sympathized with England during the Revolution, and who went after the war to live in New Brunswick. It was made a city in 1785.

SAINT JOHN'S, Newfoundland, the capital city, in the southeast part of the island, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean; pop. 34,000. The harbor is very fine and shelters hundreds of fishing-vessels, besides many larger ships which go to England and the United States. Nearly all the people are engaged in fishing, or in trading with the fishermen. Along the shores of the harbor are great stages and frames for drying codfish, and there are large factories where seal and cod-liver oil are made. Great quantities of codfish, seal-skins, and oil are sent to other countries. St. John's was probably first settled by the French, in the early part of the 16th century. (See map of CANADA.)

SAINT LAWRENCE (*lor'ens*), a river of North America, flowing from Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; length about 750 miles. In most places it is more than two miles wide, and below Quebec it widens to thirty miles. It flows through several lakes, one of which, just below Lake Ontario, is called the Lake of the Thousand Islands, from the many little islands scattered over it. Between Lake Ontario and Montreal are several rapids, the most important being Lachine and Cedar Rapids. Steamboats can go down these, but they go up through canals cut along the banks. By aid of the canals, large vessels can pass from Chicago and Lake Michigan to the Atlantic Ocean, and so to any port in the world. The waters of lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Superior, Michigan, and many smaller lakes pass through the St. Lawrence, and all these may be looked upon as parts of it. Counting them with it, the St. Lawrence is more than 2,000 miles long, and has more water than any other river in the world.

The Gulf of St. Lawrence, which may be considered a part of the river, is 100 miles wide, and its water reaches the ocean by three channels. (See map of CANADA.)

SAINT LOUIS (*loo'ee* or *loo'is*), Missouri, a city in the eastern part of the state, on the Mississippi River, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri; pop. 773,000. It is the principal city in the state, and one of the greatest commercial and manufacturing centers of the United States. It carries on an immense trade by steamboats and railroads, great quantities of tobacco, grain, flour, cotton, sugar, and live stock being shipped from there. Flour-milling and the manufacture of machinery are important industries, and great quantities of tobacco, drugs, sugar, iron and steel, boots and shoes, paints and varnishes, and many other things are

there very high. At low tide the harbor is dry, and at high tide it has between forty and fifty feet of water in it. Chateaubriand was born at St. Malo, and is buried on a rock in the harbor. The city has some manufactures and commerce, and is a well-known summer resort. It is surrounded by high walls, wide enough for several people to walk abreast, and has a fine castle and an old cathedral.

ST. MICHEL, Mont, see MONT-SAINT-MICHEL.

SAINT MIHIEL (*san mee-yel'*), France, a town on the Meuse River, 33 miles northwest of Nancy. The area in which the town



THE FIRST GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS
AT SAINT-MIHIEL

made there. Another important business is meat-packing. St. Louis is connected with East St. Louis, Illinois, by two bridges, over the Mississippi. The city has splendid public buildings, fine public squares and libraries, and museums. It is the seat of Washington University and St. Louis University, each having over 2500 students. St. Louis was founded in 1764 by the French, who named it in honor of Louis XV of France.

SAINT MALO (*san-mah-lo'*), France, a town on a rocky peninsula in the English Channel; pop. 12,000. It is strongly fortified, and is connected with the mainland by a long narrow causeway. The tides rise

stands was seized by the Germans in 1914, and they continued to hold it, although they had retreated on both sides of it and left it as a great salient in the allied front, until the fall of 1918. The town was taken on Sept. 12, 1918 by French troops, who were helping the great army which crushed the Germans in the big battle of that date which is known as the "Battle of St. Mihiel" although the fighting in and about the town itself was of small importance. The Americans attacked successfully in large numbers east of the town, between Mont Sec and the River Moselle at Pont-à-Mousson. At the same time the French and Americans successfully attacked, in smaller numbers, north of the

town, at Les Eparges. In danger of being cut off, the Germans in St. Mihiel fled during the night, and French troops moved in. After the armistice the town became the headquarters of the American Ninth Army Corps.

St. Mihiel is beautifully situated on the River Meuse and boasts a very fine church of cathedral size. Above the town and commanding the surrounding country is the Fort du Camp des Romains (Fort of the Camp of the Romans) which formed part of the northeastern defences of France before the World War—the Verdun-Toul-Epinal fortified region. It was used by the Germans during the war, and was bombarded by the Americans. It resembles somewhat the great forts at Verdun and is built mostly below the surface of the high ground on which it stands.

The American Army which fought in the Battle of St. Mihiel was called the First Army and was commanded directly by General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces. This battle was the first great battle of the war planned and carried out by Americans.

SAINT NAZAIRE (*san-nah-zair'*), France, a seaport near the mouth of the Loire, the outer haven of Nantes; pop. 38,000. It has very large docks and quays, which were much extended during the World War, and many American ships, carrying troops and supplies, landed there.

SAINT PAUL (*pawl*), Minnesota, capital city of the state, on the Mississippi River; pop. 235,000. Steamboats ascend the river as far as this city, which is almost at the head of navigation. By these and by many railroad lines which meet there, St. Paul carries on a very large trade, especially in grain and flour, and various kinds of merchandise from the eastern states. The city has fine parks and many beautiful residences. The first house was built on the site of St. Paul in 1838, and in 1841 a Jesuit missionary built a log chapel there. This was dedicated to St. Paul, and from it the city got its name.

SAINT PAUL'S (*pawlz*), a famous church in London, the third largest in the world, built in the 17th century by Sir Christopher Wren. (See article **ST. PAUL'S** in *Champlin's Cyclopedia of Literature, Art, and Mythology*.)

SAINT PETERSBURG, Russia, see **PETROGRAD**.

SAINT PETER'S, the cathedral of Rome, Italy, and the largest church in the world. (See article **ST. PETER'S** in *Champlin's Cyclopedia of Literature, Art and Mythology*.)

SAINT PIERRE (*san-pee-ayr'*), an island belonging to France, off the southern coast of Newfoundland; area 10 square miles. It is part of the colony of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon. The islands are rocky and barren, inhabited by fishermen. They send salt and fresh cod and other fish to France.

SAINT PIERRE (*saint peer*, French, *san pee-ayr'*), Martinique, before 1902 the largest and most important town in the French West Indies. In 1902 (May 8) it was entirely destroyed, with 30,000 persons, by an eruption of Mont Pelée. (See map of **WEST INDIES**.)

SAINT QUENTIN (*san-kon-tan'*), France, a city on the Somme River, 80 miles northeast of Paris. It was captured by the Germans in 1870. Several of the great battles of the World War were fought in the region, and in 1918 three British armies struck a great and successful blow at the Germans on the line between Cambrai and St. Quentin, capturing both cities. St. Quentin, which was several times bombarded during the course of the war, was reduced to ruins, and a clause in the Treaty of Versailles provided that the Germans should supply the labor to rebuild it.

SAINT THOMAS (*tom'as*), one of the Virgin Islands of the United States, West Indies, 30 miles east of Porto Rico; area, 28 square miles; pop. 10,000. It is high, rocky, and so barren that little is raised on it. Nearly all of the people live in the town of Charlotte Amalie, which, being nearer to Europe than any other port in the West Indies, has a large trade. Earthquakes are common.

St. Thomas has belonged to several different nations, and until 1916 was a colony of Denmark. In that year it was bought by the United States.

SAINT VINCENT, an island of the British colony of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies; area 150 square miles; pop. 42,000; capital Kingston. Like other islands of the group, it has its own local government. Sugar, spices, cotton, and fruits are the chief products. (See map of **WEST INDIES**.)

SAINT VINCENT, a cape projecting into the Atlantic Ocean at the southwest end of Portugal. Several naval engagements have taken place near it, of which the most famous, called the Battle of Cape St. Vincent, was fought between the Spanish and the British, on February 14th, 1797. The British commander, Sir John Jervis, had a fleet of 15 ships, with which he totally defeated the Spanish fleet of 27 ships, and captured four of the largest, besides sinking others. Nelson was in this engagement. The

British victory put an end to the plan of France and Spain to invade England.

SAIS (*say'is*), a city of ancient Egypt, in the Delta of the Nile. It was an important seat of commerce and of learning, and was at one time the capital. It lost its importance with the rise of Alexandria, and is now only a pile of ruins.

SAKHALIN (*sak-al-yen'*) or **SAG-HALIEN** (*sag-hal-yen'*), an island of eastern Asia, north of Japan; area 28,000 square miles, or about as large as West Virginia; pop. 140,000. The south part belonged to Japan until 1875, when the Russians exchanged it for the Kurile Islands, made it a penal colony, and sent criminals there to work the coal mines. In 1905 the Japanese recovered the southern half of Sakhalin, in the Russo-Japanese War. They took the northern part also in 1921, as security for the pledges made by the Far Eastern Republic in Siberia. After the discussion of Far Eastern affairs at the Washington Conference of 1922, Japan agreed to evacuate the northern half. (See map of JAPAN.)

SALAMANCA (*sah-lah-man'kah*), Spain, a city on the River Tormes, capital of the province of Salamanca, in western Spain; pop. 35,000. It is sometimes called *Roma la Chica*, or Little Rome, on account of its many beautiful buildings. The finest is the cathedral, begun in 1513. The University of Salamanca, formerly one of the most celebrated in Europe, having 10,000 students, is now almost deserted. Salamanca is one of the oldest cities in Spain, and was called *Salamantica* by the Romans. The battle of Salamanca, in which an English and Spanish army under the Duke of Wellington defeated the French (July 22, 1812), was fought four miles from the city. (See map of SPAIN.)

SAL'A-MIS, an island of Greece, 10 miles west of Athens; area, 30 square miles. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel in which was fought the great naval battle of Salamis, between the Greek and Persian fleets. There were only 366 Greek ships, while the Persians had 2,000. The Greeks, commanded by Themistocles, had sailed into the channel, and the Persians closed it at both ends with their ships, while the land side was guarded by the Persian army under Xerxes. The Greeks, obliged to fight or surrender, attacked the Persians so bravely that they gained a great victory, sinking two hundred ships and capturing many others. Xerxes, who had witnessed the battle from a throne on shore, immediately fled to Persia, leaving his army under the command of Mardonius. This was one of the decisive battles of the wars in which

Persia attempted to conquer Greece. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

SALEM (*say'lem*), Massachusetts, a city on a peninsula of Massachusetts Bay, 14 miles north by east of Boston; pop., 42,500. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of leather, cotton cloth, machinery, and railroad cars. Formerly it was one of the greatest trading ports in the country, sending ships to all parts of the world, and having a larger East Indian trade than all the other ports put together. The captains who had been around Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope formed a society, and a museum of curiosities which they had brought home. This museum now forms part of the museum of the Peabody Academy of Sciences, founded by George Peabody, who was a native of Salem.

Salem is the oldest town in Massachusetts except Plymouth, having been founded in 1628. It is famous for the excitement of its inhabitants about witchcraft, in 1692. At that time nearly everyone believed in witches, and some young girls in the family of a prominent citizen had been in the habit of meeting an old Indian woman, who pretended to teach them tricks in magic. After a while, they showed, or pretended to show, many strange symptoms, such as dropping down insensible, writhing as if in agony, or going into spasms. A physician declared that they were bewitched, and on being questioned the children accused three women of bewitching them. They afterwards accused others, who were brought to trial and condemned on the children's testimony, and twenty persons, including a clergyman, were hanged on what is now called Gallows Hill. More than a hundred were imprisoned. The panic lasted throughout the year 1692, and then subsided suddenly, when the common sense of the people awoke and they saw how hasty they had been.

During the Revolution one hundred and fifty-eight privateers or ships of war owned and equipped by private individuals, instead of by the Government, were sent out of Salem, and they captured nearly four hundred and fifty English vessels.

SALEM, Oregon, the capital city of the state, on the Willamette River; pop. 18,000. It has considerable manufactures of woolen goods, flour, and tobacco, and is the seat of Willamette University. Salem was founded in 1834, and became the capital of Oregon in 1860.

SALERNO (*sah-ler'no*), Italy, capital city of the Province of Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno, 35 miles southeast of Naples; pop. 49,000. It has manufactures of cotton, silk,

the Imperial Valley, farms were settled, and towns built, including Salton, Browley, Imperial, and Calexico in California, and Mexicali in Mexico. In 1900 a canal was cut to obtain water from the Colorado River, but before the opening could be protected a flood came, the whole river burst through, and the Salton Sink became a sea 45 miles long and 10 to 18 wide. Engineers made efforts to turn the river back into its own channel, and in 1907 they succeeded, so that the Salton Sea is now dry again.

SAL'VA-DOR, the smallest country of Central America, on the Pacific Ocean, west of Honduras; area 13,176 square miles; pop. 1,500,500; capital San Salvador (pop. 81,000). The surface in the interior is mountainous, and there are many active volcanoes. Earthquakes are frequent, and in 1917 San Salvador and three other towns were nearly destroyed by one. In 1919 another earthquake shook San Salvador and damaged it greatly. The soil is rich, and most of the raised are coffee, sugar, tobacco, and indigo. People are farmers. The principal things Cotton, balsam, hemp, rubber and bananas also are exported. Fine timber, especially cedar, is cut in the forests. The people are mostly Indians or mixed races. Salvador is a republic much like the United States. It was conquered by the Spaniards from the Indians in 1524, and became independent of Spain in 1821. (See map of CENTRAL AMERICA.)

SALZBURG (*saltz'burg*), Austria, capital city of the former crownland of Salzburg, in northern Austria, on the River Salzach; pop. 37,000. The river passes between two high mountains, at the foot of which is the city, forming one of the grandest landscapes in the world. The town contains a medieval citadel, and a castle girdled by many high towers. In one of the squares is a monument to Mozart, who was born in the city. There are mineral springs and noted salt-mines near the city, which gets its name from them, Salzburg meaning Salt City. (See map of AUSTRIA.)

SAMARIA (*sam-ay'ree-a*), an ancient city in Palestine, whose inhabitants, the Samaritans, were hated and despised by the Jews. The story of its foundation by King Omri of Israel is told in the Bible, I Kings, XVI, 24. For a time Samaria was the capital of the Kingdom of Israel, but in 722 B. C. it was captured by the Assyrians, and resettled with natives of other countries, transported colonists. Their descendants, who had a mixed religion of their own, and spoke a peculiar dialect, were hated and scorned by the Jews. After the captivity, when the Jews returned to their own land,

the Samaritans asked to be allowed to help them rebuild Jerusalem, and were refused. After this, there was bitter ill-feeling always between them and the Israelites. The Samaritans remained an entirely distinct sect with their own temple, all through Jewish history, and a few families of them still exist. By making a Samaritan the hero of the famous parable of The Good Samaritan Jesus Christ meant to warn the Jews against pride and hardness of heart by showing that one of the men they despised might really be better than they.

In Roman times Samaria became the residence of Herod the Great, who built a number of beautiful buildings there, including a great temple, and changed the name of the town to Sebaste, the Greek form of Augustus. It is now only a small Moslem village containing a few fine ruins. (See map of PALESTINE.)

SAMARKAND (*sah-mar-kant'*), Turkestan, a city in the valley of the River Zerafshan; pop. 98,000. It is surrounded by walls, and has a citadel where many soldiers are kept. It has some manufactures of cotton and silk. From a distance the city presents a fine appearance; but the streets are narrow and dirty, and many of the houses are mere huts. The only fine buildings are the ancient palaces and mosques. In the citadel is the palace of Timour, or Tamerlane, containing many beautiful rooms. The tomb of Timour is a beautiful chapel, surrounded by a walled garden.

Samarkand is one of the oldest cities in the world. Ancient books call it Maracanda, the capital of a kingdom called Sogdiana, which was conquered by Alexander the Great in 328 B. C. Alexander destroyed the city but it was rebuilt, and later was destroyed again after it was captured by Genghis Khan. In the fourteenth century Timour made it his capital; and under him and his successors it was a very large and rich city, with many manufactures and an immense trade.

SAM'NITE WARS, see SAMNIUM.

SAMNIUM (*sam'nee-um*), an ancient district of central Italy, inhabited by the Samnites, who waged a series of wars with Rome in the 4th century and the beginning of the 3rd century B. C. In one of these wars, an entire Roman army was captured and sent under the yoke at the Caudine Forks. (See CAUDINE FORKS.) But in general the Romans were successful, and in the third war, at the battle of Sentinum, they completely defeated the Samnites and their allies, the Umbrians, Etruscans, and Cisalpine Gauls, and broke their power. The two races were enemies for two hundred years more, however, and the Samnites sided with

the enemies of Rome, in the Punic and Social wars, and with Marius against Sulla, in 82 B. C.

SAMOA (*sam-o'a*), formerly **Nav-igators Islands**, an archipelago of 13 islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 400 miles northeast of the Fiji Islands; area 1,070 square miles, about the same as that of Rhode Island; pop. 60,000. Some belong to the United States and others to New Zealand. The chief islands are Savaii, Upolu, and Tutuila. Apia, the chief town, is in Upolu. The islands are high and rocky, and have several fine harbors, of which the best is Pago-Pago in Tutuila. Copra, or dried coconut meat, is the chief product. Most of the people belong to a brown race, much like those of the Sandwich Islands, but they are extraordinary among Polynesian people for their intelligence and cleanliness. Samoa was governed by a native king, under the protection of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany; but in 1899 Great Britain withdrew, and the largest islands, Savaii and Upolu, were given by treaty to Germany and Tutuila to the United States. In 1914, German Samoa was captured by Australian and New Zealand troops, and the League of Nations gave control of the territory, as a mandate, to New Zealand. It is now called Western Samoa.

The Samoan Islands were called The Navigators Islands by Bougainville, a Frenchman, who first found them in 1768, on account of the skill which the natives showed in navigating their canoes.

SAMOS (*say'mos*), an island of the Greek Archipelago, close to Asia Minor; area 181 square miles; pop. about 69,000. Two mountain chains pass through it, and they abound in beautiful scenery. Grain, olives, grapes, and cotton are the principal crops. Most of the people are Greeks, but the island belonged to Turkey until the Treaty of Sevres, after the World War, which gave it to Greece. In ancient times Samos was colonized by Greeks, and became a center of Ionian culture and art. For a while it was subject to Athens. (See map of GREECE.)

SAMOTHRACE (*sam'o-thrayss*), a Greek island in the northern part of the Ægean Sea; area about 68 square miles. There are very few inhabitants. It is famous for the statue of the Winged Victory, now in the Louvre, which was found in pieces at Samothrace in 1863. It has been put together, and is one of the most magnificent examples we have of Hellenistic, or post-classical, Greek sculpture. It is believed that the statue was dedicated at the end of the

fourth century B. C. to commemorate a naval victory over the Egyptians. There are interesting ruins of temples and other buildings on the island, dating from early Greek times and from the age of Alexander the Great. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

SAMSUN (*sam-soon'*), Anatolia, a port on the Black Sea, in the vilayet of Trebizond; pop. 25,000. Some of the best cigarette tobacco in the world comes from there.

SAN ANTONIO (*an-to'nee-o*), Texas, a city on the San Antonio River, 75 miles southwest of Austin, pop. 161,000. It is the oldest and largest city in Texas. As a distributing point for southwest Texas and northern Mexico it has much trade in live stock, cotton, and wool. There are large flour and oil mills, brick and tile works and machine shops. San Antonio was founded early in the 18th century by the Spaniards. The Alamo, the old mission which later was used as a fort and played an important part in American history, is still standing. (See ALAMO.)

SAN DIEGO (*dee-ay'go*), California, a seaport on San Diego Bay, near the southern end of the state; pop. 75,000. It has a fine climate and is a winter health resort. Across the bay is Coronado Beach, where a splendid hotel attracts many visitors. San Diego was founded in 1768 by Roman Catholic missionaries. Its harbor is one of the best on the Pacific Coast.

SAN DO-MIN'GO, see SANTO DOMINGO.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, see HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO (*fran-sis'ko*), California, the second city of the state, and chief port on the Pacific, on a peninsula between San Francisco Bay and the sea; pop. 300,000. San Francisco Bay is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, about 40 miles long by 12 wide. It is one of the finest harbors in the world. Its entrance, a strait a mile wide and about five miles long, is called the Golden Gate. Joining San Francisco Bay on the north is San Pablo Bay, in which is Mare Island with the United States Navy Yard. The peninsula on which the city is built is on the south side of the Golden Gate. It was once covered with rocky hills and sand dunes, but many million dollars have been spent in grading streets, and some of the hills have been entirely cut away, while part of the bay has been filled up to give more room for houses. In one place a beautiful park, called Golden Gate Park, has been made.

A part of San Francisco is called Chinatown, because it is almost entirely inhabited by Chinamen. The climate of San Francisco is even, very hot and cold days being



LOOKING ACROSS THE BAY IN SAN FRANCISCO

alike unknown. Flowers bloom all the year round, and even tropical fruits grow well.

San Francisco owes its importance to its harbor, which is visited by thousands of ships, and the city has an immense trade with Mexico and Central America, China and Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, and Australia and New Zealand. Among the important industries are sugar-refining, meat-packing, and the canning of fruits and vegetables.

The site of San Francisco was first settled by Spanish missionaries in 1776. Later a village called Yerba Buena was formed there, which in 1847 was named San Francisco, or St. Francis. In April, 1906, the city was partly destroyed by earthquake and fire, but within a few years it had been entirely rebuilt on a larger scale than before, and few traces of the great disaster were left. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

SAN JACINTO (*ja-sin'to*), Battle of, a battle fought on the banks of the San Jacinto

River, 17 miles southeast of Houston, in which the Texans under Sam Houston defeated the Mexicans under Santa Anna (April 21, 1836). This victory won independence for Texas.

SAN JOSE (*ho-say'*) California, a city 48 miles southeast of San Francisco; pop. 39,600. It is a shipping and canning center for the fruit of the Santa Clara valley. Near San José is Mount Hamilton, on the summit of which is the Lick Observatory, founded by James Lick, a Californian.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, the capital city; pop. 30,000. It was founded about 1738.

SAN JUAN (*hwahn'*), Porto Rico, the capital city and chief seaport; pop. 71,000. It was founded in 1511. It was bombarded, May 12, 1898, during the Spanish-American War, by an American fleet under Admiral Sampson, and was formally surrendered to the United States, Oct 18, 1898.

Columbus gave to the island of Porto Rico the name of San Juan, which was commonly

used until the 18th century. Later, when it was called Porto Rico, the capital retained the name of San Juan. (See map of WEST INDIES.)

SAN JUAN HILL, the hill near the city of Santiago, Cuba, which was assaulted and captured by American forces during the Spanish-American War, in 1898. Among those who took part in the assault was Theodore Roosevelt, then in command of his regiment of Rough Riders. (See SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.)

SAN LUIS POTOSI (*loo-ees' po-to-see'*), Mexico, capital city of the state of San Luis Potosi; pop. 68,000. It is an important railway center and has large smelting works and various manufactures. It was founded in 1576. (See map of MEXICO.)

SAN MARINO (*ma-ree'no*), a small independent republic in northeastern Italy, about 10 miles from the Adriatic Sea; area, 38 square miles; pop. about 12,000; capital, San Marino (pop. 6000). The surface is mountainous, but there are many little farms; and wine, silk, and fruits are raised. San Marino is the smallest state in Europe, except Monaco, but it is the oldest of all. It was named after San Marino, or Saint Marinus, a hermit, who is said to have made a settlement there in the 4th century. It has been independent since the Middle Ages, and is the only survivor of the city republics which flourished all over Italy during the medieval and Renaissance periods. It is still surrounded by great walls, and has three forts, and there is only one road leading to it through the mountains. (See map of ITALY.)

SAN SALVADOR (*sal'va-dor*), the name given by Columbus to the first land which he saw in the new World, doubtless one of the Bahama Islands. Watling Island, which many scholars believe is the original San Salvador, has now been officially rechristened.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, the capital city, situated inland. (See SALVADOR.)

SAN STEFANO (*stay'fah-no*), Turkey, a village on the Sea of Marmora, near Constantinople. A treaty was signed there on March 3, 1878, which brought an end to the Russo-Turkish War, and gave to Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania their independence. The Congress of Berlin changed many of its most important provisions, especially in regard to Bulgaria. (See RUSSO-TURKISH WARS.)

SANTA CRUZ, see SAINT CROIX.

SANTA FE (*san'ta fay'*), New Mexico, the capital and second city of the state, on the Santa Fe River, 14 miles from the Rio Grande; pop. 7,200. Many of the

people are of Spanish or Mexican descent, and still speak the Spanish language. The houses of the old part of the town are generally only one story high, built of adobe, or sun-dried brick. Several of the public buildings are old Spanish, and architects are keeping faithfully to the old style as the city grows. In the vicinity are remains of ancient cliff dwellings, as well as pueblos, or villages, still occupied by Indians. Santa Fe was an Indian village, first visited by the Spaniards about the year 1542. A Spanish settlement was made there in 1598, so that it is one of the oldest towns in America.

SANTIAGO (*san-tee-ah'go*), Chile, the capital city, on the River Mapocho, 70 miles southeast of Valparaiso; pop. 500,000. It is built in a valley among high mountains, about eight miles from the Andes. The city streets are wider and better paved than in most South American cities, and there are many fine houses and public buildings. The University of Chile is at Santiago. Earthquakes are frequent, and the city has been several times partly destroyed by them. The port of Santiago is Valparaiso, on the Pacific. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

Santiago was founded by the Spaniard, Pedro de Valdivia, in 1541. One of the old churches, called the Church of the Jesuits, caught fire in 1863 and 2,000 people were burned to death.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Cuba, a city and seaport, capital of the eastern department of the island, on the southern coast; pop. about 70,000. It is situated on a deep bay with a narrow entrance, fortified by Morro Castle and other works. It exports a great deal of sugar and tobacco, also coffee, and copper ore. It was founded in 1514 and was for a time the capital of the island. In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, it was captured by an American army under General Shafter, aided by a fleet under Admiral Sampson. The Spanish fleet, under command of Admiral Cervera, attempted to escape from the harbor, July 3, and all the ships were either sunk or run ashore. The city was surrendered formally, on July 17, by the Spanish General Toral, with 24,000 prisoners. (See map of WEST INDIES.)

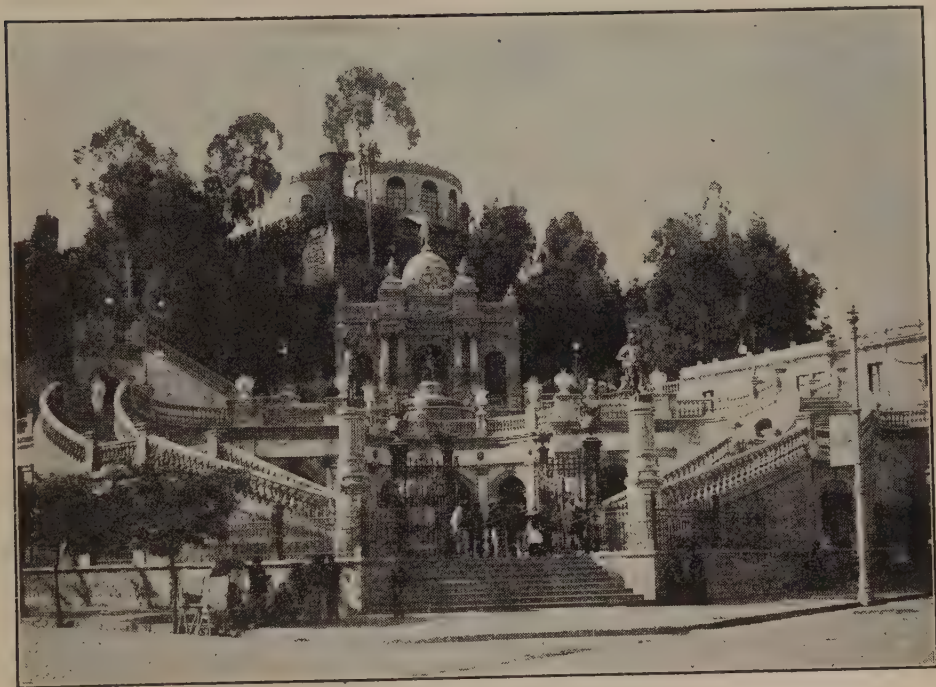
SANTO DO-MIN'-GO, Dominican Republic, the capital city at the mouth of the River Ozama, on the south coast; pop. about 30,000. This is the oldest European settlement in the New World, having been founded by Bartolomeo Columbus, brother of Christopher Columbus, in 1496. The body of Christopher Columbus was buried in the Cathedral there, but afterward removed to Havana, though some think the wrong body

was taken, and that one found in the Cathedral in 1877 is the true body of Columbus. The state is also called Santo Domingo. (See DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.)

SAONE (*sohn*), a river of France, rising in the Vosges and flowing into the Rhone at Lyons; length 300 miles. It is navigable for large vessels for 234 miles, and is connected with the Loire, Seine, and Rhine, by a network of canals. The Romans called it the Arar. (See map of FRANCE.)

tended itself over northern Africa, Syria, Persia, and a great part of Asia Minor, and even into the southern part of Spain. (See CALIPHATE.) The Saracens tried to conquer the rest of Europe, but were checked by Charles Martel at Tours, and thus southwestern Europe was saved from their ravages.

Twenty years afterwards there was a split in the empire, and a rival caliph was set up at Cordova in Spain. Thus there were two caliphates, the Eastern, whose capital was



SANTA LUCIA HILL, SANTIAGO, CHILE

SÃO PAULO (*sah'o pow'lo*), Brazil, the second largest city in the republic, 210 miles southwest of Rio de Janeiro and 25 miles from its port, Santos; pop. 579,000. São Paulo is an important industrial and trading center, noted especially as a great coffee market. Though founded in 1554, most of the city is very modern in appearance. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

SARACENS (*sar'-a-senz*), a name given at first to a tribe of Arab nomads, but commonly used for Arabs in general, and hence for all the followers of Mohammed. The Saracen empire was that founded by the Caliphs, which, beginning in Arabia, ex-

tended itself over northern Africa, Syria, Persia, and a great part of Asia Minor, and even into the southern part of Spain. (See CALIPHATE.) The Saracens tried to conquer the rest of Europe, but were checked by Charles Martel at Tours, and thus southwestern Europe was saved from their ravages. Twenty years afterwards there was a split in the empire, and a rival caliph was set up at Cordova in Spain. Thus there were two caliphates, the Eastern, whose capital was Damascus, and the Western, whose chief seat was Cordova. The Eastern Caliphate was overthrown by the Moguls in the 13th century, and the Western was conquered in 1492 by Ferdinand and Isabella. Although these people ceased to be called Saracens after their conquest by the Turks and Moguls, the conquerors soon adopted the religion of the conquered, and, being joined with them, became much the same people under the name of Turks. During the Crusades the Christian nations of Europe fought with the Saracens for nearly two hundred years. As they were much more learned than the Europeans, they had a great influence over Western civiliza-

tion, and all the arts and sciences were much advanced by contact with them. Many names of stars have come from them. In Spain there are many beautiful ruins showing their skill in architecture, especially the Alhambra in Granada. Their buildings were highly decorated, with geometric patterns of inlay work or stamped plaster, and with stalactites and inscriptions.

SARAGOSSA (*sah-rah-gah'sah*), or **ZARAGOZA** (*thah-rah-go'thah*), Spain, a city on the River Ebro; pop. 141,000. The town is very old and has narrow and crooked streets, with curious old buildings. It is one

persons and those who remained were at length compelled to surrender. A woman named Agustina, who had been a seller of lemonade in the city streets, became famous at this siege by her bravery. Once, when a cannoneer was killed, she snatched the match from his hand and fired off his cannon at the enemy. Agustina, who is commonly called the "Maid of Saragossa," was afterwards made a sub-lieutenant in the Spanish army, and was otherwise rewarded for her bravery.

SARAJEVO (*sar-ah-yay'vo*) or **SERAJEVO**, Jugo-Slavia, a city on the Miljaka River, 122 miles southwest of Belgrade;



THE SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE AT SARATOGA

From a painting by John Trumbull

of the most important trading centers in Spain. The University of Saragossa is one of the oldest in the country. The town contains two cathedrals, one founded in the 14th and the other in the 17th century, a citadel, and a leaning tower, besides other interesting buildings. (See map of SPAIN.)

The ancient name of Saragossa was *Sal-duba*, which the Roman emperor Augustus changed to *Cæsaraugusta*, from which its present name has come. It was besieged by the French from June 16 to Aug. 14, 1808, and again from Dec. 20, 1808, to Feb. 21, 1809. The soldiers and people defended themselves with wonderful bravery; but a pestilence carried off nearly fifty thousand

pop. 52,000. It was formerly the capital of the Austrian province of Bosnia, but was a city of Serbians. The Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated there on June 28, 1914, while on an official visit, giving Austria the opportunity to send her famous ultimatum to Serbia, which brought on the World War. (See WORLD WAR.)

SARATOGA (*sar'a-to'ga*), **Battle of**, one of the decisive battles of the world. During the American Revolution an English army, under General John Burgoyne, came from Canada to the Hudson, by way of Lake George and Lake Champlain. It was expected to join with another English army, which Sir Henry Clinton promised to

bring up the Hudson from New York, and thus the British planned to cut the American colonies in two, separating New England from the south. Burgoyne crossed the Hudson not far from Saratoga Lake, and attacked the Americans near their fortified camp at Bemis's Heights. After a severe battle he was driven back (Sept. 19, 1777). He made another attack on Oct. 7, but the Americans led by Arnold and Morgan defeated him again. The first fight is generally called the battle of Stillwater or Bemis's Heights, and the second the battle of Saratoga. Soon after, General Gates arrived with large reinforcements for the Americans. Burgoyne was cut off from Canada, the Americans having taken the forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, near the mouth of Lake George; a fleet of boats which was coming to bring him provisions was captured, and Sir Henry Clinton did not arrive; so Burgoyne was compelled to surrender to Gates (Oct. 17, 1777). The Americans took nearly 6000 prisoners and forty-two cannon. The surrender of Burgoyne was the turning point of the war which established the independence of the United States. At Saratoga the British failed to cut the colonies in two, and France, seeing that the Americans were really worth something as allies against England, now sent armed forces to cooperate with Washington.

SARDINIA (*sar-din'ee-a*), an island in the Mediterranean Sea, west of Italy and northwest of Sicily; area, including several small islands near it, 9294 square miles, or nearly as large as Vermont; pop. 881,000. It is mountainous, but has many fertile plains and valleys. The principal crops are barley, wheat, and maize, but it has many vineyards, and fine wine is made. The people are much like those of Italy, to which country the island belongs. (See map of ITALY.)

Sardinia gets its name from the Sardi, an ancient people who lived there. It was settled by Greeks in the 6th century B. C., and afterward belonged to the Carthaginians and the Romans. It was held by Spain from 1326 to 1713, when it was given up to the Emperor Charles VI of Germany. He gave it to Duke Victor Amadeus of Savoy, in exchange for Sicily, and Amadeus united the island with a part of northern Italy to make the kingdom of Sardinia. The last king of Sardinia was Victor Emmanuel II, who led the movement for Italian independence with his great minister Cavour, and in 1861 became the first king of united Italy.

SAR'DIS or **SARDES**, an ancient city of Asia Minor, on the River Pactolus, 45 miles east of Smyrna. It was the capital of the

kingdom of Lydia, and is said to have been named after the Lydian god of the sun. At one time it was very populous and rich. Its highest prosperity was during the reign of Cræsus, who greatly adorned the city with fine buildings and monuments. The Persian King Cyrus captured Sardis from Cræsus (about 554 B. C.), and from that time its power declined. In the time of Christ it was destroyed by a terrible earthquake, but was rebuilt by the Romans. In 1402 Sardis was almost entirely destroyed by Timour, and a Turkish village occupies its site. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

SARGASSO (*sar-gas'o*) **SEA**, a region in the Atlantic, lying between latitudes 20° and 35° north, where the Gulf Stream makes a great curve, and the water is comparatively still. The sea is named from the great quantities of floating seaweed in it, the botanical name of which is *Sargassum bacciferum*. Sometimes other parts of the ocean where much seaweed is found are called Sargasso seas.

SARRE (*sar*) or **SAAR**, a river in Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine Province, flowing into the Moselle River near Treves. Its basin contains one of the principal coal-mining regions of Europe. The German portion, forming a part of Rhenish Prussia and the Bavarian Palatinate, has an area of about 750 square miles and a population of about 1,000,000. It is a region of great industrial importance. By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany conceded to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Sarre Basin, in payment for coal mines destroyed in northern France during the World War. For 15 years the territory was to be ruled by a commission appointed by the League of Nations, and then the people were to vote on the question of joining France or Germany. This decision took from Germany a large proportion of her coal supply, which she needed particularly because much of the rest came from Upper Silesia, divided by the Treaty of Versailles between Germany and Poland, or from the Ruhr district, occupied by the French in 1923. (See map of FRANCE.)

SASKATCHEWAN (*sas-kach'ee-wahn*), a province of Canada, lying north of Manitoba and North Dakota, and between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west; area, 251,700 square miles; pop. 758,000; capital Regina (pop. 30,000). It has many lakes, including Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, and Reindeer. Its chief river is the Saskatchewan. The province was formed in 1905 out of the Northwest Territories, and comprises the eastern half of Athabasca and the greater part of the old districts of Assiniboia and

Saskatchewan. It is the greatest wheat-growing region in Canada. Cattle-raising is carried on extensively in parts not suited to agriculture. (See map of CANADA.)

SASKATCHEWAN RIVER, a river of Canada, in the province of Saskatchewan, total length about 1500 miles. It rises in the Rocky Mountains in two branches, the North and South Saskatchewan, which unite at the Forks east of Prince Albert, and then flows easterly into Lake Winnipeg. The valley of the Saskatchewan is noted for its wheat farms.

SATSUMA (*sat-soo'mah*), a province of Japan, in the southern part of the island of Kiushu, now forming the Prefecture of Kago-shima. It is noted for its pottery, chiefly faience or majolica, called Satsuma ware. It is one of the most prosperous provinces in Japan. The Satsuma clan, founded in 1571 by Shimadzu, was long eminent for the ability of its leaders, and was the first to introduce into Japan foreign learning and civilization.

SAULT SAINTE MARIE (*soo saint may'ree*), Michigan, county seat of Chippewa Co., a city on the Saint Mary's River, the channel connecting lakes Superior and Huron; pop. 12,000. It has many mills and factories run by water-power from falls in the river, which are also used to generate power. The United States Government built a ship canal to enable vessels to pass round these falls, and a similar canal was made on the Canada side by the Canadian Government. The freight passing through them is greater in tonnage than that of the Suez Canal. Sault Sainte Marie is connected with a town of the same name (pop. 20,000) in Canada by a railway bridge. The name means, in French Canadian, St. Mary's Falls.

SAUMUR (*so-mur'*) France, a city on the River Loire, 25 miles southeast of Angers; pop. 16,500. It is built partly on the slope of a hill crowned by an old castle, and partly on the river. The town is noted for its wines and manufactures of glass, leather, and enamelled goods, and for its cavalry school, founded in 1768.

SA-VAN'NAH, Georgia, the second city of the state in size, on the Savannah River, 18 miles from its mouth; pop. 83,250. It is a handsome city, with broad shaded streets and many beautiful squares. The harbor is one of the best in the southern states, and Savannah has a large trade, especially in cotton and cotton-seed products, and lumber. The harbor is defended by Fort Pulaski and Fort Jackson.

Savannah was founded by the English

General Oglethorpe in 1733. During the War of the Revolution it was taken by the British (Dec. 29, 1778), and in trying to recover it Count Pulaski of the American army was killed (1779). During the Civil War Savannah was held by the Confederates until it was taken by General Sherman (Dec. 21, 1864), who had marched across Georgia from Atlanta.

SA-VOY', a part of southeastern France, lying between the Alps and the River Rhone; area 3888 square miles, or about three-fourths as large as Connecticut; pop. 500,000. From 1048 to 1860 it was governed by independent counts and dukes, who at one time were very powerful. They conquered parts of northern Italy, and Nice in France, and at one time owned much of Switzerland also. In 1720 Duke Amadeus II became king of Sardinia. From him descended Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, who, in 1860, in consequence of the treaty of Turin, ceded his old territory of Savoy to France. This is why the ruling family in Italy is called the "House of Savoy." The people of Savoy are called Savoyards.

SAXE-CO'BURG-GOTHA (*saks-ko'berg-go'ta*), a former grand duchy of central Germany, comprising two separate duchies, Coburg and Gotha, and eight smaller areas. They were united in 1826. The ruling family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha furnished many rulers to the other countries of Europe, including Leopold, late King of Belgium, and the consort of Queen Victoria of England, Albert Edward, son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. When the German revolution broke out in 1918, the ruling duke was obliged to abdicate. Gotha joined the state of Thuringia and Coburg that of Bavaria, in the German republic.

SAXE-MEININGEN (*saks-my'ning-en*), a former German duchy, now included in the state of Thuringia; area 953 square miles; pop. about 250,000. It was founded in 1680.

SAXE-WEIMAR-EISENACH (*saks-vy'mar-y'zen-ak*), often called **Saxe-Weimar**, a former grand duchy of the German Empire, which included the three duchies of Weimar, Eisenach and Neustadt; area 1397 square miles; pop. about 420,000. The capital was Weimar and other important towns were Eisenach and Jena. It became an independent principality in 1641 and was created a grand duchy in 1815. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture, but there are manufactures of cotton and woolen goods. After the German revolution of 1918 it became a part of Thuringia, a state of the German republic.

SAX'ONS, see ANGLO-SAXONS.

seven miles. Besides Paris, there are many other important cities and towns on its banks, including Troyes, Havre, and Honfleur. It has given its name to four of the departments of France, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Seine inférieure. (See map of FRANCE.)

SELEUCIA (*sel-u'shi-ah*), the name of several ancient cities, of which the most famous were first, a town in Syria, the port of Antioch, where many ancient remains have

that of the Aryans. They got their name from Shem, son of Noah, from whom, according to the Bible they are descended. In ancient times the Semites included the Babylonians, Assyrians, Phœnicians, and other peoples. The chief modern representatives are the Jews and the Arabs.

SENATE (*sen'et*), a body of citizens who assist in the government of a state. The name is derived from the Latin *senatus*, meaning originally a council of elders.



THE SEINE RIVER AT PARIS

been found; and second, a town near the Tigris, 17 miles below Bagdad, which was built from the ruins of Babylon by the satrap who succeeded Alexander the Great in Babylonia. It was one of the largest cities of the east. Trajan plundered it, and Verus finally destroyed it.

SEM'I-NOLES, a tribe of Indians of the Choctaw-Muskokee group. See INDIANS; FLORIDA.

SEM'ITES, a family of peoples forming a branch of the Caucasian race, distinct from

1. In ancient Rome the Senate was a very important and dignified body which had a great deal of power during the time of the growth of the republic. It was composed of 300 patricians or nobles, who held their seats by hereditary right. Later a number of rich plebeians, or middle class men, were admitted. The Senate had supreme authority in religious matters, declared war and peace, and was the chief legislative and judicial body. As the highest offices in the state could for many years be held only by pa-

tricians, the Senate had great power over those officers. The history of the early Republic of Rome is a series of contests between the senatorial class and the common people for control of the government; and the assembly of the plebeians, which struggled at first only for a small voice in affairs, little by little obtained most of the power held in early days by the Senate. In the late days of the republic, the Senate was not important. When Rome became an Empire, none of the assemblies held any real power. The Senate remained in existence, however, with nominal authority, as long as the Empire lasted.

2. The Senate of the United States, and of each of the individual states of the Union, is the upper, or less numerous branch of the legislature. The Senate of the United States consists of two senators from each state, who are elected for a term of six years. The terms of the various senators are arranged so that one third of their number retire every two years. Up to May 31, 1913, senators were elected by the state legislatures; but on that date the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution went into effect, providing for the election of senators by direct popular vote. Vacancies are filled by appointments, by the governors of the states. The Senate has many important special powers, including the right to ratify or reject all presidential appointments, and treaties made by the president or his delegates; and the right to try impeachment cases if impeachment charges are made in the House of Representatives. The two Houses vote on most ordinary legislative matters. The vice-president of the United States is president of the Senate, but does not vote unless there is a tie.

3. The upper legislative chamber of the French, Italian, and most South American countries is called the Senate. The upper house of the Canadian Parliament, called the Senate, consists of 80 members appointed for life. The French Senate is composed of 314 members, elected for nine years, and a number of additional life-members, elected by the united councils of the departments. They form a high court of justice which tries all cases involving revolutionary plots, and attempts on the safety of the state.

SENEGAL (*say-nay-gal'*, or, English, *sen-ee-gaul'*), a French colony, part of French West Africa, on the west coast of Africa, north of Gambia; area, including various native states near it, under French protection, 135,000 square miles; pop. about 1,444,620; capital, St. Louis, India-rubber, gums, palm oil and nuts, hides and gold are sent from

there. Most of the inhabitants are negroes. Dakar, in Senegal, an excellent port with modern equipment, is the capital of all French West Africa. (See map of AFRICA.)

SENLAC (*sen-lak*) a hill near Hastings, England, where William the Conqueror defeated the English under Harold, their last Anglo-Saxon ruler, in 1066. (See HASTINGS.)

SENLIS (*son-lees'*), France, a town on the Nonette River, 25 miles northeast of Paris, noted before the World War for its fine cathedral, dating from the 12th century. It was captured by the Germans in the first drive across France, August, 1914, and was almost entirely destroyed. It was the scene of the meeting of Marshal Foch and the German delegation on November 8, 1918, to arrange the terms of the armistice.

SENTINUM (*sen-ti-'num*), an ancient town in Italy near the modern town of Sas-soferrata, where a Roman general named Decius Mus won a great victory in 296 B. C. over a horde of Gauls who invaded Italy. Etruscan and Italian tribes joined the army of the Gauls, which greatly outnumbered the Roman army. For a long time the battle was desperately contested, until finally Decius Mus rode to the front of his men, and led the attack, offering himself as a sacrifice to the gods. He was killed after a short time, but his troops, inspired by his valiant spirit, fought so furiously that they overwhelmed their enemies. The Gauls retreated, and the Umbrians and Etruscans made peace with Rome.

SEOUL or **SEUL** (*se-ool'*), Korea, the capital city, on the Han River, 75 miles from the Yellow Sea; pop. 303,000. It is a walled city. Silk and paper are manufactured. (See map with article JAPAN.)

SEPOY (*see'poy*) or **INDIAN MUTINY**, a great revolt which broke out in India against British rule in 1857. Sepoy is the Indian name for soldier, and is used for native troops employed in British armies. Native agitators had succeeded in arousing much discontent with British rule, when British officers introduced into the Sepoy army a new kind of rifle, whose cartridge had to be greased with the fat of pigs. The religion of the Sepoys forbade them to touch this grease, and they deserted in great numbers. Though the British soon recalled the order enforcing the use of the rifle, bands of natives continued to desert, and finally a regiment of Bengal cavalry fired on their officers and fled to Delhi. More and more troops revolted, and fearful atrocities were committed. European women and children were massacred. For a time the mutiny threatened the complete overthrow of the British in northern India. Many high officers of the

British army were killed or died of wounds or disease, and great heroism was shown by both officers and soldiers. Cawnpore and Lucknow were the centers of the fighting; and the siege and relief of Lucknow was one of the chief events. The mutiny was finally suppressed.

SEPTEMBER MASSACRES, a series of murders of imprisoned royalists and the supporters of a constitutional government, carried on by the extreme revolutionists in Paris, in September, 1792. The French Revolution was well under way, when the leaders of the mob were terrified by the news that Prussian and Austrian armies were approaching to overthrow the republic and restore the King. Hundreds of persons suspected of sympathizing with the invaders were thrown into prison, and when news came that Verdun, the last fortress on the road to Paris, was besieged, Danton and Marat ordered that the prisoners should be killed in order that they might not rise to help the enemies of the republic. A band of several hundred hired assassins went about from prison to prison, and killed, with sabres, axes, or clubs, not only the political prisoners, but anyone else they found. In the four days between September 2nd and 6th, nearly 1,000 persons were murdered. Among them were the few Swiss guards who had not fallen in the defense of the Tuileries. A French army defeated the Prussians at Valmy and ended the danger of invasion; so all the massacres accomplished was to shock and frighten people all over the world, and turn them against the leaders of the Revolution.

SEQUOIA (*see-quoy'ah*) **NATIONAL PARK**, a tract of about 162,000 acres in California, made public property in 1890, to preserve the wonderful groves of sequoia trees which are found there. There are twelve groves, including about 12,000 trees, of which the smallest are 10 feet in diameter, and some are over 30 feet. The sequoia trees are the largest in the world, and some of them are believed to be 3,000 years old.

SERAJEVO, *see* SARAJEVO.

SERBIA (*ser'bee-ah*), a country of southern Europe, now included in Jugo-Slavia. The people, called Serbs, are of Slavic stock. Most of them are Christians, belonging to the Greek Church. From 1093 to 1459 Serbia was an independent kingdom, and at one time was very powerful. Under one of their princes, who called himself Emperor, the Serbs annexed Macedonia, Albania, and other territory. In 1458 Serbia was conquered by the Turks, and remained subject to them until 1878. After the Russo-Turkish war, by the treaty of San Stefano, it was declared in-

dependent and was governed by a king and a popular assembly, or congress. In 1912-13 Serbia aided Bulgaria, Greece, and Montenegro in war with Turkey and won so much territory that after the war it was twice as large as it had been before. But much of this land was taken from Bulgaria, whose anger led to the second Balkan war. The Serbians then aspired to possess the city of Durazzo and other territory in Albania, which they had owned in the time of their greatness, but Austria, who was always jealous of Serbia and eager to keep in submission the many Serbians and Slavs under Austrian rule, prevented their expansion. The hatred of the Serbs for the Austrians, and the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo, were the direct cause of the World War. (*See* SARAJEVO.)

Austria's first military operation of the war was an attempt to invade Serbia in 1914. The Austrian forces were defeated and driven back, for the Serbs fought heroically, and a second attempt at invasion also failed. Finally the combined forces of Austria, Germany and Bulgaria moved on Serbia in September, 1915, and though the Serbian army fought with the greatest heroism as long as there was a possibility of holding off the invaders, they finally had to retreat with great loss, and their country was overrun by the enemy. Over 700,000 civilians accompanied the army in its retreat, many of whom perished during their flight. Famine and disease overtook Serbia. The greater part of the Serbian army, under Crown Prince Alexander, reached Albania in safety, and was taken to the island of Corfu, where it was reorganized and later fought again. Many Serbs joined the allied army at Saloniki and gave brilliant service in the final campaign against Bulgaria. In October, 1918, Serbs recaptured Nish, and in November they occupied Belgrade.

When the state of Jugo-Slavia was established after the war, Serbia formed an important part of it. (*See* JUGO-SLAVIA.)

SEVASTOPOL, *see* SEBASTOPOL.

SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES, a series of battles which took place during the American Civil War, in General McClellan's Peninsular Campaign against the Confederate army under General Lee. They were fought east of Richmond, in the Chickahominy swamp region, between June 25th and July 1st, 1862, and included the Federal victory at Mechanicsville on June 26th, and the battles of Gaines's Mill, Savage's Station, and Frazier's Farm. Though not all Federal victories, they left McClellan's troops in a strong position, from which he defeated General Lee

on July 1st and 2nd at Malvern Hill. In spite of his victories, McClellan withdrew his army without following up Lee, and the Peninsular Campaign ended without gaining anything.

SEVEN PINES, see **FAIR OAKS**.

SEVEN WEEKS' WAR, sometimes called the **Austro-Prussian War**, the war between Austria and Prussia in 1866 which made Prussia the leading political and military power in Germany. Both Austria and Prussia belonged to the Germanic Confederation and were struggling for the leadership in it. When Prince Bismarck announced his intention of annexing to Prussia the province of Schleswig-Holstein, recently taken from Denmark, Austria insisted that it should be made into a new state and admitted into the Confederation. Bismarck made the quarrel an excuse for war with Austria, which he was anxious to bring about, in order to settle the rivalry between them. Italy and the North German states, except Hanover, Nassau and Frankfurt, joined Prussia; the other German states joined Austria. The war proved to be one of the shortest and most decisive in history, and the Prussian troops, organized and directed by the military genius of Field Marshal von Moltke, carried everything before them. Fighting began on June 16th, 1866, and was practically decided on July 3d by the battle of Sadowa, although peace was made only on July 26. Within three days the Prussians occupied Hanover, Dresden, and Cassel, the capitals of the North German states which had joined Austria, and had control of North Germany. They then invaded Austria. Von Moltke sent three armies into Bohemia, met the Austrians at Königgrätz or Sadowa, and won a victory which practically ended the War. (See **SADOWA**.) Bismarck wished to make peace at once because he was afraid of interference from the other European nations, and the final treaty was signed at Prague on August 23. Austria ceded Venetia to Italy, but lost no other territory. She was obliged, however, to withdraw from the German Confederation, which now ceased to exist, and to allow Prussia to organize and lead a new confederation composed of the states north of the Main River. This was the beginning of the formation of the German Empire, with Prussia as its center.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD, see **WONDERS OF THE WORLD**.

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, a war waged by Frederick the Great of Prussia against a combination of other European nations, chiefly Austria, France, and Russia, from 1756 to 1763. It began because of Frederick's desire to annex the Austrian province of

Silesia, and during the course of the War he conquered and lost the province several times. By the treaty of peace, signed at Hubertusburg in 1763, he obtained most of it. The war is remarkable for the number of battles which Frederick won against much greater numbers and with very small loss. He showed himself one of the greatest tacticians who ever lived. Among his chief victories were Rossbach, where he defeated the French in 1757 (see **ROSSBACH**); Leuthen, and Torgau in 1760, where he defeated the Austrians. The war brought Prussia up to the front rank of European powers.

Closely connected with the Seven Years' War was the struggle between France and England, ended by the Peace of Paris in 1763, in which England conquered the French colonial possessions both in America and India. It went on in America under the name of the French and Indian War.

SEVERN, the second longest river in England. It rises in Wales and flows through the southwestern part of England, forming a large estuary which widens into Bristol Channel. Its total length is about 200 miles. Its chief tributaries are the Avon and the Wye. A canal leads from the upper part of the estuary to Gloucester and canals also connect the Severn with the Thames and other rivers. (See **map of ENGLAND**.)

SEVILLE (*sev'il* or *se-vil'*), Spain, a city on the Gaudalquivir River; pop. 206,000. It is one of the largest and most important commercial cities of Spain, and has considerable manufactures. It stands in a beautiful plain and is surrounded by an ancient wall, with sixty-six towers and fourteen gates. Most of the streets are narrow and crooked, but there are many beautiful houses. The cathedral, formerly a Moorish mosque, is one of the largest and finest in Spain. It is remarkable for its beautiful square tower, called the Giralda, which is very high (350 feet), and so covered with filigree work that it looks like lace. Other interesting buildings are the Alcazar, an old Moorish castle noted for the beauty of its rooms; and the Tower of Gold, said to have been built by the Romans, and long used to keep the gold and silver brought by the Spaniards from America. The bull-ring of Seville, where bull-fights take place, is large enough to hold 11,000 people.

Seville was built by the Phœnicians, who called it Sephala ("marshy plain"), a name which has been changed in time into Seville. The city was taken by Julius Cæsar, who made it a Roman colony (45 B. C.). The Goths made it the capital of Spain. From 711 until 1248 it belonged to the Moors, and it became a very large and splendid city with

300,000 inhabitants. It was re-taken by the Spaniards in 1248 and again made the capital. For a long time it had nearly all the Spanish trade with America but in the early part of the 18th century the river bed became so filled with sand that the large ships could not go up it: the port was, therefore, changed to Cadiz. (See map of SPAIN.)

worth thousands of dollars. During the Franco-Prussian war Sèvres was taken by the Germans (Sept 19, 1870), and was afterwards bombarded by the French. The treaty of peace between the Allied countries and Turkey, after the World War, was signed there in August, 1920, and is known as the Treaty of Sèvres. Turkey lost an enormous amount of



THE TOMB OF COLUMBUS, AT SEVILLE, SPAIN

SEVRES (*saiiv'r*), France, a town on the River Seine, six miles southwest of Paris, famous for its great porcelain factory, which was removed thither from Vincennes in 1756. At one time it belonged to the king of France, Louis XV, and it is still a State industry. Many distinguished artists are employed there, in designing and painting vases and other objects of porcelain, some of which are

territory, including Mesopotamia, Armenia, Hedjaz, Palestine, Syria, Kurdistan, several of the Ægean Islands, and Thrace, which was later restored to Turkey after the defeat of Greece in 1922. A neutral zone was established along the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, and the Turks were ordered to destroy all their fortifications in the region. During the dis-

cussion of final settlements, Allied troops occupied Constantinople. (See **TURKEY**.)

SEYCHELLES (*say-shel'*), a British colony consisting of 90 small islands in the Indian Ocean near Mauritius; area 160 square miles; pop. 24,000; capital, Victoria. Coconuts are the chief product. Phosphates, and mangrove bark, used in tanning and in making certain medicines, are exported. Many of the natives earn a living by fishing. (See **MAURITIUS**.)

and when they gave it up in 1843 it was made one of the ports opened to foreign trade. (See map of **CHINA**.)

SHAN'NON, the chief river of Ireland, flowing into the Atlantic; length about 250 miles. It is navigable to Limerick. (See map with article **ENGLAND**.)

SHANTUNG (*shan-toong'*), a maritime province of China on the Yellow Sea, and the Gulf of Pechili; area 55,970 square miles; pop. about 26,000,000; capital, Tsi-



RICKSHA CONGESTION IN A SHANGHAI STREET

SHAMO, Desert of, see **Gobi**.

SHANGHAI (*shang-hy'*), China, a seaport city on the Wu-sung River, near where it empties into the estuary of the Yangtze River; pop. 1,000,000. The older part is surrounded by a wall, and has narrow, dirty streets, but contains some handsome temples and other buildings. The foreign merchants have a fine town outside the walls, divided into three parts for the English, French and Americans. Shanghai has a large trade in tea, silk, cotton, porcelain, and other things, and the harbor is always crowded with ships and junks. The name Shanghai means "approaching the sea." The city was taken by the English in 1842,

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nan. It is traversed by the Hwang River. The province is one of the richest in China both agriculturally and industrially, and it has two excellent harbors. It has been much coveted by foreign nations. In 1897, after the murder of two German missionaries in Shantung, the German Emperor immediately sent a fleet to demand redress, and obtained a 99-year lease of the harbor of Kiaochow, with a considerable area surrounding it, and various commercial and financial privileges in the whole province. The Germans were soon able to make all Shantung a German "sphere of influence." They fortified the harbor of Kiaochow and made it an important commer-

cial center. When the Japanese entered the World War in August, 1914, they at once besieged Kiaochow with both military and naval forces, and on May 15, 1915 it surrendered. Japan then acquired the rights in the province of Shantung which had belonged to Germany. The Chinese claimed that the territory had been unjustly taken by Germany, and should be returned to them, instead of belonging to the Japanese. The question was one of the most complicated which the Peace Conference at Versailles was called on to settle. China refused to sign the treaty because it left Japan in control of Shantung. At the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, held in Washington in 1921-2, an agreement was finally reached. The Japanese definitely promised to return Shantung to China, on certain conditions, including the payment of sums which they had expended for the building of railways and other improvements. The coal-mines of Shantung were left to be operated by the Chinese and Japanese, jointly. (See map of CHINA.)

SHARON, the name given in the Bible to the coastal plain extending north of Joppa in Palestine. The name has become familiar in the quotation from the song of Solomon: "I am the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valleys." The name was adopted by the Puritans for a number of their settlements in New England. The word *sharon* means "plain" in Hebrew. (See map with article PALESTINE.)

SHASTA, Mount, one of the highest peaks in the United States, situated in Siskiyou County, in northern California; height 14,400 feet.

SHAWNEES or **SHA-WA'NOES**, a tribe of American Indians of Algonquian stock. See INDIANS.

SHAYS' REBELLION, an insurrection against the state government in Massachusetts, in 1786-7, under the leadership of Daniel Shays, who had been a captain in the Revolutionary army. Conditions were unsettled after the war, and there was much restlessness and discontent, especially in the country districts. Finally the government, which had heavy debts and could not meet arrears of pay owed to Revolutionary soldiers, asked each state to make up its quota of the sum by levying a direct tax on its citizens. This caused great resentment, and a party arose who clamored for a large issue of paper money with which to pay the debts of the state. The farmers and country people were in favor of this issue, but the merchants and lawyers of the towns, who understood matters better, were against it. The paper money

party was defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1786, and the anger of its supporters broke out in open rebellion. Shays and his followers tried to prevent the courts from sitting, but the militia were called out and dispersed them. They then set to work burning barns, plundering houses, and finally attacked the arsenal at Springfield. The militia fought a few skirmishes with them, in which some lives were lost, before the insurrection quieted down. Some of the leaders were arrested and sentenced to death, but pardoned before any had been executed. Shays escaped to Vermont, where he lived until he was pardoned.

SHEERNESS, England, a town in Kent, the River Medway with the Thames, 37 on the island of Sheppey, at the junction of miles below London; pop. 18,000. It is noted for its navy-yard, which contains shipyards and buildings, and is defended by strong fortifications.

SHEFFIELD, England, a city of Yorkshire, at the junction of the rivers Sheaf and Don, 141 miles north-northwest of London; pop. 495,000. The Don and other rivers furnish fine water-power, and coal and iron mines near the city give fuel for furnaces and material for making iron and steel ware. With these to help it, Sheffield has become one of the greatest manufacturing cities in the world. More knives, scissors, saws, and tools of all kinds are made there than anywhere else. Other manufactures are armor-plates, rails, machinery, wire, fish-hooks, springs, needles, and other articles of steel; and many things of German silver, britannia, and white metal and brass. (See map of ENGLAND.)

SHEN-AN-DO'AH VALLEY, the valley of the Shenandoah River, which flows between the Blue Ridge and one of the Allegheny ranges, in Virginia into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry. The river is about 200 miles long. The valley is famous for its beautiful scenery, which thousands of tourists go every year to see; and it is one of the most fertile regions in the East. During the Civil War General Sheridan led a famous campaign there, in connection with Grant's final campaign against Lee's army in Virginia. Before Sheridan took command of the Federal army for that district, the Confederate General Early twice moved north down the Shenandoah Valley. The first time he got within 7 miles of Washington, causing a panic in the North, then retired, driving off thousands of horses and cattle for his army. The second time he raided and burned Chambersburg, Pa. General Grant gave to Sheridan the task of opposing Early, and of laying

waste the valley so that it could no longer support troops and be a highway for raids. Sheridan utterly devastated it, burned the mills and barns, which were filled with grain, and drove off the cattle. It was said, when he had finished, "If a crow wants to fly down the valley, he must carry his provisions with him."

After these operations, Sheridan defeated Early's army in two pitched battles, and then left his force for a hurried trip to Washington. In his absence Early received some reinforcements and attacked Sheridan's men, taking them by surprise at Cedar Creek, and routing them utterly. Sheridan, on his way back, was spending the night at Winchester, and heard the guns. There is a poem by Thomas B. Read called "Sheridan's Ride," which tells the story of his dash back to the battle field, and of his attack on Early after he had re-formed and encouraged his retreating soldiers. It is said that when he met them, running away as fast as they could, he greeted them cheerily and said, "Turn around, boys. We must face the other way." They cheered him, and obeyed his orders, re-formed their line, and turned on the Confederates, defeating them decisively and driving them out of the valley for the rest of the war. (See WINCHESTER.)

SHERWOOD FOREST, a tract of hilly country in the west part of Nottinghamshire, England, once a royal forest and the traditional scene of the exploits of Robin Hood and his followers. Though it still contains many fine trees, it is no longer a forest, but is cut up into parks and farms. The district around Worksop is called the "Dukeries," from the number of ducal residences it contains. The most interesting is Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland. Newstead Abbey, the home of Lord Byron, is near Robin Hood's hills, north of Nottingham.

SHETLAND ISLANDS, a group of about 100 islands, 100 miles northeast of Scotland, to which they belong; area 551 square miles; pop. 26,000; capital, Lerwick. The chief island is called Mainland. The islands are high and rocky, with rugged and picturesque coasts. Only about twenty-five of them are inhabited. Some have good pastures, on which the farmers feed their sheep, cattle, and ponies, all of which are small. Shetland ponies, or "shelties" as they are often called, have round, thick bodies and short legs, but their strength is very great for their size. One, only about half as high as a common horse, has been known to carry a heavy man forty miles in a day. Many of them are sent to different parts of Europe, and some even to the United States, for children to drive and ride.

On the coasts are fine fisheries, which employ many people. The climate is not very cold, but it is often foggy and stormy. In the winter the days are only a few hours long, but in the summer the sun does not set until late at night and twilight lasts till morning. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

The name Shetland is changed from the old Scandinavian name Hjaltland, which means "Viking's Island."

SHILOH (*shy'lo*), a place in ancient Palestine north of Jerusalem, where the Ark of the Covenant was finally brought to rest after the long wanderings of the Israelites in their flight from Egypt. The name itself means "rest" in Hebrew. (See map of PALESTINE.)

SHILOH, the name of a church near Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, in Tennessee, near which a battle was fought during the Civil War between a Union army under General Grant and the Confederates commanded by Generals A. S. Johnston and Beauregard, on April 6 and 7, 1862. Grant had reached Pittsburg Landing with part of his army, and was waiting for General Buell with the rest, when he was attacked by the Confederates (April 6). The Unionists were driven back, and some of their soldiers captured, but in the afternoon General Buell and his soldiers arrived, and on the next day the Confederates were attacked and forced to retreat. Among their killed was General Johnston. This is sometimes called the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The Federals lost in killed and wounded about 13,500 men; the Confederates about 10,500.

SHIMONOSEKI (*shim-o-no-sek'ee*), Japan, a seaport at the southern end of the island of Honshu, where China and Japan signed a treaty in 1895, after the Japanese had defeated the Chinese in a war. China was obliged to cede Port Arthur, the Liaotung peninsula, the island of Formosa, and the Pescadores Islands to Japan; also to pay a large war indemnity of \$175,000,000; and to recognize the complete independence of Korea. Some of the European powers interfered with these provisions, and compelled Japan to give up Port Arthur, and retire from Korea. After the Russo-Japanese War, Japan got back her rights in Korea, and leased the Liaotung peninsula for 99 years from China. (See map of JAPAN.)

SHIRAZ (*shee-raz'*), Persia, a city on a plain nearly a mile above the sea; pop. 55,000. It is one of the handsomest of the Persian cities, and the plain around it is one of the most beautiful in the world, being planted with fine orchards and gardens. Near the city are many plantations of roses, from which great quantities of rosewater are made, and the city has a large trade.

Shiraz was founded in the 7th century. From 1760 to 1796 it was the capital of Persia. The Persian people revere the city, because it was the birthplace and home of their great poets Sadi and Hafiz, both of whom were buried there. Thirty-five miles northeast of Shiraz are the ruins of the ancient city of Persepolis, the capital of Persia under Xerxes and Darius, which was destroyed by Alexander the Great (330 B.C.).

SHORT PARLIAMENT, a session of the English Parliament called by King Charles

the grandest falls in the United States, its height being about 200 feet, or greater than that of Niagara, and its width about 900 feet. The river flows through a canyon 800 feet deep, and after passing rocky rapids falls over a precipice into a deep lake below.

SHOSHONES, see INDIANS.

SHOTTERY (*shot'er-ee*), England, a village in Warwickshire, one mile west of Stratford, the site of the cottage of Anne Hathaway, who became Shakespeare's wife. The cottage is much the same in appearance



THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY

From a drawing made about 1485

I in 1640 after he had ruled for 11 years without a Parliament. He was finally obliged to summon it because he was engaged in a war with Scotland and needed money, but he dismissed it after only 23 days because it would not do what he wished. Six months later, the Long Parliament met, and under its Puritan leaders, Hampden, Pym, and others, impeached the King's ministers, and eventually deposed the King and fought the Civil War. (See CIVIL WAR, ENGLISH.)

SHOSHONE (*sho-sho'nee*) **FALLS**, a cataract in the Snake River, in Idaho, about 110 miles southeast of Boise. It is one of

as it was in Shakespeare's time. In 1892 it was bought for the nation and preserved. It is known as "Anne Hathaway's Cottage."

SHREWSBURY, England, capital of Shropshire, a city on the River Severn; pop. 30,000. It is an old town with steep, narrow streets and quaint houses, on a hill nearly surrounded by the river. It has manufactures of linen, thread and iron-ware, and is noted for its cakes, told about in the "Ingoldsby Legends." Its castle was founded by a vassal of William the Conqueror. The battle of Shrewsbury (1403), in which Henry Hotspur was killed, is described in Shake-

people's "Henry IV." It was fought in 1403 by King Henry IV against a body of insurgents led by the Percys.

SHUMLA (*shum'lah*), Bulgaria, a town and fortress, about 60 miles west of Varna; pop. 22,000. It is near the principal passes of the Balkans and is a military position of great strength. It was unsuccessfully besieged three times by Russian armies, while it belonged to Turkey, and was captured by the Russians in 1878.

SIAM (*sy-am'*), a country of Indo-China, between Burma and French Indo-China; area 200,000 square miles or four-fifths as large as Texas; pop. 8,924,000; capital, Bangkok. It is generally hilly or mountainous, but near the rivers are large plains which are overflowed every year. The climate is warm, and instead of a winter there is a rainy season lasting from June to October.

Gold, copper, iron, tin, and lead abound, and tungsten, manganese, antimony and quicksilver are also mined. Among the precious stones are rubies, sapphires, and topazes. In the forests are obtained gutta-percha, lac, gamboge, teak-wood, and other valuable woods. Among the wild animals are elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, monkeys, peacocks, and fowls like our tame ones. The elephants of Siam are larger and stronger than those of other countries, and are much prized in India. All white elephants are regarded as sacred; and the money and the flag of Siam have a white elephant on them. The people are mostly Buddhists. The poor live in huts, often built on rafts in the rivers, but the rich have fine palaces, with European furniture. The chief agricultural product is rice. (See map of **INDO-CHINA**.)

The name Siam, or Siyam, means "dark" in the Malay language and perhaps comes from the color of the people. Siam was a kingdom before Christ. In the 15th century it was first visited by the Portuguese and Spaniards. In the 16th century trade was opened with Portugal and Holland, but the people remained very indifferent to western civilization until the nineteenth century. They finally made a treaty of friendship with England in 1855, and two ambassadors went to take presents to Queen Victoria, in token of it. They delivered the presents crawling on their hands and knees, which made a great sensation in the dignified English Court. In 1893-96 France added much Siamese territory to Anam and now controls a great deal of it. Great Britain is also powerful there. In 1914 France and Great Britain made a treaty recognizing the part of Siam west of the Menam river as in the British sphere of influence, which was enlarged in 1919. Siam

declared war on Germany and Austria, in 1919, and sent a body of troops, chiefly aviation forces, to France.

SIBERIA (*sy-bee'ree-ah*), a region in northern and central Asia, formerly part of the Russian Empire; area 4,833,496 square miles, or a fifth larger than all Europe; pop. 10,378,000. It is now divided into several nominally independent republics under the Russian soviet government. Siberia is separated from China by the Altai and other mountains, and from European Russia by the Ural Mountains. The rest of the country is a great plain, covered in the southern part with forests or prairie. Northern Siberia is a cold, dreary region, with vast barren plains and frozen swamps. Bones of mammoths, a kind of elephant which lived thousands of years ago, are found in large numbers in these swamps, and the people dig out the ivory tusks to sell. The bodies of these mammoths sometimes have the frozen flesh so well preserved that it is eaten by dogs. Siberia has many large rivers. The largest are the Ob, with its tributary the Irtysh, the Yenisei, and the Lena, all of which flow into the Arctic Sea. The Amur, in southern Siberia, flows into the Sea of Okhotsk. In the winter the rivers are often frozen solid near their mouths, where the climate is coldest; the waters above then overflow into the valleys, freezing and covering them with ice many feet thick. Lake Baikal, the largest fresh-water lake in Asia, is a third larger than Lake Erie. (See map of **ASIA**.)

Siberia, is rich in gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tin, coal, iron, and graphite. Topazes and emeralds are found, and there are quarries of jasper, porphyry, and malachite, from which beautiful ornaments are made. But the mines are not developed, and the great wealth of the forests has hardly been touched. Only a small part of the soil is good for farming, but the prairies give excellent pasturage, and the people have immense flocks of sheep and droves of horses and cattle. Reindeer are kept in the northern part. Four-fifths of the people live by farming and stock raising. Manufactures are of very little importance, and there are only a few large cities.

More than half of the inhabitants are Russians, many of them convicts exiled from Russia for crimes. As long as the Imperial government lasted in Russia political prisoners were sent to Siberia, and many leaders of the Revolution had served terms there. There are many native tribes, among them the Kalmucks, Yakuts, Tungus, and Koriaks. Many of these are wandering tribes who live

in tents or huts, and keep sheep or reindeer. There is a large trade in furs, cattle, fish, and many other things, and nearly all the trade between Russia and China is carried on across Siberia. At certain seasons large fairs are held in the cities.

Genghis Khan and his successors conquered part of Siberia. The Russians first went there in 1580, and conquered the whole country in about eighty years. It developed fast after the construction of the Trans-Siberian railroad, begun in 1891 and finished in December,

occupied the Far Eastern Republic, and the government of the maritime province, which includes Kamchatka, was largely controlled by them. Finally both Siberia and the Far Eastern Republic established soviet governments, allied with that of Russia. All the warfare and disturbance caused the people great suffering, from cold and hunger. Without the Trans-Siberian Railway, great numbers would have died.

SICILY (*sis'il-ee*), the largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, separated from Italy by



IMMIGRANTS IN EASTERN SIBERIA, WHO HAVE COME TO TAKE A HOMESTEAD

1901, and thousands of Russians then went there and engaged in agriculture. The World War interrupted the development of the country, and the civil war which followed left it devastated. Siberia joined the revolutionary movement, in March 1917, but resisted the Soviet government, and established a provisional government with the assistance of foreign countries, under Admiral Alexander Kolchak. The Bolsheviki made war on Admiral Kolchak and defeated him, gradually gaining control of the greater part of the country. In the eastern part, the Japanese obtained a strong influence, for their troops

the Strait of Messina; area 9936 square miles, or about as large as Vermont; pop. 4,000,000. The northern part is mountainous, with peaks over a mile high; but some portions of the southern part are flat. Near the eastern coast is the volcano of Mount Etna, more than two miles high, which has a crater seven hundred feet deep. It is noted for its terrible eruptions. In one, in 1669, a stream of lava destroyed fourteen villages, and poured into the city of Catania at the foot of the mountain, though walls sixty feet high had been built to keep it out.

Rich mines of sulphur are found near

Mount Etna, and the island has many quarries of marble and other valuable stones. Grain, olives, grapes, oranges, and almonds are raised, and there are valuable fisheries. Many silkworms are reared. The climate is mild and pleasant. Sicily belongs to Italy; and most of the people are much like Italians, but their language is mixed with many Arabic words.

Sicily was first called by the Greek sailors Trinacria ("three-cornered"), because it is shaped like a triangle; it was next called Sicania, from the Sicani, a people living in it; and finally Sicilia, from the Siculi, a people who removed there from the mainland of Italy. The Italians now call it Sicilia (*see-chee'lee-a*). (See map of ITALY.)

Then ancient Phenicians had colonies in Sicily; and it belonged afterward to the Greeks, Carthaginians, Syracusans, and Romans. In the 5th century it was conquered by the Ostrogoths, and in 830 by the Saracens, or Arabs. Many signs of the Saracen occupation can still be seen, in the architecture of the Sicilian cities. In the 11th century the Saracens were driven out by the Normans, who founded the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, by uniting the island to Naples. The Hohenstaufen emperors conquered it and Frederick II lived there a great deal. Later it was held by the dukes of Anjou who conquered it in 1266. But the people hated the French, and in 1282 there was a terrible massacre, known as the Sicilian Vespers, in which about 8,000 French people, women and children as well as men, were killed. Spain then seized Sicily, which was for several long periods under Spanish rule. The Bourbon kings ruled it, with some interruptions, for about a century before it was united to Italy in 1860.

SIDON (*sy'don*), an ancient city of Phœnicia, now in Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 23 miles north of Tyre. The Phenicians often called themselves Sidonians, and probably Sidon was their oldest city. The time of its greatest prosperity was about three thousand years ago. The Sidonians founded Tyre, which in time became a much larger city. The Persians having conquered Phœnicia, Sidon rebelled against them, but was captured and destroyed (351 B.C.). It was rebuilt; but though often mentioned in history it never became very powerful. A town called Saida now stands near its site. (See map of PALESTINE.)

SIENA (*see-en'a*, Italian *see-ay'na*), Italy, a city of central Italy, 31 miles south by east of Florence; pop. 41,700. It is built on two hills in a large plain. Siena is noted for

its splendid cathedral, containing many great works of art, and other fine public buildings. The people planned to build one of the greatest cathedrals in the world, and constructed part of it, but a terrible plague came upon them in 1356, and left the city destitute for a time. The cathedral was left unfinished, and as it now exists, though it is one of the most beautiful Gothic churches in Italy, it comprises only one transept of the building as it was planned. Siena is famous in the history of art, especially of painting, architecture, and wood-carving, and a great school of painters grew up there at the time when the great painter Giotto was working in Florence. Siena has a considerable trade and important manufactures. It was a Roman colony under Augustus, and in the Middle Ages was the capital of a rich and powerful republic, which was often at war with Florence and other cities. Every year, in July and August, a series of horse-races is held in the central square of the town, with a pageant showing the costumes of ancient Siena and celebrating her days of splendor and magnificence.

SIERRA LEONE (*see-er'ah lee-o'nee* or *lee-ohn'*), a crown colony of Great Britain in West Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, northwest of Liberia; area, with territory under its protection, 31,000 square miles; pop. 1,400,000; capital, Freetown (pop. 34,000). The colony has 180 miles of coast line, between French Guinea and Liberia. Freetown is the greatest seaport of West Africa, and has a naval coaling station. The climate of the interior is so unhealthful that few white men live there. The chief things produced are palm oil, nuts, and palm kernels. (See map of AFRICA.)

SIERRA NEVADA (*see-er'rah ne-vah'-dah*), one of the two great mountain ranges of the western part of the United States, in eastern California. It forms, with the Cascade Range on the north, and the Coast Range on the northwest and south, a great chain along the whole west coast. The name means "snowy mountains," and many of its peaks are above the snowline. Mt. Whitney, the greatest, is 14,500 feet high. Some of the grandest scenery in the world is found in the Sierra Nevadas, including the Yosemite Valley. Though the real Sierra Nevada is in California, the name is often given by extension to the connecting ranges as well. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

SIKHS (*seeks*), a religious sect in the Punjab, India, founded near Lahore, about 1500, by Nanak Shah, who taught the worship of one God, and abolished caste distinctions.

As the Hindu people are strictly divided into castes, or classes, with the Brahmans or priests at the head, and are forbidden to intermarry, this was very radical teaching. Sikh means "disciple" or "follower." The Sikhs made their headquarters at Amritsar, where they built their sanctuary, and finally became a strong military power. There are now over three million of them. In 1845 they invaded British India and after many battles were at last defeated, and in 1849 the Punjab was annexed to the British possessions. Since then they have been loyal, and Sikh troops form a valuable part of the British army.

SILESIA (*si-lee'sha*), a large territory in the central part of Europe, mainly in the upper basin of the Oder, formerly a Polish province, now divided among Poland, Germany, and Czecho-Slovakia. It belonged to Austria in the eighteenth century, when Frederick the Great of Prussia fought three wars in an effort to get it. In the Seven Years' War he succeeded in conquering the larger part, including about 16,000 square miles. The whole province is rich in coal, iron, zinc and other metals, and has flourishing mines and metal-works, and manufactures of machinery, cotton and woolen-goods. After the World War, when the republic of Poland was recognized, Austrian Silesia was given to it. But Poland claimed Prussian Silesia also, which Germany considered necessary for her industrial prosperity because of the rich coal mines. Part of upper Silesia had been ceded to Czecho-Slovakia. The people of the remaining part were allowed to vote for the country they were to join, but as most of the people in the towns voted for Germany, while the countrymen voted for Poland, the result was indecisive. A serious quarrel was threatened, but the Allies finally arranged the boundary, giving most of upper Silesia to Poland, and lower Silesia to Germany.

SILISTRA (*sil-is'trah*) or **SILISTRIA** (*sil-is'tree-ah*), Rumania, a town on the River Danube; pop. 15,000. Before the World War it belonged to Bulgaria, but was given to Rumania in 1919 by the treaty between the Allies and Bulgaria. It is a very ancient place and has often been an important military post in the wars between Turkey and Russia. It was taken by the Russians in 1810 and in 1829, and in 1854 was bombarded and nearly destroyed by them, but they were compelled to retreat. In 1878 they occupied it again and razed the fortifications. Silistra is also the name of a region between Rumania and Bulgaria, which belonged to Bulgaria before the Balkan War of 1913 and was ceded, except

for the city of Silistra and its immediate surroundings, to Rumania after the war. (See map of RUMANIA.)

SILOAM (*si-loh'am*) or **SILOAH** (*si-loh'a*), a pool in Jerusalem, consisting of a number of artificial basins connected by channels, to which the people of ancient Jerusalem went to get their water. It was fed by a spring of the Gihon from which a tunnel ran to Siloah. The oldest Hebrew inscriptions we have were found in the aqueduct and near the pool, written in the characters used at the time of the prophet Isaiah, and telling us a great deal about the culture and civilization of the Jews back in the days of Solomon.

SIMLA (*sim'lah*), India, a town of northern India, near the Himalaya Mountains; pop. 38,000. It is on a hill, more than a mile above the sea, surrounded by grand and beautiful mountain scenery. The climate is cool and healthful, and during the hot summer months many thousand people go there to live. Among them are the viceroy and chief officials, who go from Calcutta early in the hot season, so that Simla is really the summer capital of India.

SIMOIS (*sim'o-is*), the ancient name of a small river in the Troad, Asia Minor, which is frequently mentioned in the Iliad. It flows into the Menderez, the ancient name of which was Scamander.

SIMPLON (*san-plon'*), a famous pass over the Alps, connecting the valley of the Rhone in Switzerland with that of the Po in northern Italy. The road, built by Napoleon in 1800-06, runs from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola, and is the highway from Geneva to Milan. It is 41 miles long, passes through galleries or tunnels cut out of solid rock, and over more than 600 bridges. The highest point of the pass is 6590 feet above the sea. As it took nine and a half hours to cross the pass, a tunnel through the mountain was begun in 1898 and opened Jan. 26, 1906. It is more than 12 miles long.

SINAI (*sy'ny* or *sy'na-y*), Mount, the peak on which Moses stood, according to the Bible story, when God gave him the Ten Commandments for the children of Israel. No one can say surely where the mountain mentioned in the Bible is, but it is probably a peak of the range in the Sinai peninsula, and the wilderness through which the Israelites wandered on their way to Palestine from Egypt is probably the Sinai region. Mount Sinai is sometimes called Mount Horeb.

SINAI PENINSULA, the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Akabah.

SINGAPORE (*sing-ga-pore'*), Straits Settlements, the capital city, on the island Singapore, near the south end of the Malay Peninsula; pop. 270,000. The island, twenty-seven miles long by fourteen miles wide, with an area of 217 square miles, is separated from the peninsula by a strait three-fourths of a mile wide. The city is at the southeastern end. The harbor is very fine, and a large trade is carried on, especially in tin, pepper, nutmegs, rattans, coffee, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, and sago. More than half the people

in that part of the Black Sea, and many Turkish war vessels are built there. The Turks call it Sinub.

Sinope is a very ancient place, having been a city in 600 B.C. The Greeks founded it, and then it was captured by Mithridates IV, King of Pontus, and became his capital. Diogenes was born there. During the Crimean War the Turkish fleet was destroyed at Sinope by the Russians, only one steamer escaping (Nov. 30, 1853). This was considered an act of treachery, and brought the



UNLOADING PRODUCE AT THE MARKET PLACE IN SINGAPORE

are Chinese, and most of the others are Malays or other natives. The name Singapore or Singapura, is Malayan, and means "lion's town." It was formerly the capital of a Malay kingdom. The English began a settlement there in 1819. (See map with article **INDO-CHINA**.)

SING SING, the name of the state prison at Ossining (formerly called Sing Sing), New York. (See **OSSINING**.)

SINOPE (*sin'o-pee*), Turkey, a town on the south shore of the Black Sea; pop. 9,000. It is defended by an ancient castle and by strong modern forts. The harbor is the best

English and French into the war against Russia.

SION (*zy'on*), see **ZION**.

SIOUX (*soo*) or **Dakotas**, a tribe of American Indians. See **INDIANS**.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, a city on the Missouri River, 88 miles northwest from Omaha; pop. 71,300. It is an important railway and manufacturing center. Among its industries are great meat-packing establishments, flour and grist mills, foundries and machine shops, and breweries. Sioux City is the seat of Morningside (Methodist) College. It became a city in 1883.

SITKA (*si'tka*), Alaska, on Baranof Island, 100 miles south by west of Juneau; pop. about 1,175. It was a trading post of the Russian-American Company in 1799, and was named New Archangel in 1804. From 1867 to 1900 it was the capital of the territory, and was then superseded by Juneau. (See map of ALASKA.)

SIUT (*see-oot'*) or **ASSIOUT** or **AS-SIUT**, Egypt, the capital of Upper Egypt, in the province of Siut, on the left bank of the Nile, about 200 miles south of Cairo; pop. 42,000. It is on the line of the Cape to Cairo Railway. Siut is one of the oldest towns in Egypt.

SIVAS (*see'vas*), Turkey, a city of north-eastern Asia Minor, capital of the vilayet of Sivas, on the River Kizil Irmak (anc. Halys), about 220 miles west of Erzerum; pop. 65,000. It is the ancient Sebasteia of Pontus.

SIX NATIONS, a confederation of Indian tribes of the Iroquois family. (See **INDIANS**.)

SKAGER-RAK (*skag'er-rak'*), a channel between Denmark and Norway, connecting the North Sea with the Kattegat and hence with the Baltic Sea.

SKUTARI, see **SCUTARI**.

SKYE (*sky*), an island of the Inner Hebrides, off the coast of Scotland, famous chiefly for a breed of short-legged, long-bodied terriers which originally came from there. (See **HEBRIDES**.)

SLAVE COAST, see **GUINEA**.

SLAVE LAKE, see **GREAT SLAVE LAKE**.

SLAVERY (*slay'ver-ee*), an institution which makes some persons absolute masters of the bodies and labor of others. It has existed, in one form or another, in nearly all countries. The earliest inscriptions in Egypt and Babylon show that slaves existed at the beginning of history, the slaves being people conquered in war. In Greece, in classic times, there were many slaves, some conquered in war, others sold into slavery in their infancy, or born slaves. In some of the Greek states there were more slaves than citizens, and they were sometimes employed as minor public officers. Although they were regarded as property, they did not lead hard lives, except in Sparta, where the helots, or slaves, were harshly used. In Rome an elaborate system of slavery existed. Gangs of slaves worked the farms and were often treated with cruelty, but slaves in the cities were in a much better position and were sometimes treated as friends. Occasionally they were set free for special services, and under the Empire, they were given the right to appeal to magistrates, while the power of life and death was taken away from their masters. The growth of

Christianity, while it did not do away with slavery, gained for the slaves many additional privileges. Slave traffic was one of the most important branches of commerce in ancient times.

In England, slavery as it is commonly known, did not exist, but there was a system of serfdom, in which the serf or villen was bound to the land on which he was born, and was obliged to give his labor to his master. If the land was sold, he went with it. He could appeal to the king's court against cruelty, but he could not own land of his own nor choose his master. This system of serfdom, after the peasants' revolt in 1381, gradually declined, and completely disappeared in the reign of Elizabeth. A somewhat similar system existed in France until 1789. In Russia serfdom began in the 17th century, and the Russian serfs were not set free until 1861.

The enslavement of negroes by white men began in 1442, when one of the captains under Prince Henry, the Navigator, brought to Portugal from Africa ten negroes whom he had purchased. The slave trade grew rapidly, in order to supply labor for the Spanish colonies in the New World, and England became one of the chief dealers in slaves. It is said that in 1791, 38,000 negroes were taken as slaves by British traders. Many enlightened people protested against the slave traffic, and the Quakers exerted all their powers to check it. One of its chief opponents was William Wilberforce, who succeeded in having a bill for the abolition of slave trade for British dominions passed in Parliament, in 1807. This act, however, was evaded and slavery was not finally abolished in the British colonies until 1838. Napoleon tried to suppress it, and Spain and the Netherlands agreed to give up the slave trade early in the 19th century. France finally abolished slavery in 1843, Holland in 1863. It had already been abolished by Denmark in 1802.

In the United States slavery continued until 1865 and became a very serious problem, because the Southern States thought that slave labor was necessary for their prosperity, while the Northern States opposed slavery. The Civil War was fought to determine whether the slave territory should be increased, or whether slavery should be abolished. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation put an end to slavery forever in this country. It still exists in some parts of Africa and other countries, but all civilized nations are attempting to suppress it.

SLAVONIA (*sla-vo'nee-a*), formerly a province of Austria-Hungary, the eastern part

of Croatia-Slavonia, now a part of the republic of Jugo-Slavia; area 6,433 square miles, larger than Connecticut and Rhode Island together; pop. about 1,000,000. It is bounded on the north and east by Hungary, on the west by Croatia, and on the south by Turkey. The surface is hilly, and there are some mountains, but the soil is fertile, and the people are industrious. The province belonged to the Roman Empire, forming part of Pannonia, and was then disputed between Hungary and the Byzantine Empire. It was held at times by the Greeks and Hungarians, and for nearly two centuries by the Turks, then became part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and remained so until after the World War. The people are mostly Slavs, speaking Croatian or Serbian.

SLAVS (*slavz*), an important branch of the Aryan peoples, living in eastern and central Europe. The Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Croatians, Slovaks are all branches of the Slav race. They are sometimes called the Slavonic races. Most of them belong to the Greek Catholic Church, or to a national branch of it, though the Slovaks, Poles, Bohemians, and some others, are Roman Catholics. Their languages include Russian, Polish, Serbian, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Wendic and Slovak.

SLOVAKS, a Slavic people dwelling chiefly in northwest Hungary and southern Moravia. Although they were subject before 1918 to Hungary, they always resisted Hungarian rule and maintained their own customs and institutions, and most of them joined the new Republic of Czecho-Slovakia.

SLOVENES (*slo-veens'*), a south Slavic people who formed the great bulk of the population of Carniola, formerly a province of Austria-Hungary. They are found also in the neighboring districts of Carinthia and Styria. They joined the Republic of Jugo-Slavia after the World War, in 1918.

SMITHFIELD (*smith'feeld*), a part of London, now in the heart of the city, but once the site of a cattle market and later a favorite walk of the citizens, outside the walls. Many interesting events have happened there, including tournaments and jousts in feudal times. King Richard II came there to meet Wat Tyler, the leader of the Peasants' Rebellion, who was stabbed by the Mayor of London at the meeting place. During the religious persecutions of the sixteenth century, many persons were burned at the stake at Smithfield, especially by Queen Mary's court.

SMOLENSK (*smo-lensk'*), a government of west central Russia; area 21,638 sq. miles; pop. about 2,000,000. The country is largely

covered with forests and the chief occupation of the people is agriculture. The principal river is the Dnieper. The capital city, also called Smolensk (pop. about 60,000), is a very ancient city, and an important strategic point. It was the scene of a victory over the Russians by the French under Napoleon in 1812, and was burned during the fighting.

SMYRNA (*smir'na*), Asia Minor, a town in the western part of Asiatic Turkey on the Gulf of Smyrna; pop. about 250,000. It has one of the finest harbors in the world, and is the most important city in Asia Minor, carrying on a large trade in cotton, figs, raisins, licorice, opium, rugs and sponges. The streets of the old town are generally narrow and dirty and many of the people are poor.

Smyrna was an ancient Greek city, noted in history. It was one of the seven cities that claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. It was conquered by the kings of Lydia, and later rebuilt and enlarged until it became one of the chief cities of Asia. The Turks conquered it in 1424, and held it until 1919, after the World War, when the Allies allowed Greece to occupy it. The Treaty of Sèvres gave it to Greece for fifteen years, and provided that a plebiscite, or vote of the people, should decide at the end of that time whether it should remain a Greek city or go back to Turkey. This arrangement was changed in 1922, when the Allies gave part of the west coast of Asia Minor, including Smyrna, back to Turkey, after a Turkish army under Mustapha Kemal Pasha defeated a Greek army east of Smyrna, and took the city. The Turks burned the entire Christian quarter, massacred a thousand of the inhabitants and deported others or left them to starve, with a barbarous cruelty seldom equalled in civilized times. (See map of TURKEY.)

SNAKE RIVER, a river in the northwest part of the United States, rising in Yellowstone Park, and flowing through Wyoming, Idaho and Washington, into the Columbia River. Part of its course forms the boundary between Idaho on the east and Washington and Oregon on the west. It is famous for its cata-racts and scenery. (See SHOSHONE FALLS.)

SOCIETY (*so-sy'et-ee*) **ISLANDS**, a group of islands belonging to France in the Pacific Ocean, south of the equator, and about midway between Australia and South America. They consist of two groups, one of which, the smaller, is generally called the Society Islands, while the other, 70 miles southeast, is often called the Tahiti Islands, from its largest island, Tahiti. Nearly all the Society Islands are mountainous; and they are surrounded by a ring of coral-reefs,

within which are excellent harbors. The climate is warm all the year round, and the islands abound in fruits. The natives are a dark-skinned race, good-natured and pleasant, but very lazy. They have curious canoes, fitted with outriggers, and live much on the water. There are also many white people and Chinese on the islands, which are often visited by ships. The chief trade is in mother-of-pearl, copra, cotton, vanilla, coconut-oil and oranges.

It is said that these islands were first visited by the Spaniards in 1606. Since 1843 the Tahiti group has belonged to France, and in 1897 both groups became a colony of France.

SOD'OM, a city told about in the nineteenth chapter of the book of Genesis in the Bible. It was situated in "The Vale of Siddim," which cannot now be identified with any valley in Palestine, and its inhabitants were said to be so wicked that God destroyed the city in a storm of fire and brimstone in the time of Abraham and Lot.

Lot was a good man who dwelt in the city and the Lord told him to leave with all his family before the destruction took place, and forbade him or his family to look back at the city as they journeyed away. Lot's wife, however, either out of curiosity, or because she was sorry to leave the city, did look back and was turned into a pillar of salt. The city of Gomorrah was destroyed at the same time, with all the inhabitants of the plain round about. The Bible says that the Dead Sea covers the site of the cities, but geologists say that this cannot be true. The word *sodom* means in Hebrew, "burning."

SOFIA (*so-fee'ah*), the capital of Bulgaria; pop. 155,000. It is a very old city, the *Serdica* of the Romans. The Bulgarians took it in the ninth century, then the Turks captured it and held it, with all the territory included in Bulgaria, until after the Russo-Turkish War and the treaty of San Stefano, in 1878. Until lately it was a very primitive and unsanitary city, remaining much as it was in the Middle Ages, but during the last years of the nineteenth century it was greatly modernized. (See map of BULGARIA.)

SOISSONS (*swahs-son'*), France, a town on the River Aisne; pop. 14,300. It is surrounded by walls, and has a castle, a cathedral, and other interesting buildings. Soissons was named after the Suessiones, who lived there in the time of Cæsar. During the Franco-German War it was taken by the Germans (Oct. 16, 1870). It suffered severely during the World War. For over three years, it was an important base of the Allies, as it was in a very important position and formed the hinge of the French front. It was cap-

tured by the Germans in their great offensive in the spring of 1918. A few months later (Aug. 2), it was retaken by the French.

SOKOTRA (*so-ko'tra* or *sok'o-tra*), an island in the Indian Ocean, south of Arabia, area 1,382 square miles; pop. 12,000, capital, Tamrida. It is under British protection.

SOLFERINO (*sol-fa-ree'no*), Italy, a village 20 miles southeast of Brescia, noted for a great victory won there by the French and Sardinian armies over the Austrians, June 24, 1859. The Emperor Napoleon III and King Victor Emmanuel led the allied armies, and the Austrians were commanded by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The battle lasted sixteen hours, and nearly 40,000 men were killed and wounded. It closed the war for the liberation of Italy, and peace was arranged about two weeks later.

SOL'O-MON ISLANDS, a group in the Southern Pacific, east of New Guinea, belonging to Great Britain; area 3,800 square miles; pop. 17,000. They belonged to Germany until the World War, when they were conquered by British forces, and were placed under Great Britain, by mandate from the League of Nations.

SOMALILAND (*so-mah'lee-land*), the territory in eastern Africa, between the equator and the Gulf of Aden, divided among the British, French and Italians, as follows:

British Somaliland, part of the colony of Kenya, in British East Africa, south of the Gulf of Aden; area 68,000 square miles; pop. 375,000; capital Berbera (pop. 30,000). Ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum, are among the products.

French Somaliland, a small colony of France on the Gulf of Aden, bounded by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and Eritrea; area 5,790 square miles; pop. 208,000; capital Jibuti (pop. 15,000). It has few industries and is not developed. Coffee, ivory, and hides are exported.

Italian Somaliland, a colony of Italy in Eastern Africa, on the Indian Ocean, east and south of British Somaliland and Abyssinia; area, 139,500 square miles; pop. about 650,000; capital Mogadishu. Part of German East Africa, known as Jubaland, was added to it after the World War. Cattle and camels are raised. (See map of AFRICA.)

SOMME (*sum*), a river of northern France, which rises near St. Quentin, in the department of Aisne, and flows into the English Channel, after a winding course. Its total length is about 150 miles, and a canal follows its course for about 100 miles. Other canals connect it with the Scheldt, and the Oise, linking it with the great canal system

which covers France. During the World War the river became widely known as a result of the campaigns carried on in the area through which it runs. In the summer of 1916 the French and English made a great effort to break through the German line of trenches in this region, and fought for many weeks, losing many thousands of soldiers, without gaining any appreciable advantage. After this great attempt, many people believed that the war could never be decided by battles, but must either be a draw, or must continue until one side or the other gave out from exhaustion of resources. (See WORLD WAR, "The Battle of the Somme.")

SOR-REN'TO, Italy, a city on the sea-coast, 16 miles southeast of Naples; pop. 7,000. It was a Greek settlement and a beautiful place under the Romans, who called it Surrentum, and had a health resort there. It is noted for several curious grottos, and is visited by many travellers. Tasso was born there.

SOUDAN, see **SUDAN**.

SOUTH AFRICA, Union of, see **UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, the war fought in South Africa between the British and the Boers, in 1899-1900. (See **BOER WAR**.)

SOUTH A-MER'I-CA, the fourth largest continent; area, 7,700,000 square miles; pop., 60,000,000. It is shaped much like Africa, and its coast is but little broken. Its west coast is skirted by the Andes, which extend from Central America to Cape Horn. With the exception of the Himalayas, these mountains are the highest in the world. Other important chains are in Venezuela and Brazil. Almost all the interior of South America is occupied by immense level plains, some of which are covered with thick woods, and others with rich grass which supports vast herds of wild cattle. The most southern part (Patagonia) is a barren, treeless plain. Mount Aconcagua on the boundary between Chile and Argentina is the highest peak on the Western Hemisphere.

All the great rivers of South America empty into the Atlantic, the most important ones being the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Plata. The valley of the Amazon, which is the greatest river in the world, is in the torrid zone and most of it is a jungle which has not been entirely explored. A large part of the world's rubber supply comes from this Amazon basin, and also valuable woods and other products.

South America lies mostly within the tropics, and its climate is generally hot, moist, and sickly, but the highlands of the Andes are

healthful. In the temperate regions of the south (especially in Argentina) enormous quantities of wheat and other grains are grown, and cattle and sheep are raised. South America abounds in minerals. Much silver is mined, in addition to gold and copper; and Chile contains wonderful nitrate deposits. Coal is mined in southern Chile.

The population of South America is largely made up of a mixture of the Indians and whites, who have intermarried freely; but there are also many pure whites, especially in Argentina and Uruguay. At present there are only eight people to the square mile, as compared with thirty-five in the United States. Transportation is little developed, although recently South America has been making great strides. (See also **AMAZON**, **ANDES**, and names of separate countries.)

SOUTHAMPTON (*south-am'p'ton*), England, a city on the southern coast, opposite the Isle of Wight, 70 miles southwest of London; pop. 161,000. The mouth of the River Test, called Southampton Water, forms its harbor, and very fine docks and piers have been made, so that Southampton has become one of the principal ports of England. Many large ships are built there, and it is the terminus of many steamship lines.

Southampton is an old Saxon town, and its name means the "south home-dwelling."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (*aws-tray'lee-a*), a state of Australia; area 380,000 square miles; pop. 500,000; capital, Adelaide. It was settled in 1836. In 1863 the Northern Territory was added to it and in 1901 it became a state of Australia. Its chief industries are farming and sheep-raising. The principal minerals are silver and copper. It exports great quantities of wool, wheat and flour. There are, among the population, a number of full-blooded natives who have become entirely civilized. (See map of **AUSTRALIA**.)

SOUTH CAROLINA (*kar-o-ly'na*), a southern state of the United States, on the Atlantic Ocean, between North Carolina and Georgia; area 30,989 square miles, or a little more than that of Maine; pop. 1,683,700; capital, Columbia (pop. 37,500). The northwestern part is covered with mountains, and in the central part is a lower region covered with pine forests, and very thinly settled. Near the coast are beds of mineral manure, called phosphate, said to be the remains of animals that lived in the early ages of the world. Great quantities are sent to Europe and the northern states. Very fine porcelain clay, or kaolin, is also found in this state. The principal crop is cotton, but corn is also of great importance, and quantities of



oats, hay, vegetables, and tobacco are produced. Peanuts and sugar-cane are also good crops. Near the coast are many low islands, where sea-island cotton, the finest in the country, is grown. The state contains many cotton mills. The palmetto palm grows in many places, and from this South Carolina is sometimes called the "Palmetto State." More than half the people are negroes, descended from former slaves. The principal city is Charleston.

South Carolina once formed, with North Carolina, a colony called Carolina after King Charles II. The English colonized it in 1670, and many foreign settlers, particularly French Huguenots, came there during the next century. South Carolina was one of the thirteen original states of the Union. It was the scene of many battles during the Revolutionary War, including Camden, King's Mountain, Cowpens and Eutaw Springs. The people believed in the right of secession, the right of a state to withdraw from the union, and nearly caused a civil war in 1832 by undertaking to nullify certain acts of the Federal Congress, and threatening to secede if they were enforced. South Carolina was the first state to secede in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States. It again became a state of the Union in 1868. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

SOUTH DA-KO'TA, a western state of the United States, between North Dakota and Nebraska; area 77,615 square miles, or about the same as Nebraska; pop. 636,500; capital, Pierre (pop. 3,200). The surface is largely rolling, but there are some mountainous parts, the highest being the Black Hills in the southwest. South and east of the Hills are the "Bad Lands," a rough and desert region; but the greater part of the land is very fertile. Gold and silver are mined in the Black Hills, and also lead, tin, tungsten, etc. The agricultural products are large, grain of all kinds being abundant. Corn and oats are among the most important products. The state formed the southern part of the former territory of Dakota, and was admitted to the Union Nov. 3, 1889. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

SOUTH GEORGIA (*jor'ja*), an island belonging to Great Britain, in the South Atlantic Ocean, east of Tierra del Fuego; area 1000 square miles, a little smaller than the state of Rhode Island, pop. about 1,000. It is part of the colony of the Falkland Islands, which are valuable chiefly as a naval base. Whaling is the occupation of the people.

SOUTH POLE, see ANTARCTIC REGION.

SOUTH SEA, the name given to the Pacific Ocean in 1513, by Balboa, its discoverer. When Balboa first saw it he was

on the Isthmus of Panama, which runs east and west, and the sea was therefore south of him. The name was in common use for the Pacific until the 19th century, and is still frequently heard.

SOUTH SEA BUBBLE, a scheme of the South Sea Company (1711-20) in England to pay the national debt (£10,000,000) on condition of receiving a monopoly of trade with Spanish America. The company raised an enormous amount of money, but was very badly managed from the beginning, and later was dishonestly managed. Its stock increased in value until shares worth nominally £100 were sold for £1000. At that point, Spain refused to allow commerce with England, and the stock became worthless. The cashier absconded with £100,000. Almost all the rich people in England had invested in the scheme, and when it failed, there was great distress. It is called the "bubble" because it was so greatly inflated, and burst so suddenly.

SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS, a group in the Antarctic Ocean, 600 miles south of Cape Horn; area, about 850 square miles. They were first visited in 1842 by Sir John Ross. The archipelago contains twelve islands, none of which are inhabited.

SOUTHWEST AFRICA (*af'ri-ka*), a former German colony, now under the protection of the Union of South Africa, on the west coast of Africa, between the Orange River and Angola; area about 323,000 square miles; pop. about 240,000; capital, Windhoek. The country is rich in agricultural resources, but undeveloped, although it has some railways. Many cattle and sheep are raised. The northern part is called Amboland; the middle district Damaraland; and the southern district Namaqualand. In 1909 the discovery of diamonds in the colony led to much excitement in Germany. Forces from the Union of South Africa conquered it during the World War, and the Treaty of Versailles gave it to the Union under a mandate. (See map of AFRICA.)

SPA (*spah*), Belgium, a town and watering-place, 18 miles southeast of the city of Liège; pop. 9000. It is celebrated for its mineral springs, which came into prominence in the sixteenth century, and which still attract thousands of people yearly. The word "spa," given to places noted for mineral springs, is from the name of this town.

Spa was in Germany's possession throughout the World War, and for most of the time was the headquarters of the Great German General Staff. The armistice between the Allies and Germany was arranged there in November, 1918.

SPAIN (*spayn*), a country of southwestern Europe, forming with Portugal a peninsula between the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; area, with the Balearic and Canary Islands, 194,783 square miles, or about three quarters that of Texas; pop. about 21,400,000; capital, Madrid. Spain is separated from France by the Pyrenees Mountains, which are so rugged that they are crossed by large roads in only two places. The northern and central parts

called Andalusia, Estremadura, Murcia, Valencia, Catalonia, Aragon, Navarre, Old Castile, New Castile, Leon, Galicia, and Asturias; and these names are still commonly used for these parts. Several of them were once independent kingdoms. Castile, one of the most powerful, was finally united with Aragon, by the marriage of the two sovereigns, Isabella and Ferdinand, in 1469, bringing together nearly all the Christian dominions of Spain. Columbus sailed in the service of



THE ESCORIAL, A SPANISH ROYAL PALACE NEAR MADRID

form a high tableland, crossed by many mountain chains and too dry to be fertile. In the southern part is the beautiful valley of Andalusia, separated from the tablelands by the Sierra Morena, or Brown Mountains, and bordered on the southern side by the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Range. The high rock of Gibraltar, on the southern coast, belongs to England. The town of Ceuta, on the northern coast of Africa, the Canary Islands, and the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean form a part of Spain. In old times Spain was divided into many provinces

Ferdinand and Isabella when he discovered America.

Spain has mines of silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, tin, iron, salt, and coal. Asphalt, manganese, sulphur, and phosphorus are also mined, and platinum has recently been discovered. The soil is fertile, and gives fine crops of wheat, barley, and corn. There are many vineyards, and wine and raisins are sent to other countries. Much cork is obtained from the forests of cork oak. There is a large trade in silk, wool, olives, and fruits. The principal manufactures are cotton cloth,



SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

silk, linen, glass-ware, and iron-ware. Olive oil and sugar are made in considerable quantities. The people keep and raise many domestic animals, such as mules, sheep, and goats. Compared with other European countries, Spain has very few railroads, and is a very unprogressive country. The national church is the Roman Catholic, and all other religions are restricted. Most of the people are ignorant and lazy, and only about one-third can read and write. They are very fond of music and dancing and of bull-fights. Besides the true Spaniards, there are in northern Spain about 450,000 people called Basques, who speak a language very different from the Spanish. In southern Spain live about 60,000 Moriscos, or descendants of the ancient Moors, who still have many of their customs. Besides these, about 50,000 gypsies, who have a language of their own, wander in bands through the country. There are many very poor people, and beggars in the cities. Spain is governed by a king and by a Cortes, or parliament, much like the Congress of the United States. Spanish colonies, besides the Balearic and Canary Islands, now

consist only of part of Morocco, Spanish Guinea, and a few islands along the Guinean coast.

Spain was settled early by the Phœnicians and the Greeks, who called it Iberia, after the River Iberus, or Ebro. The Carthaginians, who next settled there, were driven out by the Romans (206 B.C.) who in time conquered all the country. They called it Hispania, and from this comes the modern name Spain. The Visigoths, a German tribe, took it from the Romans (about A.D. 417), and in the 8th century nearly the whole country was captured by the Arabs, or Moors, who ruled a large part of it until 1492, when they were driven out. Their customs and habits survive to this day among the Spanish people, and there are beautiful remains of their architecture, at Granada and other places. In the 16th century Spain was the greatest power in the world. Its king, Charles I, was also emperor of Germany and commonly called in history Charles V. He ruled not only Spain and much of Germany, but also the Netherlands, a large part of Italy, with Sicily and Sardinia, and vast possessions in America.

The name Spanish America is still used for the countries settled and governed by the Spaniards, including almost all South America, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and other West Indian Islands. Under the reign of his son Philip II this great empire began to decay. Spain lost her colonies one by one, and in 1898, as a result of her war with the United States, had to give up Cuba and Porto Rico, her last possessions in America, and the Philippine Islands, her finest colony in Asia. (See SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.) In 1899 she sold the Caroline and Ladrone islands to Ger-

in the Spanish possessions in Morocco, in which Spanish armies were several times defeated. In 1923 the defeats caused an overturn or revolution in the government, brought about by the military party (with the support of the King) which turned the existing government out of office, banishing many of the leaders from Madrid, and with the royal sanction and help put in a government to suit its wishes.

SPALATO (*spah-lah'to*), or **SPALATRO**, Jugo-Slavia, a city of Dalmatia, on the east side of the Adriatic, 160 miles southwest



COLUMBUS AT THE SPANISH COURT

From a painting by von Brozik, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York

many, who lost them both in the World War.

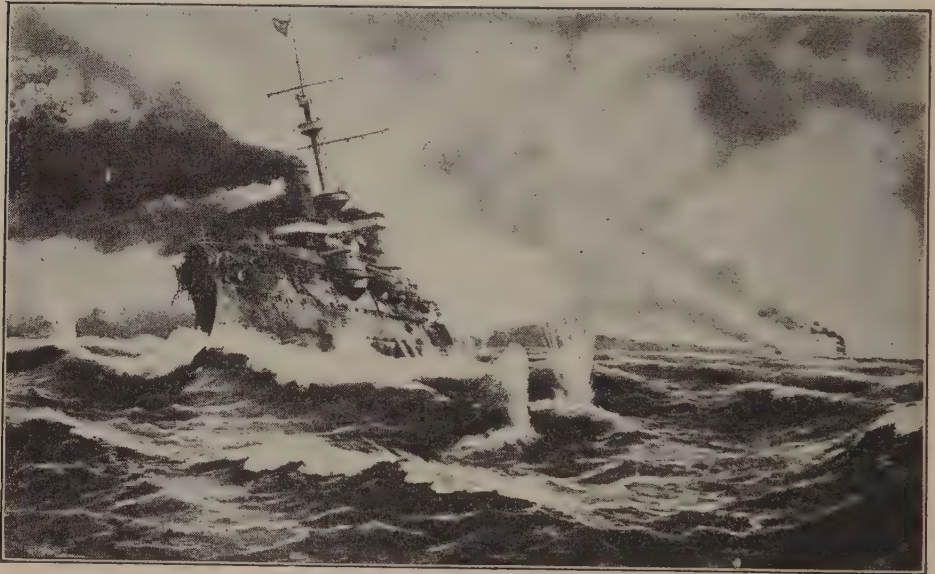
Spain remained neutral throughout the World War, although King Alfonso, whose wife was English, sympathized strongly with the Allies. Many of the upper class people were pro-German, and the conflict of opinion and sympathy resulted in many difficulties during the period of the war. The Germans sank many Allied ships in Spanish waters, which complicated Spain's relations with other countries, and it was charged that Spanish harbors were used as bases for German submarines. Following the War economic and industrial conditions caused much unrest, and in 1920 there was an outbreak

of Fiume; pop. 31,500. Before the World War it belonged to Austria-Hungary, but was given to Jugo-Slavia by treaty with Italy, in 1920. The city is famous for the beautiful palace of the Emperor Diocletian, built about 300 A. D., to which he retired when he grew weary of being Emperor of Rome, and where he spent the last nine years of his life. He died there in 313 A. D. The palace faces the sea, looking south. Fortified walls, forming a rectangle about 70 feet long and 600 feet wide, enclose a space filled with various beautiful buildings, all in good preservation. There is a great gate in the middle of each wall, and streets connecting the gates divide

the enclosure into four blocks. One block is occupied by a series of highly decorated courts, with arches and columns, and rooms where the Emperor lived. His tomb, which has been used since 650 as a Christian cathedral, is in one of the blocks, and a temple to Æsculapius in another.

In 639 the neighboring town, then called Salona, was destroyed by the Avars, and the citizens took refuge in the palace. It has been occupied as a town ever since, and includes about one half of modern Spalato, the other half lying outside the walls. The town

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, a war between Spain and the United States, in 1898, carried on for the freedom of Cuba, which was a Spanish colony. Spain did not govern it well, and there were constant revolts. (See CUBA.) The relations between Cuba and the United States were very close, and the most serious of the Cuban insurrections, in 1895, was organized and largely supplied by a body of Cubans in this country. The important business men of Cuba, chiefly sugar planters, wanted the United States to intervene and eventually to annex Cuba, and there was a



THE LAST OF CERVERA'S FLEET, IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

has the largest trade in Dalmatia, dealing in grain, oil, cattle and horses. It has a good harbor, and a railroad runs to Bosnia and the Danube Valley. (See map of JUGO-SLAVIA.)

SPANDAU (*spahn'dow*), Germany, a town in Prussia, on the River Spree, seven miles west of Berlin; pop. 90,000. It is strongly fortified, and contains a large prison, barracks, a royal cannon foundry, and an artillery school, besides many manufactories. In the Julian Tower in the citadel was kept the war treasure of the former German empire. It can only be unlocked by two keys used together: one of these was kept by the chancellor of the empire, and the other by the president of a committee of the German congress, who had charge of the government debts.

strong popular sentiment for intervention all over the country. On February 15, 1898 the American battleship "Maine," which was visiting Havana, was mysteriously blown up in the harbor, with a loss of 260 men. No one has ever found out why this happened, and a floating mine was probably responsible, but it was believed at the time that Spaniards caused the explosion, or Cubans under Spanish direction. War could no longer be avoided, and it was declared within a few weeks. It lasted only four months, and there was never any doubt as to its issue, for Spain was weak, and poor, and far away, and could not carry it on vigorously. The decisive battle was fought near Santiago, Cuba, on July 1, 2 and 3. American troops stormed San Juan Hill and took the Spanish en-

trenchments. (See **SAN JUAN**.) The Spanish fleet, which was in the harbor at Santiago, could no longer stay there after this victory, and sailed out on July 4, under the command of Admiral Cervera. American ships under Admiral Sampson were waiting for them outside, and pursued them. In four hours every Spanish ship was sunk or driven ashore, and every man aboard was dead or captured, Admiral Cervera being among the prisoners. Only one American sailor was killed and no ship injured. Shortly afterwards an American squadron under Commodore George Dewey destroyed a Spanish squadron in Manila harbor. Peace was signed quickly, leaving Cuba independent, and ceding Porto Rico, the island of Guam, and the Philippines to the United States, in return for a payment of \$20,000,000.

In spite of the successes of American troops, the War Department of the United States proved to be very inefficient and unprepared for war. The soldiers suffered from disease and lack of proper food, not only in Cuba but in camps in the United States, and many died. The war taught a valuable lesson in this respect. But it is remembered now chiefly for the picturesque incidents which occurred in it. One of these was the career of the regiment of Rough Riders, officially known as the First Volunteer Regiment of Cavalry. Theodore Roosevelt, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, resigned his post, collected many of his old companions among the ranchers and cowboys in the West, and organized the regiment, which was commanded by his friend, Colonel (later General) Leonard Wood. The Rough Riders were very popular all over the United States and showed great gallantry at San Juan Hill. Another famous incident was the attempt to block Santiago harbor by sinking the collier "Merrimac," loaded with concrete, in the middle of the channel. Lieutenant Richmond Hobson was in command of the group of sailors who took in the "Merrimac" and blew her up, and then escaped themselves. It was a bold deed and made Hobson famous, but did not entirely close the harbor.

SPANISH ARMADA (*ar-mah'da*), see **ARMADA**.

SPANISH GUINEA (*ghin'ee*), the name given to the colonies of Spain in western Africa, including Rio Muni, and islands in the Gulf of Guinea.

SPANISH SUCCESSION (*suk-sesh'un*), War of the, a war fought between 1701-14, by a combination of Austria, Germany, Holland and England against France, whose allies were Bavaria, Modena and Savoy. It was caused by a quarrel over the throne

of Spain. Charles II, the last Hapsburg king, died in 1700 leaving no heir, and his dominions were claimed by three princes, the elector of Bavaria, the Emperor Leopold I, and Louis XIV of France. Charles' will left the inheritance to the grandson of Louis XIV, Philip of Anjou. England and Holland were afraid to let France gain so much power and joined Leopold I and Austria in the Grand Alliance of the Hague, and Portugal later allied herself to them also. Spain declared herself for France, but had neither men nor money. The war was fought in Italy, Germany and the Netherlands, and is remembered chiefly for the great victories won by the English General John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and the imperial Prince Eugene at Blenheim, Oudenarde and Malplaquet (See **BLENHHEIM**.) Marlborough alone won the victory of Ramillies. (See **RAMILLIES**.) Before the war ended, two of the claimants to the Spanish throne died, and the Peace of Utrecht in 1713 recognized Philip of Anjou, with the title of Philip II. His family, known as the house of Bourbon, have reigned in Spain ever since, except for a few revolutionary years between 1870 and 1874. In spite of the brilliant victories of Marlborough, England gained nothing by the war.

SPARTA (*spar'ta*), or **LACEDÆMON** (*las-e-dee'-mon*), an ancient city of Greece, capital of Laconia, or Lacedæmon. It was a colony of the Dorians, a race who invaded Greece from the north, and who were a very brave, sturdy, and enduring people. They made of the original inhabitants of the country a class of serfs, who worked the great estates of the Spartans and were attached to the land, even sold with it. They were called Helots. This system left the Spartans free to spend all their time training their minds and bodies for athletic games and warfare. Their great lawgiver was Lycurgus, who organized them under a system of such strict discipline, that to this day a person of great courage and fortitude is called Spartan. (See article **LYCURGUS** in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.) Sparta became so strong as to conquer many of the other states, and she thus became, in the 6th century B. C., the chief power in Greece. She took part, with Athens and the other cities, against the Persians; and it was Leonidas, king of Sparta, who held the Persians at bay at Thermopylæ until all his little band was slain. After this war had ended, the great strength which Athens had shown at sea made some of the cities think that she would be a better head than Sparta; so she for a while had the chief place. But Sparta could not bear to hold the second place; and in the year 431 B. C. a war

broke out between the two rivals which lasted twenty-nine years, and which is called the Peloponnesian War. It ended in the fall of Athens. Sparta was now again uppermost, and greater than ever. Her king, Agesilaus, soon after went with an army to conquer Persia; but he had to go home suddenly to defend Sparta against Athens, Argos, Corinth, and Thebes. Though Sparta was victorious in this war, the Thebans showed themselves very strong. Some years after this Thebes and Sparta had another war. This time Thebes was the conqueror, and Sparta was no more the leading city of Greece. She never got back her old position; and, after passing through many changes, she fell, with the other Greek cities, into the hands of the Romans (146 B.C.). (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

SPEYER (*spy'er*), or **SPIRES**, Germany, a city in Bavaria, on the River Rhine; pop. 25,000. It was a military station of the Romans, and afterward became the residence of the German emperors. During the Reformation a diet, or congress, was held there, at which the reformed princes drew up a protest against the Catholics. From this they were afterwards called Protestants. Speyer was burned by the French in 1689. At that time the cathedral built in the 11th century was partly destroyed; but it has been rebuilt, and the tombs of eight emperors are shown in it.

SPEZIA (*spei'see-a*), Italy, a fortified seaport of northern Italy, on the Gulf of Spezia; pop. 73,500. Its harbor, which is surrounded by high mountains, is one of the largest and best in the world, and the city is frequented by many ships. The most important trade is in olive-oil and wine. The Italians have their principal navy-yard there, and the docks, marine arsenal, and ship-building works are among the largest on the continent. The English poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley, was drowned in a small sail boat near Spezia, and his body was washed ashore and burned on the beach. (See map of ITALY.)

SPICE ISLANDS, see **MOLUCCAS**.

SPITZ-BER'GEN, a group of islands belonging to Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, about 370 miles due north of Norway, half way between it and the North Pole; area 25,000 square miles. They are very rugged, with high mountains. Winter lasts from September to June, and during four months the sun is not seen. In the summer it is always daylight, but so cold that snow lies on the ground, and only a few shrubs and mosses can grow. The animals are the polar bear, polar foxes, and reindeer. No people lived in Spitzbergen until very recently when coal was discovered there, but it was often visited by

whaling-ships, and the walrus hunters of all nations, and many Arctic expeditions have made the islands their base. They were discovered by the Norsemen in 1194, and rediscovered by the Dutch in 1596. The Dutch gave them the name of Spitzbergen, which means "pointed mountains." No nation definitely owned them, until after the World War. Norway has asserted her claim to them ever since 1261, and after coal was discovered, toward the end of the last century, the Norwegians became more and more insistent. A number of international conferences were held in vain to settle the question; then the war interrupted the discussions. The Peace Conference in 1919 gave the islands to Norway, but gave hunting and fishing privileges on equal terms to all the nations who signed the agreement, and forbade Norway to establish a naval base there. The coal mines have been rapidly developed, and signs of oil have been found.

SPOILS (*spoy'ls*) **SYSTEM**, a name given to the policy of awarding offices in the civil service of the United States to members of the party in power. In 1820 a bill was passed through Congress providing that a large number of offices should always become vacant four years after the president had filled them by appointment. The next president, John Quincy Adams, refused to dismiss capable officials, and opposed the law, but Andrew Jackson, who became president in 1828, believed that his political enemies were the enemies of the nation, and declared "To the victors belong the spoils of the enemy." In his first year of administration he dismissed about 670 office holders and filled their places with his supporters, whereas all the preceding presidents together had made only 74 changes. The spoils system prevailed after this in American politics until the establishment of the civil service system and the passage of the Civil Service Act of 1883. This act provides that nearly all the offices under the control of the government shall be filled by candidates who have passed examinations, under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission. The law does not apply to heads of offices, nor to any offices where the president's nomination is confirmed by the Senate.

SPOKANE (*spo-kan'*), Washington, a city on Spokane River; pop. 104,500. It is the chief railway and trade center in the eastern part of the state, and has a fine water-power in Spokane Falls. The principal trade is in lumber.

SPOLETO (*spo-lay'to*), Italy, a city in the province of Perugia, 60 miles northeast of Rome; pop. 10,000. It is finely placed on a

rocky hill, and is noted for its antiquities, including a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct built by the Lombards early in the seventh century. There are several beautiful churches, and a cathedral. Spoleto is very ancient, and was built by the Romans, about 240 B.C. Hannibal tried to capture the town in 217 B.C. but failed, and the triumphal arch, known as the "Gate of Hannibal," is said to have been erected in commemoration of this victory. Under the Lombards, Spoleto was the capital of a duchy, and ruled a great part of central Italy. It was afterwards united to Tuscany and in 1115 was bequeathed by the Countess Matilda to the Pope. It has been sacked several times, and has suffered greatly from earthquakes.

SPORADES (*spor'a-deez*), a general name given to a group of small islands, east of the Cyclades, in the Grecian Archipelago. Various ancient writers give different lists of names. They included Melos, Thera, Cos, etc. and some geographers add Scio or Chios, Samos, Rhodes, Lesbos and Patmos. These islands in ancient times all belonged to Greece, and many mythological stories are told about them. At times they formed powerful states, and carried on wars with each other, or combined to fight foreign countries, especially the Persians. In modern times the islands were divided between Greece and Turkey, but the treaty of peace between Turkey and the Allies after the World War ceded them all to Greece except Rhodes, which was awarded to Italy.

SPOTTSYLVANIA (*spot-sil-vay'nee-a*)
COURT HOUSE, Virginia, a village 49 miles north by west of Richmond, famous for a series of battles between the armies of General Grant and General Lee, in May, 1864. The northern troops were trying to take Richmond, the Confederate capital, from the north, but General Lee held them off, and a great deal of hard fighting took place, in the Wilderness, and at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. Neither side won a decisive victory and Grant, though he had said to President Lincoln that he would "fight it out on this line if it took all summer," finally had to change his plan and attack Richmond from another direction.

SPRINGFIELD (*spring'feeld*), Illinois, the capital city, in the central part of the state, near the Sangamon River; pop. 59,000. It has so many beautiful grounds and gardens that it is often called the "Flower City." The state capitol is a very fine building. There are important manufactories and mills, and the city has a large trade.

Springfield was founded in 1822, and became the state capital in 1837. It was the

home of Lincoln, whose body rests under a magnificent monument in the Oak Ridge Cemetery, near the city.

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts, a city on the Connecticut River, 98 miles from Boston; pop. 130,000. It is noted for its manufactures, especially of railroad cars, steam-engines, stationery, jewelry, cotton cloth, tools, cartridges, and firearms. The United States armory is one of the largest in the country, and has many buildings, in which several hundred men are employed in making rifles and carbines. Springfield rifles, long used in the United States army, were made there. Near the armory is an arsenal in which many thousands of rifles are stored. The insurgents under Shays attacked it in 1787. (See SHAYS' REBELLION.)

Springfield was founded in 1635, and was first called Agawam; but in 1638 it was named after Springfield, England, where some of the first settlers had lived. It became a city in 1852.

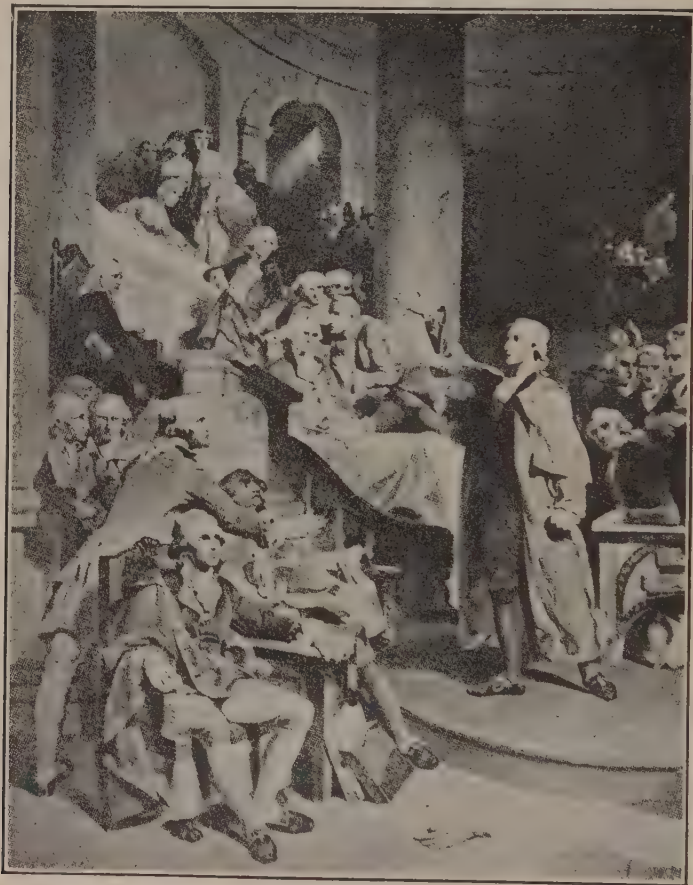
SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY, also known as **Popular Sovereignty**, the doctrine that the people of the territories had the right to decide whether they should have freedom or slavery. It was proposed about 1848, in the effort to settle the bitter quarrel between the North and the South as to whether a slave owner could take his slaves to the new territories, gained by the Mexican War, without freeing them. The South said that as slaves were property, any citizen had the right to go with them where he wished, to seek a new home. The North said that there must be no more slave territory, and all new lands must be free soil. The efforts of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster assured the passage in 1850 of a series of compromise laws, in which squatter sovereignty was recognized in the territory acquired from Mexico, and people believed for a time that a break between the North and the South was averted. In 1854 Senator Stephen A. Douglas proposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, extending the principles of Clay's compromise, or squatter sovereignty, to these two territories. As soon as the bill became law, bands of armed men from both North and South swarmed into Kansas, and set up different governments, endeavoring to get control of the territory, and so much bloodshed resulted that it came to be called "Bleeding Kansas." All these events, and Lincoln's series of debates with Douglas concerning the principles of popular sovereignty, wove links in the chain which ended with the outbreak of the Civil War. (See article DOUGLAS, STEPHEN ARNOLD, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

STAMBUL, see CONSTANTINOPLE.

ST., see SAINT.

STAMP ACT, one of a series of laws levying taxes on the American Colonists, which led to the Revolutionary War. The Townshend Acts followed it. It required the use of stamps or stamped paper for various com-

introduced seven resolutions in the Virginia legislature denouncing it and urging resistance to it. Five of these resolutions were approved, and the whole seven were published and are said to have "rung the alarm bell for the continent." The Massachusetts Assembly invited the Legislatures of the other



PATRICK HENRY DELIVERING HIS FAMOUS ADDRESS AGAINST THE
STAMP ACT

mercial and legal documents, and on newspapers, pamphlets, cards, or dice. It also provided for a garrison of royal troops in the colonies. It was passed in 1765 and there was an immediate outcry against it. The slogan arose "No taxation without representation." Virginia and Massachusetts led the agitation against the Act, and Patrick Henry

colonies to send delegates to a general meeting in New York, known as the Stamp Act Congress, which drew up a declaration of rights and a series of petitions to the king and Parliament against this and other acts. When the day came for the law to take effect, every stamp distributor in the colonies had resigned, or been forced to resign, and no

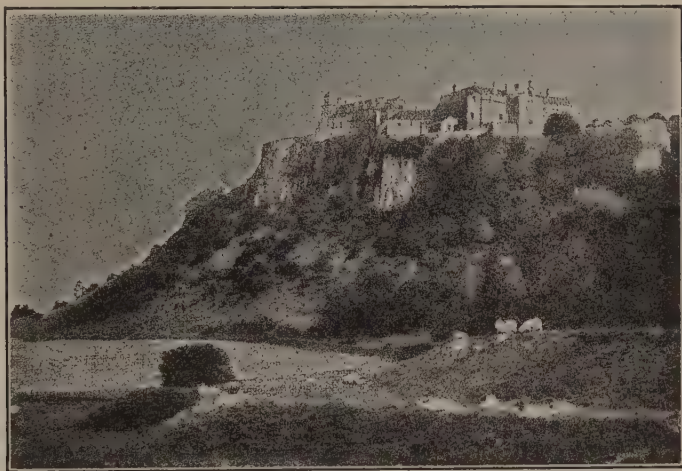
stamps were to be procured. In 1766, after a great debate in Parliament, the Stamp Act was repealed, but the agitation about it was one of the leading causes of the Revolution.

STATES-GENERAL or **ESTATES-GENERAL**, the legislature or Parliament of France under the monarchy. The name came from the fact that the legislative body consisted of representatives of the three classes or Estates, the nobility, the clergy, and the common people. The States-General in the 14th century controlled taxation, but lost this power in the century following, and was very rarely summoned by the kings. Louis XVI was obliged to call it together, because of the bankrupt and desperate condition of the na-

tion, in 1789, and the seizure of power by the common people, or Third Estate, at this time began the Revolution. (See **TENNIS COURT OATH**.)

for its manufactures of woolen, linen, cotton, sugar, machinery, and chemicals. It has a large trade in wood, cement, potatoes, herrings, petroleum, oil, coal and wine, and contains large ship-building works. The harbor has been so improved that large vessels, which formerly stopped at Swinemünde, a port on the Baltic Sea, can now ascend the river to Stettin. Stettin is more than a thousand years old. From 1648 to 1720 it belonged to Sweden. (See map of GERMANY.)

STIRLING (*ster'ling*), Scotland, a town on the River Forth, 31 miles west-northwest of Edinburgh; pop. 22,000. It is noted for its many ancient buildings, and especially its palace and castle, which are famous in Scottish



STIRLING CASTLE, SCOTLAND

tion, in 1789, and the seizure of power by the common people, or Third Estate, at this time began the Revolution. (See **TENNIS COURT OATH**.)

The legislative body of Holland is called the States-General.

STAVANGER (*stah'vang-er*), Norway, a city on the south side of the Bukken Fjord, 100 miles south of Bergen; pop. about 50,000. Its history dates back to the 9th century, and it has a cathedral, founded by an English bishop, Reinald, in the 11th century. The chief industry of the city is fishing, and it exports quantities of herrings. Lately it has become a popular summer resort. (See map of NORWAY.)

STETTIN (*stet-teen'*), Germany, a city in Prussia, on the River Oder; pop. 250,000. It has some fine old buildings, and is noted

history. In the castle James II and James V were born, and William, Earl of Douglass, was assassinated. Though strongly fortified, it was frequently taken and retaken during the wars between the Scotch and English, in the reigns of Edward I, Edward II, and Edward III. The battles of Stirling and Bannockburn were fought near the town.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, the capital and principal city, situated on an arm of the Baltic Sea; pop. 425,000. It is built partly on the mainland and partly on several islands. The harbor is very fine; and the city, with its palaces and parks, and the background of forest-covered hills, is one of the most picturesque places in the world. The royal palace is a large and handsome building of granite, and is splendidly furnished. Near it are the National Museum and the Royal

Library. In the Riddarholm Church are shown the shrine of Gustavus Adolphus and the tombs of Charles XII, Bernadotte, and other kings. Stockholm has several colleges and the best medical school in Sweden. It is celebrated for its fine parks, the largest of which, called the Djurgården, or Deer Park, is three miles around, and contains the Rosendal Palace. The city has many manufacturing, and carries on a large trade with all parts of the world. (See map of SWEDEN.)

George Stephenson in 1825, was the first passenger railway in the world.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, England, a town on the River Trent; pop. about 25,000. It is noted for its great potteries, in which a large part of the people who live there are employed. Among the many things made are statuettes, tiles, and porcelain ornaments and dishes.

STOKHOD (*sto'kot*), a small river in eastern Galicia, Poland, flowing into the



THE HARBOR OF THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF STOCKHOLM

The name Stockholm means Stake Island, and was given because the islands on which it is built were enlarged by piles or stakes. The city was probably founded in the 13th century, and has ever since been the capital of Sweden. It was taken by the Danes in 1502, and again in 1520, when such a terrible massacre took place that it was called the "blood bath of Stockholm."

STOCKTON-ON-TEES (*stok'ton-on-teez*), England, a seaport in Durham Co., on the River Tees, four miles above its mouth; pop. 60,000. It is a very old place, but owes its importance to its iron and steel business. Many iron vessels are built there. The railway from there to Darlington, built by

Priest River from the southwest. It became famous in the World War because of the fighting which took place along its banks. In July, 1916, when the Russian armies were driving the Austrian and German armies before them in retreat, the Germans made a firm stand at the river, and the Russians could not dislodge them. Later the Germans received strong reinforcements, and the resistance which they made saved the whole front of the Central Empires from a terrible defeat.

STONEHENGE (*sto'n-henj*), a famous prehistoric monument on Salisbury Plain, about eight miles north of Salisbury, England. Its origin and object are not understood; some scholars believe it was a temple, some a

sepulchral monument, and some a place for meetings to hold courts and make laws. It has often been called a Druid temple, but the Druids worshiped in oak groves and did not build temples. The monument consists of many great stones, some three times as high as a man, originally arranged in four circles, one within the other, or rather two ovals within two circles. In the center is a flat sandstone slab about fifteen feet long, called the altar, on which sacrifices are supposed to have been made. This great monument, supposed by some to have been a Celtic temple, is now only a ruin. Twenty-six of the thirty great stones of the outer circle remain, some standing and some lying on the ground, and but seven of the second circle are upright. Stonehenge, in the Saxon language, means hanging stones.

STONINGTON (*sto'ning-ton*), Connecticut, a town in New London Co., on Long Island Sound, including Stonington Borough, Mystic, Mystic Bridge, and Pawcatuck; pop. about 10,200. It has a good harbor and some commerce and manufactures. In 1775 Stonington Point was attacked by a British fleet under Captain Wallace, and in 1814 (Aug. 9-10), was bombarded by another under Sir Thomas Hardy, but on both occasions was successfully defended.

STONY POINT, a rocky point of land on the west bank of the Hudson River, 42 miles north of New York City. Between it and Verplanck's Point opposite, the river is very narrow; and during the Revolution the Americans built forts on both sides to keep English ships from passing. The forts were captured by the British in June, 1779, but soon afterward Stony Point was surprised in the night and recaptured by the Americans under General Wayne (July 16, 1779). More than 600 men of the garrison were killed or taken prisoners. An attack was made at the Verplanck Point fort; but, as this was not captured, the Americans destroyed the fort on Stony Point.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, a crown colony of Great Britain, in the southern part of the Malay Peninsula, Asia, including the island of Singapore (217 square miles), the island of Penang (including Wellesley and the Dindings), and Malacca; pop. 852,000. The capital is Singapore. Included in the Straits Settlements are also several native states under British protection, added in 1896, which have a much larger area and population. The people are mostly Malays and Chinese. (See SINGAPORE.)

STRALSUND (*strahl'zunt*), Germany, a town in Prussia, on a strait of the Baltic Sea, which separates the Island of Rügen from

the mainland; pop. 35,000. It has an excellent harbor; and, being strongly fortified, it is a very important military and naval post. It held out against Wallenstein, who besieged it fiercely in 1628, but later, while it belonged to Sweden, was taken by the Germans several times, and by the French in 1807. It contains several fine Gothic churches. A large trade is carried on in wheat, malt, timber, wool, and linen, and there are manufactures of linen and woolen goods.

STRASBOURG or **STRASSBURG** (*strahs'boorg*), France, capital of Alsace, on the River Ill, two miles from the Rhine; pop. 198,000. It is strongly fortified with fourteen outer forts and an inner rampart surrounding the principal part of the city. The Cathedral, begun in the twelfth century, has a magnificent spire 465 feet high, one of the highest in Europe. It contains a famous astronomical clock, one of the most ingenious and complicated ever made, which was built in 1571, and repaired, after having stopped for many years, in 1842. It still has some of its old decorations and automatic figures. The Strasbourg library was destroyed during the siege of 1870, but the new library in the Episcopal Palace has more than 800,000 volumes. The new university, reorganized in 1872, has about 2500 students. Strasbourg has a large commerce and important manufactures. It is noted for its *pâtés de foie gras*, sometimes called Strasbourg pies.

Strasbourg, the Roman Argentoratum (silver-town), became Stratisburgum in the sixth century. In 1681 it was seized by Louis XIV, and it continued to be a French city until the war of 1870, when it was captured by the Germans. The Peace of Frankfurt, May 10, 1871, gave it to Germany, but the French never forgave its loss, and a statue in Paris representing the city was decorated every year with a mourning wreath, by French students. When the Treaty of Versailles restored Alsace and Lorraine to France in 1918, Strasbourg again became the capital of the French province of Alsace. The French took possession amid great rejoicing by the people. (See map of FRANCE.)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (*ay'von*), England, a town in Warwickshire, on the River Avon, famous as the place of Shakespeare's birth; pop. 8,500. The house in which Shakespeare was born, on Henley Street, now national property, has been restored as it was in 1564, and is kept as a museum for relics of the poet. On Chapel Street is New Place, the site of the house where he died, only the foundations of which remain. Shakespeare's tomb is shown in the Church of the Holy Trinity, a fifteenth century building

charmingly situated amid trees on the bank of the Avon. One mile west of Stratford is Shuttery, where Anne Hathaway lived. The home of the mother of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, bearing the date 1596, is shown in High Street. (See map of ENGLAND.)

STUTTGART (*stut'gart*), Germany, a city of southern Germany, capital of the state of Württemberg, near the River Neckar; pop. 310,000. It lies in a beautiful valley, and with its fine old churches and palaces is a very interesting place. It has many parks and public gardens, several museums, and a very fine library, besides colleges, a military academy, and schools of painting and music. Stuttgart has important manufactories, and some of the largest book-publishing houses in Germany are there. It is more than six hundred years old. It has been the capital of Württemberg since 1482. (See map of GERMANY.)

STYR (*stir*), a river of eastern Galicia, Poland, about 300 miles long, emptying into the Pripet River from the south. It was the scene of some of the most desperate fighting in the World War, between the Russians and the Germans, especially in the winter of 1915-16. After their defeat by Mackensen and Hindenburg in Poland and Galicia in 1915, the Russians held the Pripet marshes along the Styr and the Strypa rivers and in the summer of 1916 attacked the Austrians and Germans along that line. They took over 400,000 prisoners and won some splendid victories. But in the following spring they met with a number of terrible defeats. (See PRIPET MARSHES.)

STYRIA (*stir'ee-a*), one of the states of the Republic of Austria, formerly a duchy and crownland of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, bounded by Upper and Lower Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Carniola, Carinthia, and Salzburg; area 6400 square miles; pop. 1,400,000. The capital is Gratz (pop. about 150,000). Most of the land is mountainous, as it is crossed by branches of the Alps, some parts of which are 7,000 or 8,000 feet high. It is drained by tributaries of the Danube. Before the World War agriculture was an important industry, and there were manufactures of iron, and iron and steel products. The country is rich in many kinds of minerals, and there are mines of lead, coal, zinc and salt as well as iron. The inhabitants are Germans and Slovenes.

SUCRE (*soo'k'ray*), or **CHUQUISACA** (*choo-kee-sah'kah*), Bolivia, the capital, on a tableland east of the Andes, nearly two miles above the sea; pop. 30,000. It has wide, regular streets; but few of the houses are

more than two stories high. Most of the people are Indians or of mixed race. The city was named after General Antonio José de Sucre, who was president of Bolivia in 1825. It has been called the capital city since 1826, but the seat of the government has generally been at La Paz. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

SUDAN or **SOUDAN** (*soo-dahn'*), a vast region north of Central Africa, between the Atlantic and the Red Sea, with indefinite boundaries. It was formerly the seat of various Negro kingdoms, but is now virtually divided between Great Britain and France. **Anglo-Egyptian Sudan** (area, 1,014,400 sq. miles; pop. 4,000,000), controlled by Great Britain, is divided into 15 provinces, each ruled by a governor who is a British officer in the Egyptian army. Darfur is governed by its own sultan. The Sudan belonged at first to Egypt, then was conquered by the Mahdi and divided for a time between his followers and the British and Italian spheres of influence. (See MAHDISTS.) It was reconquered in 1898 by the British and Egyptians, under Lord Kitchener, and the present government established in 1899. The capitals are Khartum in the north and Omdurman in the south. The British government is promoting the construction of large dams for irrigation, which will make cotton a valuable crop. The British have suppressed the slave trade, and are in other ways helping the country greatly. Most of the world's gum arabic comes from the Sudan, and it has other rich resources in its forests. The people are Negroes, Arabs, and mixed races. **French Sudan**, now a part of French West Africa, has an area of 617,000 square miles. (See map of AFRICA.)

SUEZ (*soo'ez*), an isthmus between the Red and Mediterranean seas, connecting Asia with Africa; width, in the narrowest part, about 72 miles. The surface is sandy and most of it is only a few feet above sea level. In ancient times a canal connected the Red Sea with the Nile and through it with the Mediterranean; but it became choked with sand. In modern times, as the trade between southern Asia and Europe increased, it was seen that such a canal would be very important, because ships could pass by it from China and India to Europe, without going around Africa. Napoleon wanted to build it, but his engineer reported that the surface of the Red Sea was nearly 30 feet higher than that of the Mediterranean, so Napoleon gave up the plan. British officers discovered that this was a mistake and in 1856 Ferdinand de Lesseps, a French engineer, who later tried to cut the Isthmus of Panama, planned a new canal, which was finished in 1869, after ten

years' labor by thousands of workmen. It is about 100 miles long and deep enough for the largest ships; and, though its cost was very great (\$127,000,000), it has more than repaid the outlay by its usefulness. The money was raised partly by popular subscription, chiefly in France, and partly by the Khedive of Egypt, who bought nearly half the shares of the company. The British government purchased his shares in 1875. In 1886-90 the canal was widened and deepened. Several thousand vessels pass through it every year, paying large tolls to the Canal Company.

and Celebes seas, and reaching southwest from Mindanao, to the north end of Borneo; area, about 1400 square miles; pop. about 100,000. The largest of the islands are Sulu or Jolo, Tawi Tawi, and Brislain. They are of volcanic origin, and on Sulu Island there are 12 mountains, one of them nearly 3000 feet high. The people of Sulu are Moros, and until the American conquest of the Philippines many of them were savages. American soldiers had great difficulty in conquering them, and fought many battles before they finally submitted. In 1899 a treaty was signed acknowledging the



A POTTER AT WORK IN SUMATRA

The Suez Canal was one of the most important strategic points during the World War and several attempts were made by Turkish forces to capture it. But the British fortified and garrisoned it strongly, and were never in real danger of losing it. (See map of AFRICA.)

SUEZ, Egypt, a town at the entrance of the Suez Canal on the Gulf of Suez, which forms the northern end of the Red Sea; pop. 31,000. Before the canal was made, Suez was a small Arab village; but it has now become very important for its trade.

SULU (*soo'loo*) **ISLANDS**, the name given to the extreme southern group of the Philippine Islands, situated between the Sulu

Sultan of Sulu the nominal ruler of the country, and allowing the Moros to keep their own religion, but American schools have been introduced and the people have been taught to work and to keep clean. The result has been a great improvement in their condition. (For map see PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.)

SUMATRA (*soo-mah'tra*), the most westerly island of the Malay Archipelago, south of eastern Asia, and directly under the equator; area 159,739 square miles, or about as large as California; pop. 5,850,000. It belongs to Holland. A range of volcanic mountains runs through it, some of the peaks of which are burning volcanoes. The climate is warm and moist, and there are about 200 rainy days in

every year. The soil is rich, even for the tropics, and yields rice, coffee, pepper, and tobacco. The principal things sent from there are spices, sugar, coffee, tea, camphor, gold-dust, tobacco, rubber, oil, copper, tin, and gutta-percha. An American company has planted thousands of acres of rubber there. The rafflesia, a plant which grows there, has the largest flower known, a yard in diameter. There are rich forests, where valuable timber is cut. There are also great coal mines. Among the wild animals native to the forests are the orang-outang, found only in Sumatra and in Borneo, the tiger, rhinoceros, elephant, tapir, and many kinds of monkeys. Most of the people are Malays, and the religion is chiefly Mohammedan. The Arabs made voyages to Sumatra in the 9th century, and it was visited in 1292 by Marco Polo, who in his writings calls it Java the Less. The first settlement made by the Dutch was in 1649. (See map of EAST INDIES.)

SUMTER, FORT, see FORT SUMTER.

SUN'DA ISLANDS, the name given to the islands of the Malay Archipelago, between the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean. The four largest of the group are Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes. They all belong to Holland.

SUPERIOR (*soo-pee'ree-or*), Lake, a lake of North America, between the United States and Canada; area 31,200 square miles, nearly as large as the state of Maine. It is the largest fresh water lake in the world, having 1500 miles of coast. Its greatest depth is about 1000 feet. The shores are high and picturesque, some of the cliffs being worn into strange shapes by the waves. Among these are rocks on the southern shores called the "Pictured Rocks," on account of their strange forms and colors. The water of the lake is extremely cold, and contains many kinds of fine fish, including whitefish and lake trout. There are rich copper and iron mines near the lake. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

SURAT (*soo-rat'*), India, capital city of the district of Surat, in Bombay, British India, on the Tapti River; pop. 115,000. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was one of the chief trading centers of India and had a very large population, but Bombay took much of its trade.

SURINAM (*soo-rin-am'*), a river of Dutch Guiana, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 400 miles long. The whole colony is frequently called Surinam. (See GUIANA.)

SUSA (*soo'sa*), an ancient city of Persia, capital of Susiana, and the winter residence of the Persian kings. Its ruins can be seen south of the town of Dizful, Persia. It was

one of the largest cities in the Persian empire, and most of the Persian treasures were kept there in a strongly fortified citadel. Alexander the Great conquered it in 325 B. C., and obtained such an immense plunder that he was able to give rich presents to all his generals and soldiers. Susa is called Shushan in the Bible. The site was covered only by a number of high mounds, which were first excavated about 1850. In one of these mounds the palace of the King Artaxerxes Mnemon was found, with a beautiful colonnade and underneath these ruins in an entirely different layer, another palace, that of the great Darius who began the Persian wars with Greece. Thus there are several cities on the site of Susa, one built on another, at different times.

SUSQUEHANNA (*sus-kwee-han'a*), a river which rises in New York State and flows southwest, then southeast, through Pennsylvania and Maryland into Chesapeake Bay. It has a North or East Branch and a West Branch, which unite at Northumberland, and its total length is about 400 miles. At a point in Pennsylvania, near the boundary, it flows around a spur of the Allegheny Mountains in a very large curve, known as the "Great Bend." The river is shallow and full of rapids, and not generally navigable, but great quantities of logs and timber are transported by it.

SUWANEE (*su-wah'nee*), a river in the southeastern part of the United States, rising in the Okefinokee Swamp in southern Georgia and flowing through Florida to the Gulf of Mexico; length 240 miles. It has been made famous by the song "Old Folks at Home."

SVEABORG (*svay'ah-borg*), Finland, the chief fortress on the Gulf of Finland, near Helsingfors. It is built on seven rocky islands, all fortified and joined together by bridges of boats. The chief fort contains a strong castle and storehouses cut out of the solid rock. In an inside harbor seventy ships of war can anchor. The fortress, built in 1750, is sometimes called the "Gibraltar of the North." It belonged to the Russians from 1808, when it was betrayed to them, until after the Russian revolution of 1917. It was then captured by Finnish forces.

SWABIA or **SUABIA** (*sway'bee-ah*), an ancient duchy of Germany, including in general Würtemberg, Baden and part of Bavaria and Switzerland, whose name was revived under the Empire to include some of the same territory. Modern Swabia is the southwestern part of Bavaria. Swabia became a duchy in the 10th century, and was ruled for about two centuries by the House of Hohenstaufen, one of whose members be-



SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND DENMARK

came emperor, as Frederick I (Barbarossa) in 1152. The duchy was broken up at the death of the last Hohenstaufen emperor, Conradin, in 1268, and several smaller states, including Switzerland, arose from it.

SWANSEA (*swon'see*), Wales, a town on the River Tawy, at its mouth in the Bay of Swansea; pop. 160,000. It has a larger trade in copper than any other city of Great Britain, the ore being brought to the port from different parts of the world, and smelted with coal from mines near the city. Swansea also has iron, tin, and zinc works, and pot-

teries, and many ships are built there. It is much visited for sea bathing. (See map with article ENGLAND.)

SWE'DEN, a country of northern Europe, between Norway and the Baltic Sea; area nearly 173,035 square miles, or about as large as New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania put together; pop. 6,000,000. capital, Stockholm. In the north Sweden is wild and rugged, with forests of birch, fir, and pine, and many dreary swamps. The southern part, where most of the people live, is a plain. On the coast are many long,

narrow bays, called fiords (*fee'ords*), which are noted for their grand scenery. Sweden has many fine lakes, one of which, called Lake Wener, is one of the largest in Europe; another, Lake Mælär, contains more than 1200 beautiful islands.

Sweden has mines of coal, zinc, copper, nickel, manganese, lead, sulphur and silver, and some of the finest iron mines in the world; and much marble and porphyry are quarried. Iron and steel are manufactured in the central part, and Swedish steel is much prized for tool-making. Machinery and wooden-ware are made and exported. The best soil is in the southern part but even there it is not very rich. By industry and perseverance, however, many fine farms have been made. The principal crops are oats, rye, barley, wheat, and potatoes, some of which are sent to other countries. The people keep many cattle and horses. One of the most important trades is in pine and fir timbers. The climate in the southern part is much like that of New York State; but in the northern part it is very cold, and for seven weeks in the winter the sun does not rise at all.

Sweden is in the Swedish language *Sverige*, which comes from the ancient name *Sviarike*, meaning the kingdom of the Suiones or Swedes. The Swedes became Christians in the 12th century. About the end of the 14th century Sweden, Norway and Denmark were joined together under one ruler; but in 1523 Sweden became a separate kingdom under Gustavus Vasa. Gustavus Adolphus won some territory; and Charles XII made Sweden greater than ever before. After his death Sweden lost power, and finally had to give up Finland to Russia (1809). In 1810 Bernadotte, one of the marshals of Napoleon, was chosen crown prince of Sweden. He joined the allied nations of Europe against Napoleon, while Denmark took the side of France; and when Napoleon fell, Norway was taken from the king of Denmark, and joined to Sweden to make up for the loss of Finland. The union lasted until 1905, when Norway withdrew and became a separate kingdom. The government is a constitutional monarchy, headed by the king and a council of ministers. The legislature has two chambers. All men and women have the vote.

At the outbreak of the World War, in 1914, Sweden declared her neutrality, and maintained it in spite of a strong sympathy for Germany among the ruling classes. Swedish trade suffered through the war, as, in order to avoid complications with England, the government prohibited the exportation to any belligerent country of munitions or of any other material which might be used in

their manufacture. Many Swedish ships were sunk by German submarines. After the Russian revolution in 1917, new problems arose, especially when Finland revolted from Russia. The new republic was strongly related to Sweden by national and political ties, but Sweden did not help the Finns against the Soviet government, and preserved strict neutrality. Both Finland and Sweden were greatly affected by the German revolution, and Socialists in Sweden attempted to establish a republic. Their agitation was quieted by the promise of reforms in the government, including new election laws, and the granting of the vote to men and women on equal terms. In 1918 a controversy arose between Sweden and Finland concerning the possession of the Åland Islands, which both nations claimed. The islands were awarded to Finland in 1921, by the League of Nations, and both countries accepted the decision.

SWITZERLAND, a country of Europe, between Germany and Italy; area 15,976 square miles, or about half as large as Maine; pop. 3,940,000; capital, Bern. It is the highest and most mountainous region in Europe, the southern part being crossed by the Alps, while even in the northern part, which is almost level, there are mountains nearly half a mile high. Many peaks of the Swiss Alps are from two to two and a half miles high, and always covered with snow and ice. Between France and Switzerland is the Jura range, not so high as the Alps. Among the mountains are many beautiful lakes, and the whole country is full of grand scenery, unequalled in any other country in the world.

In many of the lakes have been found curious relics of a people who lived so long ago that history has no record of them. These people lived in houses built in the lakes on platforms held up by piles driven into the bottom. They used to keep their boats under the houses, and had trap doors in the floors, through which they could fish. Only the remains of these dwellings are found now in the lake mud, with many bone, flint, and wooden tools, and other things used by them.

Over a quarter of Switzerland consists of bare rocks, snowy mountain-tops, glaciers, and lakes. Another quarter is overgrown with forests, which, by Swiss law, must never be reduced, and a third is meadows where great herds of cattle graze, so that very little is left for farms. Some of the people have vineyards, and others grow flax and hemp; but many are engaged in breeding cattle, and Switzerland is famous all over the world for cheese, condensed milk, and milk chocolate. Among the principal manufactures are silk

cloths and ribbons, cotton cloth, embroidery, musical boxes, and fine watches. The poor people make beautiful carvings of wood, which they sell to travellers. The people of Switzerland are very industrious and intelligent, and very proud of their beautiful country. In the eastern part they speak French, in the southern part Italian, and in the northern and western parts German. More than half the Swiss are Protestants; the rest are Roman Catholics. Switzerland is a republic, governed by a president, a council of seven members who act as min-

canton of Schwyz, from which the whole country came to be called Switzerland, and the people Swiss. But the country still belonged to the German Empire, and it did not become wholly independent until 1648. Since then, with a few changes in Bonaparte's time, it has remained a free country.

Switzerland was in an extremely difficult position during the World War, for after Italy joined the Allies, it was entirely surrounded by belligerent countries and the sympathies of the people were divided. It declared its neutrality, but the Swiss army was mobilized



SWITZERLAND

isters, and a congress of two houses. The country is divided into cantons, each of which makes its own laws as in a state of the United States.

In ancient times Switzerland was inhabited by tribes called Helvetii. They were a brave people; but they were conquered by the Romans, and their country was made a province of the empire. It afterward belonged to the German Empire. When Albert, son of Rudolph of Hapsburg, became emperor, he tried to join Switzerland to Austria; but the people resisted, and, after defeating the Austrians at Morgarten (1315), they formed a league or union among themselves. One of the members or states of this union was the

as soon as the war broke out and was stationed along the frontier, protected by mines or barbed wire all the way around, all through the fighting. Owing to the position of Switzerland thousands of refugees from all the belligerent countries sought shelter there. The Swiss people voted to join the League of Nations in 1920, and Geneva was selected to be the permanent meeting-place of the League Council.

SYBARIS (*sib'a-ris*), an ancient city of southern Italy, near the west shore of the Gulf of Taranto. It was founded by the Greeks about 720 B. C., and became famous for its wealth and power. The people were noted for luxury, and it is said that no trade

which made a noise was allowed in the city. From it has come the word Sybarite, meaning a luxurious, effeminate person. Sybaris was finally taken by the people of Crotona, who destroyed it by turning the course of a nearby river into the town.

SYDNEY (*sid'nee*), Australia, capital city of New South Wales, a seaport on a bay of the Indian Ocean; pop. with suburbs more than 900,000. The harbor is a fine one, defended by strong forts. The city has a larger trade than any other place in Australia except Melbourne. It contains many handsome buildings, a university with 3,000 students, a free public library, a national art gallery, and several fine parks and gardens.

Sydney was founded in 1788, and was named in honor of Viscount Sydney, an English statesman. It became a city in 1842. (See map of AUSTRALIA.)

SYRACUSE (*sir'-a-kewz*), New York, a city near Onondaga Lake; pop. 172,000. Many railroads and canals meet there and the city has a large trade. There are important and varied manufactures, including typewriters, automobile gears, china, candles, clothing, agricultural implements, and many other things. Formerly the most important manufacture was salt, made from the water of salt springs and deep wells near the lake shore. This industry is now of lesser importance. Much of the brine is used, together with limestone from the vicinity, in the manufacture of soda by the Solvay process. Syracuse is the seat of the University of Syracuse.

It was first settled in 1787, and in 1824 was named after Syracuse in Sicily. It became a city in 1847.

SYRACUSE, Sicily, a city on the eastern coast, pop. 27,500. It is fortified with walls and a citadel, and has a fine harbor. There is a small trade in wine, oil, and fruits; but the city is chiefly interesting for its old buildings and the ruins that show its former glory. In ancient times it was the largest city of Sicily, and is said to have had a million inhabitants. It consisted of five towns. The one which still remains was called Ortygia, and was first built on an island, but was afterward united to the mainland by a causeway; the others were on the shores around it, and were separated by walls. Of the rich palaces and villas hardly anything remains; but the amphitheaters and the

prisons, cut out of solid rock, can still be seen. There are also remains of an aqueduct, several ancient baths, and a spring called the Fountain of Arethusa.

Syracuse was first built by the Corinthians about 734 B.C. It grew rapidly, and soon ruled nearly the whole of Sicily. It was governed by tyrants, or kings, for some time, and finally became a democratic commonwealth. It was so strong that with the help of Sparta it defeated Athens in a war, in 413 B.C. After being, at different times, the ally of Carthage and of Rome, it was taken and plundered by the Romans under Marcellus (212 B.C.), and from that time began to decay.

SYRIA (*sir'-ee-ah*), a country of Asia under French protection, north of Palestine and south of Anatolia, on the Mediterranean; area 60,000 square miles, or about as large as Georgia; pop. 3,500,000. The western part is mountainous; but the eastern and southern parts are mostly a level desert. Irrigation makes it possible to raise tobacco, wheat and fruits. The people make wine and silk, and along the coast they have olive orchards and orange groves. Most of the people are Arabs; but there are also many Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. Beirut is the present capital, but Damascus and Aleppo are the largest cities. Damascus is one of the oldest cities in the world, and was famous in Biblical times. (See map with article ARABIA.)

Syria, including Phœnicia and Palestine, was conquered by Alexander the Great. After him it became a kingdom, with Antioch for its capital. It became a Roman province about 63 B.C. In the 7th century it was conquered by the Saracens, and in the 16th century by the Turks, and until 1918 it formed a part of the Turkish empire. General Allenby with a British army invaded it in 1917 and conquered it. The Treaty of Sèvres made it an independent state, and gave the mandate to France, cutting Palestine off from it. The French had always been considered the protectors of the Christian populations of Syria. The Arab population, however, wished for complete independence, and Prince Feisal, the son of the King of Hedjaz, attempted to establish an independent kingdom in 1920. The French prevented him from doing this and made him King of Irak in Mesopotamia, instead. They then organized Syria in four provinces.

T

TABOR (*tay'bor*), **Mount**, a mountain in Palestine, 6 miles east of Nazareth and about 12 miles west of the south end of the Sea of Galilee; height about 1840 feet. In Biblical tradition, it was the scene of the Transfiguration of Jesus, and in medieval times, being a sacred place, it was the abode of great numbers of hermits. The Crusaders attempted without success to capture it in 1187. Its summit is now occupied by a Greek and Latin monastery.

TABRIZ (*tab-reez'*), Persia, the capital of Azerbaijan province, in the northwestern part; pop. 200,000. It stands on a wide plain almost shut in by mountains and is surrounded by brick walls. The streets are narrow, and most of the houses are small, but there are many mosques and large bazaars lined with shops. Tabriz has manufactures of cotton and silk, and Persian carpets are made there on hand looms. As it is on one of the leading caravan routes, it has a large trade. It is the chief commercial city of Persia. (See map with article ARABIA.)

TACOMA (*tah-kó'mah*), Washington, a city on Puget Sound, about 30 miles northeast of Olympia; pop. 97,000. It is the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has steamship lines to China and Japan, and a large trade in lumber, grain, flour, fish, and fruit. Coal and iron in the mountains near by give material for large smelting works.

TACOMA, Mount, see RAINIER, MOUNT.

TAGANROG (*tah-gahn-rog'*), Russia, a seaport on the Sea of Azov, near the mouth of the Don; pop. 71,000. It is strongly fortified, and is the leading seaport of South Russia, after Odessa. (See map of RUSSIA.)

TAGLIAMENTO (*tahl-yah-men'to*), a river in northern Italy, rising in the Venetian Alps and flowing into the Gulf of Venice. It became famous during the World War because of a great battle between the Italians and the Central Allies, Germany and Austria, which took place on its banks. The Italians had been defeated further east, in a terrific attack of the Austrians on the Isonzo River, and had retreated to the Tagliamento, where they attempted to make a stand. But they could not hold their position, and were driven back again to the Piave River, where they stood firm and were able to turn back the German invasion. (See PIAVE.)

TAGUS (*tay'gus*), the longest river in the Spanish Peninsula, flowing through Spain and

Portugal into the Bay of Lisbon; length about 560 miles. The chief town along its course is Toledo. It is navigable for small vessels from Abrantes, Portugal, to its mouth. (See map of SPAIN.)

TAHITI (*tah'hee-tee*), an island of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific; pop. 11,000; capital Papeete. The people are fine and strong-looking, and very intelligent. (See SOCIETY ISLANDS.)

TALLAHASSEE (*tal-a-has'see*), Florida, the capital city of the state, 21 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico; pop. 5,600. It is beautifully situated, with streets and public squares shaded with evergreens, and houses surrounded by fine gardens. The site was selected for the state capital while it was still a wilderness.

TALLINN, Esthonia, see REVAL.

TAMMANY (*tam'an-ee*) **HALL**, a political society in New York City which has enjoyed much influence for many years in city and state politics. It was originally founded in 1789, as a charitable and social organization, and was named for a traditional chief of the Delaware Indians, a wise and kind old man, whom various societies in Revolutionary times adopted for their patron saint. From the first, however, it had a political aspect. It opposed the Federalists, and became and has remained a Democratic stronghold. At present, Tammany Hall, usually regarded as being controlled by one man or "boss," is the center of a highly organized system of Tammany clubs in the various assembly districts. Its most famous "boss" was William Tweed, who was convicted of fraud and imprisoned. Another great Tammany boss arose in Richard Croker, who was succeeded by Charles F. Murphy. (See article TWEED, WILLIAM MACY, in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.)

TAMPA, Florida, county-seat of Hillsboro Co., a city on Tampa Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico; pop. 52,000. It is a port of entry and has steamship connections with many principal ports. It is also a noted winter resort, having fine hotels. The chief industry is the manufacture of cigars.

TANAGRA (*tan'ag-rah*), an ancient city of Bœotia, Greece, now in ruins. Three battles were fought near it, in the 5th century B.C., between the Spartans and the Athenians. But the town was little known until about 1874, when the first little terra cotta statuettes,

for the surrender of West Point. "Sunnyside," where Washington Irving lived, is near Tarrytown, and Irving is buried in the village.

TARSHISH (*tar'shish*), the ancient name of a country to which the ships of King Solomon went, according to the Old Testament. They brought back gold and silver, silver vessels, ivory, apes and peacocks. Ezekiel speaks of it as a land from whence came all kinds of riches, with silver, iron, tin, and lead. Jonah boarded a ship going to Tarshish, but "was thrown out of it on the way when the storm overtook it. There are numerous prophecies concerning Tarshish, in the Psalms and the Book of Isaiah. Evidently it was a maritime country of rich traders, and to the people of unfruitful Palestine, it appeared a very proud and magnificent land. It is believed to have been in Spain.

TAR'SUS, an ancient city of Asia Minor, on the River Cydnus, about 12 miles from its mouth; pop. 23,000. It was the ancient capital of Cilicia, and was a very important place under the Romans. Saint Paul was born there, his name being originally Saul, and changed to Paul only after his conversion to Christianity. He is sometimes referred to as "Saul of Tarsus."

TAR'TA-RY or **TATARY** (*tah'ta-ree*), the name formerly given to a great region in central Asia extending from the Caspian Sea to Japan, and embracing the southern part of Russia in Asia, Turkestan, and part of the Chinese Empire. Sometimes the southeastern part of Russia in Europe was also included. It was so called from the Tartars, or Tatars, wandering tribes of mixed races, who inhabited it, and who, in the time of Genghis Khan and Timour, were very powerful. The name of Tartary is now limited to Turkestan and the countries near it.

TASHKENT (*taz-kent'*) or **TASH-KEND'**, Turkestan, Asiatic Russia, the capital city in the valley of the Tchirtchik; pop. 272,000. It is an important military station and has silk manufactures and a large trade.

TASMANIA (*taz-may'nee-ah*), a large island in the Pacific Ocean, formerly called Van Dieman's Land, 120 miles southeast of Australia; area 26,200 square miles, or a little larger than West Virginia; pop. 214,000; capital, Hobart (pop. 52,000). Much of the surface is mountainous and covered with forests, but there are also large grassy plains. The climate is mild and pleasant. Tasmania has mines of gold, tin, iron, and coal. Most of the farmers are engaged in sheep-raising, and the principal trade is in wool. Among the wild animals are kangaroos and opossums, which are so numerous that there is a large

trade in their skins. (See map of AUSTRALIA.)

Tasmania became in 1901 a state of the Commonwealth of Australia. The island was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, after whom it was named.

TATARY, see **TARTARY**.

TAY, the longest river of Scotland, flowing into the Firth of Tay and thence into the North Sea near Dundee; length 118 miles. It is navigable to Perth.

TEHERAN (*teh-he-rah'n'*), Persia, the capital city, about 70 miles south of the Caspian Sea, on a plain among high mountains; pop. 280,000. It is surrounded by a mud wall and a deep ditch, and the city gates are shut every night. The streets are narrow and dirty, and most of the houses are poor; but the shah's palace is a fine building, and one of the mosques has a roof of gold. The climate of Teheran is unhealthy in hot weather, so the shah and all the richer people leave the city in summer. (See map with article **ARABIA**.)

TEMERAIRE (*tay-may-rair'*), a line-of-battle ship with 98 guns which the English captured from the French at the battle of the Nile in 1798, and used, notably at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805, where she fought second in the line, next to Nelson's flag-ship, the *Victory*. She was called the *Fighting Téméraire*, and sailed for many years with the British fleet, but was finally scrapped and broken up in 1838. The next year Joseph Turner, a great English landscape painter, exhibited a magnificent picture of the "*Fighting Téméraire* towed to her last berth." *Téméraire* is French for "reckless."

TEMESVAR (*tem'esh-var*), Rumania, formerly a free city in the dominions of Hungary, now the capital of the Banat; pop. 50,000. (See **BANAT**.)

TEMPE (*tem'pee*), a beautiful valley in the northeastern part of ancient Thessaly, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa. Hercules is said to have opened it to make a way to the sea for the River Peneus, which flows through it. It is about five miles long. Its beauty was much praised by the ancient poets, and it was called the haunt of Apollo. The victors in the Pythian Games, held at Delphi, were crowned with laurel from the vale of Tempe.

TEMPLARS, or Knights of the Temple, the most celebrated of the military orders established in the Middle Ages for the defence of the Christians in Palestine. It was founded in 1117 by two French knights, who undertook to escort pilgrims and who made constant journeys from Jerusalem and the River Jordan. In time they were joined by

others, and they finally became a numerous body. The name came from the first headquarters of the group, the Crusaders' Palace in Jerusalem, called in those times the "Temple of Solomon." The dress of the order was a white tunic with a red cross on the left breast, and their banner of white linen striped with black, bearing the device, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but to Thy name give the Glory," was called *Beauséant*, the name commonly given in those days to a horse marked with white and black.

As long as the order remained in the Holy Land it was true to the principles of its founders, but after the loss of their home in the East the greater number of their members returned to France, England, and Spain, where they gave themselves up to a life of self-indulgence. They had come to own a great deal of property and some of the richest lands of Europe. Their pride and wealth drew upon them the hatred and envy of many, and especially of Philip IV, king of France, who persuaded the pope to let him destroy the order. He had the Knights thrown into dungeons, and they perished by the sword, by hunger, and by fire. The order everywhere ceased to exist (1314) except in Portugal, where it took the name of Knights of Christ. Their lodge, or headquarters in London, was leased after their fall to law students, and the barristers' quarters in London which stand on the site of the Temple are still called the Middle Temple and the Inner Temple.

TENERIFFE (*ten-er-if'*), the largest of the Canary Islands; also a volcanic peak on this island. See CANARY ISLANDS.

TENNESSEE (*ten-es-see'*), a state of the United States, on the Mississippi River, south of Kentucky; area about 42,000 square miles, or nearly the same as that of Virginia; pop. 2,338,000; capital, Nashville. The eastern part is crossed by the forest-covered Appalachian Mountains, which contain much grand and beautiful scenery. Several well-known summer resorts are in the heights. Lookout Mountain near Chattanooga was the scene of a famous battle in the Civil War. The center of the state is broken and hilly, and the western part, between the Tennessee River and the Mississippi, is a plain.

Tennessee has mines of coal, iron, zinc and copper, and quarries of marble, limestone, and other building stones. Pine, chestnut, black walnut, red cedar and other fine timbers are cut in large quantities. Among the principal crops are tobacco, corn, and wheat. In the southern part are fine cotton plantations. Many great mills have been built, especially

flour and lumber mills, and the state is beginning to manufacture dyestuffs and to tan leather. Some woolen and cotton goods, and iron and steel products, are now made. The climate is mild and pleasant. About one-quarter of the people are negroes. Almost all the whites are Americans, Tennessee having remarkably few foreign immigrants.

Tennessee was named from the Tennessee River. The country was once a part of North Carolina. It became a territory in 1794, and a state of the Union in 1796. In 1861 it seceded and joined the Confederate States, but in 1866 it again became a state of the Union. The centenary of the state was celebrated in 1897 by a grand industrial exhibition at Nashville. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

TENNIS COURT OATH, the oath taken by the common people, or members of the Third Estate, in the French legislative body (called the States-General), when it met for the last time, in 1789. The two other Estates, the nobles and the clergy, wanted each Estate to meet and vote separately, giving them two votes to one vote of the peoples' representatives. The Third Estate insisted that all should meet together, as over 600 of the 1200 members of the whole body were commoners. They refused to vote until this method was adopted and finally, after weeks of quarrelling took the power into their own hands and declared that they composed a National Assembly with power to act for the government. The king attempted to prevent by force their entrance to the assembly hall; so they went to a neighboring building on a side street which served as a tennis court, and held their session. There they took the famous tennis court oath "never to separate, and to re-assemble whenever circumstances so required until the constitution of the kingdom should be established." This was the real beginning of the French Revolution.

TEN THOUSAND, Retreat of the, one of the most famous military exploits of the world. When Cyrus the Younger, of Persia, revolted against his brother Artaxerxes and proposed to march against him from the shores of Asia Minor eastward into the interior, a number of Greeks joined his forces, among them Xenophon, an Athenian writer, a pupil of Socrates. Cyrus met Artaxerxes at Cunaxa and was killed in the battle of Cunaxa (401 B. C.). Soon after his death, the Persians treacherously seized five of the Greek generals.

Those of the Greeks who were neither killed nor captured, 10,000 in number, found themselves alone in the interior of Asia Minor among hostile natives. Xenophon stood out among them as the man of greatest intelligence,

and he was elected general. He led them north, through a strange and difficult country to the shores of the Euxine, now the Black Sea, where they took ship and returned home. The story has become famous through Xenophon's history of it, called the *Anabasis*, and the cry of "Thalassa! Thalassa!" (The sea! the sea!) which the Greeks gave when they saw the Euxine, and safety, at last, is frequently referred to in literature.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, see **TIERRA DEL FUEGO**.

TESCHEN (*tesh'en*), Czecho-Slovakia, a city in the northern part in an important coal-mining region; pop. about 25,000. After the World War both Czecho-Slovakia and Poland claimed the Teschen district, which was finally divided between the two countries.

TEU-TON'IC KNIGHTS, a military and religious order, founded in Palestine during the Crusades by Frederick, duke of Swabia, in 1190. Their dress was black with a white mantle, upon which was a black cross edged with silver. The most famous of its grand-masters was Hermann of Salza, to whose wisdom and piety popes and emperors united in doing honor. This order is less celebrated for its deeds in Palestine than for its services in civilizing the wild tribes on the shores of the Baltic, whither they retired when they came from the Holy Land. Under their care churches were founded, woods cleared and converted into farms, and the whole face of the country changed. The Teutonic Knights had frequent wars with Poland, in which they lost a great part of their territory in Prussia. In 1410 the King of Poland defeated them with great slaughter near Tannenberg, in the Mazurian Lake region of East Prussia, and dealt the order a blow from which it never entirely recovered. The grand-master was killed in this battle. Gradually the influence and power of the order were recovered, and one of the later grand-masters, Albert of Brandenburg, became duke of Prussia. In 1805 the Emperor of Austria was made grand-master of the order, but Napoleon, a few years later, declared it abolished. In 1840 it was once more set up by the Austrian empire, and for three years Maximilian, later unfortunate emperor of Mexico, was its grand-master.

TEWKESBURY (*tewks'ber-ree*), England, a town at the junction of the Severn with the Avon, 10 miles northeast of Gloucester; pop. 5,000. It contains an abbey church, built in the 12th century, with heavy round arches and a curious porch set inside the main entrance. In 1471, during the Wars of the Roses, the Yorkist party under Edward IV defeated the Lancastrians under their Queen,

Margaret of Anjou, at Tewkesbury, taking the Queen prisoner and killing her son Edward, the heir to the throne. Edward IV then became king. This battle practically ended the Wars of the Roses, though Edward's early death and the murder of his young son, Edward V, by Richard III, who usurped the throne, led to a final struggle with one more battle at Bosworth Field.

TEX'AS, a southern gulf state of the United States, between Louisiana and Mexico; area 265,896 square miles, or more than four times that of New England; pop. 4,663,000; capital, Austin. It is the largest of all the states, and the most southerly, except Florida. Much of Texas is prairie or rolling land covered with forest, and a very large part of it is good for farming. The chief crops are cotton and Indian corn. It is far ahead of all the other states in raising cotton, and great quantities of rice, sorghum and vegetables grow there, also peaches and other fruits. There are oil lands running all through the state. In the west part are fine pasture lands, and great numbers of cattle and sheep are raised. More cattle are raised in Texas than in any other state, and large numbers are sent from there to be killed for market. Part of the northwest is covered by the Llano Estacado (Spanish for "Staked Plain"), a barren plain. Texas has mines of coal and quicksilver, and produces asphalt, sulphur, and pottery clay. Potash has been discovered in the bed of a former inland sea in the northwest. Besides oil refining, which is the chief industry, there are meat-packing, and cottonseed oil plants, flour and lumber mills and cotton manufactures.

Texas is an Indian word, said to mean "hunting-ground." It was once a part of Mexico, but after a war the people won their independence in 1836. In 1845 it joined the United States, and became a state of the Union. The Mexican War followed and the first battles, Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were in Texas. It seceded in 1861 and joined the Confederate States but came into the Union again in 1870. There are still a good many Mexicans among the people. The State University, at Austin, which was founded in 1881, has over 7,000 students. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

TEZCOCO (*tays-ko'ko*), Mexico, a city near Tezcoco Lake, 17 miles across the lake from Mexico City; pop. about 5,000. It was the capital of the ancient tribe of the Tezcocans, once a powerful race, whose last chief helped Cortés in the siege of Mexico. The boats with which Cortés attacked Mexico City from the Lake were built at Tezcoco.

Lake Tezcoco was once a large lake, one

of a group in the valley of Mexico, but it is now less than a quarter as large as it used to be. Mexico City, which is 5 miles from the shore, was originally on an island in the lake. In early Spanish times the lake used to rise after heavy rains and cause floods, one of which, beginning in 1629, lasted three years.

THAMES (*temz*), the largest river of England, rising in the Cotswold Hills, near the

the Thames with other English rivers. (See map of ENGLAND.)

THAPSUS (*thap'sus*), an ancient town on the east coast of Tunis, in northern Africa, now entirely disappeared. It is famous for a battle which was fought there in 46 B.C., during the Civil War which resulted from the growth of the power of Julius Cæsar in Rome. Many of his enemies, including Cato and Scipio, went to Africa and built up an



PICKING COTTON IN TEXAS

mouth of the River Severn, and flowing east to the North Sea; length 220 miles. At London it is less than a quarter of a mile wide, but at its mouth it is eighteen miles wide. Large vessels ascend to Deptford, a suburb of London. Probably the Thames has a larger commerce than any other river in the world, and at London many fine docks have been built. All along the banks arrangements have been made to facilitate shipping, and all the most modern methods are used to make the most of the space. It is crossed by many fine bridges, and a number of tunnels pass underneath the bed. Several canals connect

army, while Cæsar was kept busy in the East, and, later, at Rome, putting down a mutiny. King Juba of Numidia joined them, with some fine cavalry. When Cæsar got ready, he followed and attacked his enemies, and defeated them so decisively that hardly any of them escaped. Cato committed suicide.

THEBES (*theebz*), an ancient city of Egypt, on the Nile, capital of Upper Egypt, and for a long time of the whole country. It was one of the largest and most splendid cities ever built. It is not known exactly when it was founded, but it began to decline about 800 B.C., and after being several

times pillaged it was finally destroyed about 86 B.C. Its ruins, on both sides of the river, are among the most magnificent in the world. The modern village of Luxor occupies part of its site. On the east side, where most of the people lived, are the remains of the Palace of Luxor and the Temple of Karnak. In front of Luxor is a beautiful obelisk of red granite. There were once two of these, but one is now in the Place de la Concorde, Paris. The great hall in the Temple of

entered by grave-robbers, and it contained rich treasures and jewels, and fine furniture, buried with the king. Among other monuments in the neighborhood are two great statues, which with their pedestals are each about as high as ten men (60 feet). One of these, afterward called the statue of Memnon, is said to have given out at sunrise a sound like the twanging of a harp string. This is thought to have been due to the forcing of air, expanded by the heat of the



REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF THEBES—THE PALACE OF LUXOR

Karnak is larger than twenty ordinary houses. On the western side of the river are the remains of splendid temples and palaces, with long avenues and sphinxes and rock-hewn tombs; and all the hills behind are full of sepulchres cut in the rock, where thousands of mummies have been found. In one place, called the "Valley of the Kings" because tombs of the ancient rulers of Egypt have been discovered there, Lord Carnarvon in 1923 discovered the tomb of Tut-ank-Amen, a king of the eighteenth dynasty, who died three thousand years ago. This tomb was the only one ever discovered which had never been

sun, through the pores of the stone. This statue is supposed to be that of the Egyptian king Amenophis III, whose name the Greeks made into Memnon.

THEBES, a city of ancient Greece, in Bœotia, 35 miles northwest of Athens. It was built around a hill on which stood a strong citadel, and the city itself was surrounded by a wall, with seven gates. Thebes is celebrated in Greek history and is the scene of many famous legends, especially the story of Œdipus. From 371 to 362 B.C. it was the ruling city of Greece. It was destroyed by Alexander the Great in 335 B.C., but was re-

built, and in the Middle Ages was a flourishing town, noted for its silk manufacturers. It is now a small village. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

THERMOPYLÆ (*ther-mop'i-lee*), a narrow pass in Greece nine miles southwest of Lamia, between Mount Ceta and a swamp, which separated it from the sea. It was the only road from northern to central Greece, and as it was only a few feet wide in two places, it could be easily defended against an enemy. Near it were some warm springs, from which was derived its name, meaning "Warm Gate." When Xerxes and his immense army invaded Greece (480 B.C.), a Greek army, under Leonidas, king of Sparta, was sent to guard the pass of Thermopylæ. The Spartans were fine warriors, who lived under strict discipline, and showed great courage and valor in battle. (See SPARTA.) On the first attack the Persians were beaten back, but after a while they found a hidden path over the mountain, and sent a party to attack the Greeks in the rear. When Leonidas heard this he sent most of the army away, but 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians remained and fought until every one was killed. The only one who escaped was Aristodemus, a Spartan, who was sick and could not fight. When he returned to Sparta he was received with scorn, and at the battle of Plataea he redeemed his name by throwing himself into the midst of the enemy and fighting bravely until he was killed. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

THESSALONICA (*thes-a-lo-ny'kah*), the ancient name of Saloniki. (See SALONIKI.)

THES'SA-LY, a country of ancient Greece, south of Macedonia. It is a great plain, shut in by mountains. In ancient times Thessaly was famous for its wheat and its fine horses. Mount Ossa and Mount Pelion are in Thessaly, and many of its mountains, besides its cities, were made famous in Greek mythological legends. (See OLYMPUS; TEMPE.) The story of the expedition of the Argonauts is a legend of Thessaly. It was conquered by the Macedonians, and fell with their country into the hands of the Romans. Turkey owned it for about four centuries, but it now belongs to Greece. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

THIBET (*tib-bet'*), see TIBET.

THIRD ESTATE, the common people, including all who were neither nobles nor clergy, in France before the Revolution. Though the Third Estate included nearly eighty times as many people as the other Estates, the nobles and the clergy, with the King, ruled the country, and the people had practically no rights, until after the Revolution

began. When the Parliament, which was called the States-General, met, each estate deliberated separately, and had one vote. So the nobles and clergy, having two votes, always outnumbered the Third Estate.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR, a war between Protestants and Catholics, which began in Germany, and spread until it involved most of the nations of Europe, beginning in 1618 and ending with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. It was at first purely a religious struggle, then became a contest for political power between the Emperor, with Spain on his side, and France, Sweden, and Denmark on the Protestant side. The Netherlands, England, and other countries sent some assistance to the Protestants. Southern Germany, which was in general Catholic, fought with the Emperor and Spain.

The trouble began in Bohemia, where the Emperor persecuted the Protestants and undertook to abolish their religion. The Bohemians rebelled just as a new emperor, Ferdinand II, also a bitter enemy of the Protestants, was crowned. They were joined by Count Ernst von Mansfeld, a famous German general, who, though he was the god-son of the Emperor, had become a Protestant. The Bohemians defeated Ferdinand, and refused to be his subjects any longer, choosing as their king the young Elector of the Palatinate, Frederick V. But the Catholics had a greater general than Mansfeld in Count Tilly, a German soldier of fortune and ardent Catholic, who fought all his life in the Catholic cause, won 36 battles, and was killed near the end of the Thirty Years' War in one of his few defeats. He completely crushed the Bohemians in 1620 at the Battle of White Mountains, near Prague, often called the Battle of Prague, and Frederick, Elector of the Palatinate, lost not only his new kingdom of Bohemia, but his hereditary territories as well. The Palatinate was given to the Catholic Duke of Bavaria, Maximilian I.

After this, for a time, there was little fighting, but the Emperor took his revenge on the Bohemian Protestants, executed many, confiscated their property, and persecuted them cruelly. Mansfeld never gave up, and took his own small body of troops into Alsace to harass Tilly. He was joined by another adventurer like himself, Christian of Brunswick, and when Tilly defeated them both in Alsace they marched into the Netherlands, but were again defeated. The Emperor and his allies, when they thought they had successfully ended the war, persecuted the Protestants so cruelly, however, that the struggle broke out again in 1625. Part of Saxony revolted, England and Holland sent troops and supplies,

Christian of Brunswick and Mansfeld reappeared to lead the armies, and Christian IV, King of Denmark, declared war on Ferdinand, taking the chief place among the Protestants. A new ally came to the Catholics also, an Austrian duke named Wallenstein, who proved to be a military genius of the first rank. He raised and equipped an army of 20,000 men and placed them at the Emperor's disposal. This phase of the fighting was short, for Tilly defeated Christian IV so decisively that he had to go back to Denmark and promised not to meddle again in German affairs, while Wallenstein crushed Mansfeld at the Battle of Dessau, then drove back all the Danish soldiers into Jutland, occupied the Protestant provinces Mecklenburg and Pomerania, and besieged Stralsund.

Ferdinand II, again having things his own way, persecuted the Protestants more bitterly than ever. But again he went too far. He issued the Edict of Restitution in 1629, ordering the Protestants all over his dominions to give back to the Catholics all their church property, which had been held by Catholics before the Reformation, including two arch-bishoprics and many bishoprics. The Protestants rebelled again and gained help indirectly from a very unexpected quarter. The wily statesman, Cardinal Richelieu, in France, who was a ruthless enemy of Protestants in his own country, but hated the Emperor more because his country was the chief rival of France, saw in the Protestants of Germany a strong weapon against him. Richelieu and Ferdinand both wanted certain territory in Italy. The chief Protestant ruler in Europe was Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, but he was too much involved in a war with Poland to give any help to the German Protestants. Richelieu stepped forward as mediator, brought about a peace between Poland and Sweden and actually promised help to Gustavus Adolphus if he would go to war against Ferdinand. To add to the Emperor's troubles, the Catholic princes of his domain made him dismiss Wallenstein. They were jealous because he had acquired greater estates than any of them, and they were afraid that with his help, the Emperor would be able to put them all down, and enforce his power in their dominions, where they wanted to be absolute masters.

Gustavus Adolphus landed in Pomerania with a small army of well-trained soldiers in 1630. Several of the Protestant princes of North Germany joined him with troops and arms.

Tilly took the Protestant city of Magdeburg in 1631, burned and pillaged it, slaughtered the inhabitants, and gave up the

entire town to the unbridled cruelty of his troops. Then he marched into Saxony to force the Saxon Elector to abandon the Protestants. Gustavus Adolphus met him at Breitenfeld, near Leipsic, 1631, and inflicted his first severe defeat on him after thirty-six victories. Nearly all the Protestant princes at once joined Gustavus Adolphus, who, after a winter at Mayence, drove Tilly out of Franconia, and marched on to Bavaria, where, in another battle, Tilly was defeated and mortally wounded.

The people had already been clamoring for Wallenstein and the Emperor was forced to recall him to command. He marched on Nuremberg, which Gustavus Adolphus had occupied, and the two armies encamped opposite each other for nine weeks, each hoping the other would give out first. Gustavus Adolphus finally attacked, but was repulsed. He attacked Wallenstein again, just as he was going into winter quarters at Lützen in Saxony. There the Protestants won a great victory, but lost their leader, Gustavus Adolphus, who fell, shot in the back, and so trampled by the hoofs of horses that his body was scarcely recognizable.

The war went on less actively after this. Bernard of Weimar became the military leader of the Protestants, but Swedish officials took charge of negotiations, and the Germans hated them. On the Catholic side, Wallenstein and the Emperor quarrelled, and Wallenstein, instead of carrying on the war for his master, seemed to be working to get as much power as possible for himself, even carrying on secret correspondence with the French and Swedes, and trying to make all his chief officers swear that no matter what he did, they would not desert him. The Emperor tried to arrest him, and Wallenstein revolted, began to treat with the Swedes, offering to join their side, and was assassinated by some of his own generals, whom he trusted. The Emperor's son then took the command against Bernard of Weimar and defeated him at Nördlingen, and the Saxon Elector, the chief Protestant power of Germany, made peace with the Catholics. For the third time the Protestants seemed to be in a hopeless position. The peace between Saxony and the Empire was agreed to by all North Germany except Hesse; and the Swedes, who carried on the struggle, were defeated. The resources of both sides were exhausted, and the armies lived by plunder, ravaging the country down to the last blade of grass. Frightful pestilences followed in their wake and the population of Germany, estimated at over 20,000,000 before the war, numbered at its close less than 10,000,000. For destructiveness, the Thirty Years' War

was hardly equalled in history until the World War in 1914.

But the tide turned for the last time, after several more years of uncertainty, with vigorous action by France. Richelieu declared war against the Emperor's chief ally, Spain, and sent large armies to fight on the side of Bernard of Weimar. The Swedes won a great victory at Breitenfeld in 1642 over the Austrians, and another at Jankau in Bohemia, some time later. The French won victories at Kempen, and Rocroi, where the young Duke d'Enghien, known later as the Prince of Condé, led the army. Condé and Turenne then carried the campaign on through Suabia and Bavaria, and were attacking Prague when news came of the signing of the Peace of Westphalia. France gained Alsace, with Metz, Verdun and Toul; Sweden, demanding much more, finally received much of Pomerania, with the city of Stettin, and control of the lands at the mouth of the three great rivers, the Oder, Elbe and Weser, as well as a large indemnity; and Switzerland and the Netherlands became independent countries, which they had been in practice for some time. The individual nobles of Germany were paid back for their losses with church property, and every noble and free city was confirmed in freedom, with the right to make alliances abroad.

This was the end of the German Empire for two centuries. It had been, from the time of Charlemagne, a great state with a powerful sway all over Europe. From the time of the Peace of Westphalia, until the regeneration of the Empire under Prussia in the nineteenth century, its power and dignity were lost. In general, the Protestants of Germany were in a more favorable position than they had been in 1618, as far as religious principles were concerned, but politically, through loss of life, property, and morale, the whole German nation suffered incalculable loss, and France and Sweden were the only countries of Europe who benefited by the war.

THOUSAND, Expedition of the, the campaign of the famous Italian soldier Giuseppe Garibaldi, who led a body of about a thousand volunteers to help the Sicilians in a revolt against their king, Francis II of Naples, in 1860. The King of Naples had 24,000 troops in Sicily and 100,000 more on the mainland, and the odds against Garibaldi seemed overwhelming. But many Sicilian insurgents joined him, and after a campaign of a few weeks, he made himself dictator of the island, completely outwitting the incompetent officers of the Neapolitan King. With his Sicilian army he then conquered Naples, and handed over the Kingdom of the

Two Sicilies to Victor Emmanuel II, of Sardinia, in 1861, the first great step in the unification of Italy.

THRACE, a region in the eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula with varying boundaries. In early times it was inhabited by a barbarous people, who lived chiefly by robbery and plunder. They were conquered by Philip of Macedon, and their country finally fell into the hands of the Romans. Before the World War, Thrace was owned partly by Bulgaria and partly by Turkey. Part of it belonged to Eastern Rumelia. The Treaty of Sévres, between the Allies and Turkey and Bulgaria, awarded the greater part of it to Greece, who had many colonies there. In the Greco-Turkish War, 1920-2, it was conquered by the Turks, and was in dispute between them and the Greeks. A meeting of the great powers of Europe in 1923 arranged to restore most of it to Turkey.

THRASYMENUS, see TRASIMENO.

THURINGIA (*thu-rin'jee-a*), a republic of central Germany, once an independent country ruled by landgraves or counts. It was an important state in the Middle Ages. It became part of the old duchy of Saxony, from which came Henry the Lion and other famous figures in German history. Later it became divided into a number of small states—Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, Reuss, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen—which in 1919 combined into one state with Weimar as its capital.

TIBER (*ty'ber*), a river of Italy, rising in the Apennine Mountains and flowing south to the Mediterranean Sea by two mouths; length 245 miles. In the upper part there are many rapids, and the river passes for several miles through a narrow gorge. It is the second largest river of Italy, and historically one of the most important in the world. The situation of Rome gave the Romans command of the crossings of the Tiber, so all caravans passing north and south anywhere near the coast had to go through the city. Small vessels go up it to Rome, which is eighteen miles from the mouth. The Romans looked upon the Tiber as sacred, and offered prayers to it. (See map of ITALY.)

TIBERIAS (*ty-bee'ri-as*), Sea of, see Galilee.

TIBET or **THIBET** (*tib-bet'*), a region of central Asia, a dependency of China; area 463,200 square miles; pop. about 2,000,000; capital, Lhasa. It is an arid tableland, most of it being two to three miles above the sea, and it is little known. The Himalaya Mountains on the south, and the Kuen-lun range on the north, almost surround it, and the

country is divided by a mountain range into two parts. All the trade, most of which is with India, has to go through high mountain passes, between 14,000 and 18,000 feet above the sea, which cannot be crossed in winter. The people resemble the Chinese in appearance, and are very ignorant and dirty. They make fine woollen cloths and shawls from the wool of their goats and sheep. The northern portion is barren, and has few inhabitants; the southern part, called Great Tibet, contains the principal cities. The religion is Lamaism,

other Roman consul with reinforcements. When they arrived, the Romans went down from their hilltop to attack Hannibal, who drew them out to a plain beyond the river, surrounded them, and destroyed three-fourths of them.

TICONDEROGA (*ty-kon-der-o'gah*), a village on the outlet from Lake George to Lake Champlain, in New York State, 88 miles northeast of Albany. A fort was built there by the French in 1755, during the French and Indian War. With Crown Point



ETHAN ALLEN AT TICONDEROGA

a kind of Buddhism. After the Chinese revolution, in 1911, the Tibetans drove out the Chinese garrisons, and though they are still nominally under Chinese government, they are practically independent. They exclude travelers and traders from their country as much as they can. (See map of CHINA.)

TICINO (*tee-chee'no*), called by the ancient Romans *Ticinus* (*tis-sy'nus*), a river of Switzerland and northern Italy, flowing into the Po. During the Second Punic War, the consul Scipio tried to stop Hannibal's invasion on the Po, and was defeated in a cavalry skirmish near the Ticinus. He retreated south of the Po, and encamped on a hill behind the River Trebbia to wait for the

it commanded the approach to Quebec from the South. It was the meeting place of General Montcalm's army in 1757, and in the following year Montcalm repulsed a British attack there. In 1759 the British captured it. In the excitement of the beginning of the Revolution, a party of Green Mountain Boys of Vermont under Ethan Allen attacked Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and captured them both, with two hundred cannon and a good supply of powder and balls. The Americans later lost the forts to Burgoyne, in 1777, before the battles of Bennington and Saratoga.

TIENTSIN (*tyen'tsin'*), China, a city about 75 miles southeast of Peking, at the

junction of the Peiho with the Grand Canal; pop. about 800,000. It is one of the most important commercial cities in China. In 1860 it was opened to foreign trade as a treaty port. From 1870 to 1895 it was the headquarters of the famous Chinese diplomat Li Hung Chang, and many important treaties with foreign powers were negotiated there. The city suffered in 1900 during the Boxer Rebellion, but much of it has since been rebuilt. (See BOXER REBELLION.)

TIERRA DEL FUEGO (*ti-er'rah del foo-ay'go*), a group of islands at the southern end of South America, separated from Patagonia by the narrow and crooked Strait of Magellan, a channel bordered almost everywhere by precipices of rocks like walls. The strait was named after Magellan, who discovered it in 1520, when making the first voyage around the world. Seeing many Indian fires on the island, he called the country Tierra del Fuego, or "Land of Fire." The group is made up of King Charles South Land, or Tierra del Fuego, and about a dozen smaller islands, mountainous and cut by deep fiords, and separated from each other by rocky channels. Most of the inhabitants are nomadic Indians, called Fuegians, some of whom are still in a very savage state. Their number is unknown. Nominally the islands belong to the Argentine Republic and Chile. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

TIFLIS (*tif'lis* or *tif-lees'*), Republic of Georgia, Asiatic Russia, capital city of Georgia, formerly the capital of the Russian province of Transcaucasia, in the Caucasus, on the River Kur; pop. 350,000. It is the chief commercial and manufacturing center of Caucasia, and is noted for its warm mineral springs, said to cure rheumatism and skin diseases. Its name is derived from these, as Tiflis is from a word meaning warm. All through the Middle Ages Tiflis was the capital of Georgia, which was an independent kingdom. It was conquered in the 15th century, and sacked many times. In 1801 the Russians acquired it, and held it until after the Russian Revolution, when Georgia again became independent, and Tiflis again became the capital. (See map of RUSSIA.)

TIGRIS (*ty'gris*), a river of the Kingdom of Irak, or Mesopotamia, in Asia, formed by headstreams rising in the mountains of Kurdistan and Armenia and flowing southeast until it joins the Euphrates near the head of the Persian Gulf; length 1150 miles. The Tigris is very swift, and is deeper than the Euphrates. Steamboats ascend it to Mosul. The principal port of Irak, Basra, is on the Shat-el-Arab, as the river is called after the Tigris flows into the Euphrates.

There are many date orchards along its banks.

The name Tigris is supposed to have been made from the old Persian word *tigra*, meaning an arrow, given to it on account of the swiftness of the current. In the Bible it is called Hiddekel. In ancient times this was the principal river of Assyria; and Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and other great cities were built on its banks. The principal modern cities are Mosul and Bagdad.

The Tigris River was the most important means of communication during the British campaign in Mesopotamia in 1916-17. Many improvements were made in the channel to enable vessels of moderate draft to navigate it. There was much hard fighting on the banks of the river between Turkish and British forces. (See map with article ARABIA.)

TILSIT (*til'zit*), Germany, a town in East Prussia, on the Memel River, famous for a meeting between Napoleon and Czar Alexander I of Russia. Napoleon had completely defeated the Russians at Friedland in 1807, and was advancing into Russia when the Czar asked for peace. Napoleon agreed to meet him on a raft moored in the stream close to the town. Napoleon worked to charm the Czar, and made him feel so friendly, that Alexander agreed to everything Napoleon wanted. They practically divided Europe between themselves. Napoleon agreed to leave to Alexander Finland and some Turkish provinces he wanted, and in return Alexander agreed that Napoleon should take a great deal of territory and a large war indemnity from Prussia. Also, Alexander promised to turn against England, who had been his ally against Napoleon. Only three years later, however, Napoleon so offended Alexander that the alliance broke down, and Russia and France were at war again in 1811.

TIMBUKTU or **TIMBUCTOO** (*tim-buk'too*), French West Africa, a town in the French Sudan, 9 miles north of the River Niger, and on the southern border of the Desert of Sahara; pop. 16,000. It is the chief trading station of this part of Africa, and every year from November to January it is visited by thousands of merchants. The principal things sold are gold dust, ivory, gums, and salt. The city has a port called Kabara, on the Niger, but most of the trade is by caravans, which cross the desert to Morocco and other places near the Mediterranean. Timbuktu was founded in the 12th century, but was not known to Europeans, except by report, until 1826, when Major Laing visited it, and was killed there. A Frenchman won a prize of 10,000 francs, two years later, for giving to the Geographical Society of Paris exact information concerning the city. He

went there in disguise and came back with accurate notes. Now it is constantly visited by travellers and merchants of Europe.

TIPPECANOE (*tip-peh-kan-oo'*), a river of Indiana, flowing into the Wabash, famous for the defeat of the Indians of the Northwest Territory on its banks in 1811. Under their leader, Tecumseh, they banded together against the whites, and the Governor of Indiana, which was then a territory, marched against them. His name was William Henry Harrison. The Indians surprised his camp very early in the morning, and the soldiers hastily prepared to fight at the very doors of their tents. Sixty white men were killed and over a hundred wounded. The Indians lost many more, however, and were so decisively defeated that they could make no more opposition to the whites in that territory. Tecumseh and his followers joined the British in the War of 1812, and Tecumseh was killed in a battle in Canada in which Harrison led the Americans. Later Harrison retired, but in 1836 he was elected president of the United States, by the Whigs, whose slogan was "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," Tyler being the nominee for vice-president. Harrison came out of his log cabin in Indiana to live in the White House, but died only a month after his inauguration.

TIROL, see **TYROL**.

TIRYNS (*ty'rinz*), a very ancient citadel of Greece, in Argolis in the Peloponnesus, about nine miles from Mycenæ. Homer speaks of "wall-girt Tiryns," and Pausanias, who travelled in Greece in the 2nd century A.D., wrote of it as a wonderful monument of ancient times like the Egyptian pyramids. It was built upon a high rock surrounded by a wall, twenty feet thick, of huge, roughly-hewn blocks with the spaces between filled with smaller stones. It is estimated to have been sixty-five feet high. The ancient Greeks believed that the Cyclops, a race of giants with only one eye apiece, built the great prehistoric walls of Tiryns and Mycenæ. Within the walls are the remains of a large palace of Homer's time, and other buildings. It was excavated in 1884-85 by Dr. Schliemann, and many interesting things found. Tiryns was destroyed about 468 B.C., by the men of Argos, and no settlement of any importance has been made on the site since.

TITICACA (*tee-tee-kah'kah*), a lake of South America in a valley east of the Andes, more than 12,500 feet above the sea; area about 3200 square miles. It lies partly in Peru and partly in Bolivia. It contains many small islands remarkable for wonderful ruined buildings, probably connected with the history of the Incas. The island of Titicaca, a

sacred place of the Incas, was said to be the birthplace of the Sun, and contains the ruins of a temple of the Sun, a palace, and a convent. (See map of **SOUTH AMERICA**.)

TIVOLI (*tee'vo-lee*), Italy, called by the ancient Romans **Tibur**, a town 16 miles east-northeast of Rome; pop. 15,000. It is built on the slope of a mountain, down which the River Teverone, the ancient Anio, tumbles in falls and cascades on its way to the Tiber. The great beauty of its scenery made it a famous summer resort in ancient times, and around it are still to be seen the ruins of Roman villas and temples. Among the most famous ruins are those of Hadrian's Villa, in which were found many of the finest statues now in the Vatican and other museums. In the 15th century Pope Pius II built a great castle there, with high walls and five great battlemented towers, of different heights.

TO-BOLSK', Siberia, a city on the River Tobol, where it joins the Irtish; pop. 25,000. Tobolsk means the "town on the Tobol." It is the capital of the government of Tobolsk, a fertile region extending to the Arctic Ocean.

TO'GO-LAND, a former German colony in West Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea, now divided between French West Africa, and the British colony of the Gold Coast; area 33,700 square miles, or nearly as large as Indiana; pop. 1,000,000; capital and chief port, Lome. The products are palm-kernels and oil, rubber, cotton, coffee, and maize. A railway extends inland from Lome more than a hundred miles. Togoland belonged to Germany from 1884 to 1917, but, after the World War, was left in the joint hands of France and Great Britain. It was the only self-supporting German colony in that part of Africa. France received the larger share, about two-thirds, which is governed by the French lieutenant-governor of Dahomey, and included in the general government of French West Africa. (See map of **AFRICA**.)

TOKIO (*to'kee-o*), the capital of Japan, in the eastern part of the principal island, on the Bay of Tokio; pop. in 1923, 2,300,000, with suburbs, 5,000,000. In September, 1923, Tokio and its seaport Yokohama were almost completely destroyed by one of the most disastrous earthquakes in history. Many thousands of Japanese and some foreigners were killed. Fire followed the earthquake, and ravaged the cities, as the water-works had been destroyed. Before this, Tokio contained many wide and handsome streets, and many houses built like those of America and Europe. Interspersed with the houses were fine parks and gardens, and canals running through some of the streets. The Imperial University had 400 professors and over 5,000 students.

Tokio means "Eastern Capital." It was formerly called Yedo, but the name was changed in 1868, when the emperor went there to live. It was founded in 1591. The Japanese at once set about rebuilding it after the earthquake and fire, with plans for fine wide avenues, and double the former amount of space for parks. (See map of JAPAN.)

TOLEDO (*to-lee'do*), Ohio, a city on the Maumee River, 8 miles from its mouth at

west of Madrid; pop. 22,000. It is built on a high rocky hill, surrounded on three sides by the deep river; on the other side are two walls, originally built by the Romans. Toledo has several schools and colleges, and one of the finest cathedrals in Spain. It manufactures woolen, silk, and leather goods, and the celebrated sword blades called Toledo blades. It has some trade in coal, lumber, and grain. (See map of SPAIN.)



A FIESTA DAY CROWD ON THE BOLIVIAN SHORE OF LAKE TITICACA

the west end of Lake Erie; pop. 243,000. It has an excellent harbor, and many railroads meet in the city, which give it a large trade, especially in grain, flour, cattle, coal, iron, and lumber. It is connected with Cincinnati by the Miami and Erie Canal, has great elevators, and important manufactures of iron, wood, etc. Toledo was first settled in 1832. It is the seat of the University of Toledo.

TOLEDO (*to-lee'do*, Spanish *to-lay'tho*), Spain, capital city of the province of Toledo, on the River Tagus, 42 miles south-south-

Toledo gets its name from Toletum, its ancient name. It was taken by the Romans in 192 B.C., and by the Goths in A.D., 467. It belonged to the Moors from 714 to 1085, when it was captured by the Spaniards and made the capital of the kingdom of Castile. At one time it had 200,000 inhabitants.

TOLTECS (*tol'teks*) or **TOLTECAS**, an early race of civilized people, who occupied the central part of the plateau of Mexico before the coming of the Aztecs. Their chief town is thought to have been the now ruined city of Tula or Tollan, in Hidalgo, and

legends connect them with the pyramid of Cholula and other ruins. They are supposed to have been driven southward by the Aztecs, who got from them much of their civilization. Some scholars say that they never existed at all; others that they were a powerful and highly civilized race. Aztec traditions say that Aztec culture came from them.

TOMSK, Siberia, capital city of the government of Tomsk, on the Tom River, an affluent of the Ob; pop. 117,000. It is one of the finest cities of Siberia, and before the Russian Revolution had a large commerce. Tomsk University had 1,000 students and a fine library. Siberia suffered greatly from civil war, famine, and disease after the Revolution, and the city decreased in population. Tomsk was founded in 1604. It is connected by railroad with the Siberian Railway, which is 55 miles south of it.

TONGA (*tong'gah*) or **FRIENDLY ISLANDS**, a group of Polynesian islands under the control of Great Britain, in the South Pacific Ocean, north of New Zealand and east of Australia; area, 390 square miles; pop. 23,800; capital Nukualofa. There are about 100 islands in all, but only three are of importance. They export chiefly copra, a dried coconut meat from which coconut oil is pressed. The group is ruled by a native king, but has been a protectorate of Great Britain since 1899.

TON-KIN' or **TONG-KING'**, a protectorate in French Indo-China, on the Gulf of Tonkin; area, 40,530 square miles; pop. about 6,850,000; chief town, Hanoi, which has been since 1902 the capital of French Indo-China. The chief crop is rice, but sugar, cotton, coffee, and tobacco also are raised. There are valuable coal and zinc mines, and limestone quarries. Rice, silk, silk goods, cement, and tin are exported. For a long time Tonkin was a kingdom and paid tribute to China; later it fell under Anam; and in 1885 it was ceded to France. (See map of **INDO-CHINA**.)

TOPEKA (*to-pee'kah*), Kansas, the capital city, in the eastern part of the state, on the Kansas River; pop. 50,000. Besides the state capitol, a very fine building, it contains the state insane asylum and several colleges and schools. The country around is very fertile, and the city has manufactures of flour and of agricultural machinery. Topeka was founded in 1854, and became the state capital in 1861.

TORIES (*to'reez*), one of the two great political parties of England, which arose at the end of the 17th century. They stood for conservative principles, and took a stronger stand than the Whigs against the

American colonies in the years before the Revolution. Their name was given to the people in America who opposed the independence of the colonies, a very large proportion of the population. They came chiefly from the commercial and professional classes and from the aristocracy, and thousands of them left their homes at the outbreak of the Revolution, to seek refuge in Canada, or to enlist in the English army. In the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain in 1783, a reasonable promise of good treatment toward the Tories was included. The American Tories were often called Loyalists, because they were loyal to Great Britain and the king. In New York, Pennsylvania, and Georgia there were more Tories than revolutionaries at the outbreak of the war.

TO-RON'TO, Canada, capital city of the Province of Ontario, on the north shore of Lake Ontario; pop. 522,000. It has a good harbor, and an important trade with other lake ports. The city has splendid public buildings and large manufactories of railroad cars, agricultural implements, furniture, boots and shoes, and many other products. It is the seat of the University of Toronto and of several other important colleges and schools.

Toronto was founded in 1794, and until 1834 was called York. It was the capital of upper Canada until 1841, and when that formed a union with Lower Canada the legislatures met alternately in Toronto and Quebec from 1849 until 1858. Since 1867 it has been the capital of Ontario. During the war of 1812 Toronto was taken by the Americans and the public buildings were burned. (See map of **CANADA**.)

TORTUGA (*tor-too'gah*), an island 25 miles long, north of Haiti, and belonging to it, long famous as a haunt of the buccaneers or pirates. The first French colony in Haiti was made by buccaneers from Tortuga in 1632. Tortuga, in Spanish, means "tortoise."

TOUL (*tool*), France, a town on the Moselle River, 14 miles west of Nancy; pop. 16,000. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, built in the 13th century, containing beautiful glass. The city is strongly fortified, and is one of the great strongholds in the defenses of Paris. It was taken in the Franco-Prussian War by the Germans after a siege of five weeks, on September 23, 1870. During the World War it was a strong base just back of the French lines.

TOULON (*too-lohn'*), France, a city on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea; pop. 107,000. It is noted for its great military post and navy yard, the largest on the Mediterranean and the chief station of the French Mediter-

ranean fleet. Thousands of men are constantly employed there, and there are immense arsenals of arms and military stores. The bay is very strongly fortified. The city contains military and naval schools and a fine cathedral. Toulon derives its name from Telo Martius, its Roman name. In 1793 the English took the city, and Napoleon first became noted as a commander when he drove them out. Toulon was an important naval base during the World War. (See map of FRANCE.)

TOULOUSE (*too-looz'*), France, a city of south France, on the Garonne River; pop. 175,000. It has important manufactures of woolen and cotton cloth, machinery, cutlery, paper, and many other things, and a large trade in grain, wine, marble and wood. It is not a handsome city, but it contains many curious old churches and public buildings. It is the seat of a university, and a well-known medical school. Toulouse, the ancient Tolosa, was taken 106 B.C. by the Romans, who found immense treasures of gold and silver in its temple. It suffered greatly in the Huguenot wars, and many Huguenots were massacred at Toulouse on St. Bartholomew's Day. In 1814 the French under Marshal Soult were defeated by the Duke of Wellington. (See map of FRANCE.)

TOURAINE (*too-rayn'*), a former government of France, under independent counts, with Tours as its capital and chief city, situated in the valley of the Loire south of Paris. The valley was called "The Garden of France," because of its fertility, and is one of the most beautiful regions in the country. Many members of the French royal family and great nobles built palaces or castles in the country about Tours, and many noted events in French history have occurred in Touraine. (See TOURS.)

TOURNAY or **TOURNAI** (*toor-nay'*), Belgium, a town on the River Scheldt, 45 miles southwest of Brussels; pop. 37,000. Tournay used to be the capital of the Merovingian kings of the Franks, and in the church of St. Brice is the tomb of Childeric I. The golden bees, which are supposed to have been a part of the ornaments of his robes, are also preserved there. It was from these that Napoleon got the idea of putting bees instead of the Bourbon *fleur de lis* on his imperial robes. Tournay was called by the Romans *Turris Nerviorum*, the fort of the Nervii, an ancient tribe who lived near there, and from this has come its present name. It is now an important manufacturing town, exporting hosiery, and especially carpets, which have been made there since the Middle Ages. It has a fine Flemish cathedral,

TOURS (*toor*), France, a city at the junction of the rivers Loire and Cher; pop. 75,000. It has many fine buildings, including the Cathedral of St. Martin of Tours, destroyed in 1793, and rebuilt later. The bridge over the Loire is one of the finest in France. The city has important manufactures of carpets, silks, and other cloths. It was the first French city where silk was woven, and for a long time it had the largest silk trade in France. But the artisans were chiefly Huguenots and when Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685, they left France, and Tours lost its prosperity. (See NANTES.) In the country around it, the former province of Touraine, are many beautiful palaces or châteaux, the residences of the kings of France and their favorite courtiers, built in the 16th and 17th centuries. Many of these are kept open to visitors, and Tours is the headquarters for thousands of travelers who go to see the châteaux. Tours took its name from the ancient tribe of the Turones, who lived there before the Romans conquered Gaul.

TOWER OF LONDON, the ancient palace and citadel of London, England, long a prison, and famous in English history for the prisoners of high rank confined there. It is on the Thames, at the southeast angle of the old walled city, where the Roman wall ran. Tradition says that Julius Cæsar founded it, but its authentic history begins with William the Conqueror. He built a palace there, which was finished by William Rufus, and surrounded with walls and a moat. Edward III built a church in connection with it. The kings lived there for several centuries. Then it was used as a state prison, and, in the Middle Ages, as the royal mint. It is now a national arsenal, and contains collections of arms, armor, and the crown jewels.

In the various towers within the citadel many historic captives have been imprisoned, and many executions carried on. Kings and princes have mysteriously disappeared from the tower many times. Most of the celebrated people who have died or been executed in the tower are buried in the little cemetery, near by. These include Sir Thomas More, Anne Boleyn, and Lady Jane Grey. King Henry VI was murdered in the Tower, and so were the two young sons of Edward IV, known as the "little Princes in the Tower," one of whom was the rightful king for two months, as Edward V.

TOWNSHEND ACTS, a series of acts passed by the English Parliament under the leadership of Charles Townshend, in May, 1767, imposing tariff duties on glass, red and white lead, painters' colors, and tea, on the

American colonies. They were intended to show the supremacy of Great Britain over the colonies, and were an answer to American resistance against the Stamp Act. But they were denounced by the Virginia Legislature and by leaders in other colonies, and could not be enforced. They were repealed, except for the tax on tea, when it was too late to avoid rupture between the colonies and their mother country.

TRAFALGAR (*traf-al-gar'* or *traf-al'gar*), a promontory of the southwest coast of Spain, between Cadiz and Gibraltar, famous for the Battle of Trafalgar.

TRAFALGAR, Battle of, a naval victory won by the English during the Napoleonic wars, fought by Lord Nelson against the French and Spanish fleets off Cape Trafalgar, on October 21, 1805. Nelson's famous signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," was hoisted on his flag-ship, the *Victory*, as the battle began. The British had 27 ships besides some frigates, and the Allies 33, which were drawn up in a double line. Nelson attacked, leading one squadron with the *Victory*. The next ship to his was the *Fighting Téméraire*, a great French vessel with 98 guns which the British had captured at the Battle of the Nile, seven years before. (See *TÉMÉRAIRE*.) The fighting began about noon and lasted until five o'clock, when eighteen of the Allied ships were burned or sunk, and one captured. Nelson himself fell, mortally wounded, but knew before he died that he had won the victory. The Spanish admiral was killed and the French admiral captured. There is a great square in London, on which the National Gallery faces, named Trafalgar Square. In it stands a monument to Lord Nelson.

TRANSCAUCASIA (*tranz-kaw-kay'-shee*), the southern part of the former Russian province of the Caucasus, now divided into three semi-independent Soviet republics—Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia—under the control of Russia.

TRANSVAAL (*trans-val'*), a province of the Union of South Africa; area, 110,450 square miles; pop. 2,085,000; capital, Pretoria. The people are engaged chiefly in stock-raising and in farming. The country is rich in mines, producing gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, diamonds, etc. Many thousands of persons are employed in the gold fields, and a great deal of wealth has been taken from the mines, nearly four billion dollars in gold and over a billion in diamonds. The Transvaal was settled in 1836-37 by Boers who left Cape Colony. In 1877 it was annexed to Great Britain, but the Boers took up arms and were recognized in 1881 as independent

under British protection. In 1884 it was named the South African Republic, but trouble arose after the discovery of gold, and in 1899 the Boers made war on Great Britain. (See *BOER WAR*.) They were defeated, and in 1900 the country was annexed to Great Britain as a crown colony. In 1909 it joined the Union of South Africa. (See map of AFRICA.)



LORD NELSON, HERO OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR

From a painting by Charles Lucy

TRANSYLVANIA (*tran-sil-vay'nee-a*), a former part of Hungary, since 1919 a Rumanian province; area 22,318 square miles, about half as large as New York State; pop. 2,700,000. The name means "beyond the forests," and came from the position of the province beyond the wooded Carpathian Mountains, in relation to the rest of the Roman province of Dacia, of which it was a part. It was overrun by barbarians after Roman garrisons withdrew and was conquered in 1004 by King Stephen I of Hungary, who annexed it to his dominions. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it won its independence, and fought against

Austria and Hungary, with aid from the Turks, but it was finally incorporated with Austrian territory in 1699. Over half the inhabitants are Rumanians, other races being Hungarians and Germans, with a number of Jews, Armenians and Gipsies. The Rumanians have never wanted to be under Hungarian rule, and there have been many political disturbances in the province and several changes in government. It was invaded during the World War by a Rumanian army, which the Germans under General von Mackensen defeated and drove out. After the war, when the Austro-Hungarian Empire fell to pieces, Transylvania joined Rumania.

TRAPANI (*trap'a-nee*), Italy, a city and seaport of Italy, on the west coast of Sicily, capital of the province of Trapani; pop. 61,000. It is a prosperous place, with ship-building yards, salt-works, and fisheries, and a large trade in wine, olive oil, and fruits. Trapani was called Drepanum in ancient times, because the land on which it was built was in the form of a sickle (Greek *drepane*). It was a naval station of the Carthaginians in the third century B.C., and in the First Punic War was one of the last strongholds which the Carthaginians kept in Sicily. In 249 B.C., during the war, a Carthaginian fleet completely destroyed a Roman fleet off Drepanum. (See map of ITALY.)

TRASIMENO (*trah-si-may'no*), a lake of Italy 9 miles west of Perugia, and about 85 miles north of Rome. It is about 10 miles long by 8 broad, and is surrounded by hills covered with vineyards and olive groves. It is often called the Lake of Perugia. In a narrow pass near the lake a Roman army commanded by Flaminius was surrounded by the Carthaginian army of Hannibal, during the Second Punic War. The Romans fought bravely, but after half of them had been killed, the rest were obliged to surrender (217 B.C.). Trasimeno was often erroneously called Thrasymenus. It is the "reedy Thrasymene" of Macaulay's poem "Horatius." The Romans called it Trasimenus.

TREBBIA (*treb'bee-ah*), or **TREBIA** (*treb'bee-a*), a river of northern Italy, flowing into the Po, near Placenza; length about 60 miles. It is famous for a great battle won there by Hannibal over the Romans under their consul, Sempronius in 218 B.C. In 1799 the Russians and Austrians defeated the French under Marshal Macdonald near the Trebbia.

TREBIZOND (*treb'i-zond*), Turkey, a city on the Black Sea, pop. 55,000. It is surrounded by walls, and has a fine harbor. Trebizond has a very large and important trade, both by ships and by caravans, with

Turkey, Persia and central Asia, and Europe. Steamships run from there to all the chief European ports. After Smyrna it is the chief commercial city of Asia Minor. It is more than 2000 years old, and was first built by the Greeks, who named it from its form, Trapezus, which means table. In the time of Hadrian the city was very prosperous, and in the Byzantine period, from about 1200 until the Turkish conquest of all that region, it was the center of the Empire of Trebizond. The Turks conquered it in 1461, and made the Empire a vilayet and the city its capital. (See map with article ARABIA.)

TRENT or **TRENTO** (*tren'to*), Italy, a town formerly belonging to Austria, in the Tyrol, on the River Adige, 75 miles northwest of Venice; pop. 30,000. Trent was the ancient Tridentum, capital of the Tridentini. In 1027 it passed under the rule of the bishops of Trent, who held it until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when Austria acquired it. It is chiefly noted as the seat of the Council of Trent, a meeting of high clergy of the Roman Church in 1545-1563, which condemned the doctrines of the Reformation and decreed what should be the doctrines of the Church. It contains a Romanesque Cathedral, with curious monuments, and some fine lions on the west porch; and a great picture in the choir of the 278 ecclesiastics who sat in the Council. The Treaty of St. Germain, after the World War, awarded Trent and the territory in which it is situated to Italy.

TRENT, The, a British steamer on which two Confederate envoys, Mason and Slidell, sailed from Havana during the American Civil War to ask help for the Confederacy from England and France. An American warship under Captain Wilkes pursued the *Trent* and forced it to stop and Captain Wilkes on his own responsibility took off Mason and Slidell and carried them to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, as prisoners. The people of the North approved of his act, but the British government demanded the surrender of the envoys and a formal apology from the United States. President Lincoln decided that the seizure was not justified, and ordered the release of Mason and Slidell, who sailed for England immediately. The incident is known in history as the "Trent Affair."

TRENTINO (*tren-tee'no*), a district of Italy extending south between Lombardy and Venetia, including the city of Trent, which before the World War formed a part of the empire of Austria. The Italians called the region "Italia Irredenta," or "Unredeemed Italy," because, though a large pro-

portion of the inhabitants were Italians, it had never been freed from foreign rule and brought into the Kingdom of Italy. As soon as the Italians entered the World War, in 1915, they attacked the Trentino, and the severest fighting between them and the Austrians took place in this territory. It was awarded to Italy by the Treaty of St. Germain. (See **TRENT**.)

TRENTON, New Jersey, the capital city, in the western part of the state, on the Delaware River; pop. 119,300. Besides the capitol building it contains the state arsenal, normal school, penitentiary, and lunatic asylum. It is celebrated for its potteries, where more crockery is made than in any other city in America. It has also large iron and woolen mills. Trenton was settled about 1680, and was named in 1720 in honor of Colonel Trent, a statesman of the time. During the Revolutionary War a British army of 1300 Hessians was encamped there. Washington secretly crossed the Delaware at night, surprised and defeated them, and captured more than 1,000, while the Americans did not lose a single man (Dec. 26, 1776). Trenton became the capital of New Jersey in 1790.

TREVES (*treevz*, French, *trayv*) or **TRIER** (German *treer*), Rhenish Prussia, Germany, a town on the Moselle River; pop. 53,000. It has many old buildings, among them a cathedral noted for its relics. It contains the "Holy Coat," said to have been the seamless garment worn by Christ before he was crucified. In 1844 more than a million Roman Catholics went to Trèves to see this coat; but other Catholics claimed that this was idolatry, and on that account seceded and formed a church of their own, called the German Catholic Church. The coat was not exhibited again until 1891. Trèves was named after the Treviri, a German tribe who lived there nearly two thousand years ago. It was a colony of the Romans, and it contains more remains of their buildings and public works than any other city in Germany. Among the best preserved is a gateway fortified by two towers, called the Porta Nigra (Black Gate), and a Roman basilica or hall of justice and trade center, now used as a Protestant church. There is also a fine Roman amphitheater.

TREVISO (*tray-vee'zo*) Italy, capital city of the Province of Treviso on the River Sile 18 miles north by west of Venice, with which it is connected by a canal; pop. 41,000. In ancient times it was called Tarvisium, and it was a place of importance in the Middle Ages. It was captured in 1797 by the French under General Mortier, who got from it the title of Duke of Treviso.

TRICHINOPOLY (*trich-i-nop'o-lee*), India; capital city of a district of Madras, on the Kaveri River, 200 miles south by west of Madras; pop. 124,000. It is a native place of pilgrimage and the seat of Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Reginald Heber, who was made Bishop of Calcutta in 1823, died there in 1826.

TRIER, see **TRÈVES**.

TRIESTE (*tree-est'*), Italy, a city on the coast of the Adriatic Sea, 70 miles east-northeast of Venice; pop. 157,700. Trieste has a large trade, especially with the East, and many steamers sail from there. It suffered severely from bombardments during the World War. It belonged formerly to Austria, but the Treaty of St. Germain, between the Allies and Austria, awarded it to Italy. (See map of ITALY.)

TRINIDAD, an island of the British West Indies, opposite the mouth of the Orinoco River; area, 1863 square miles; pop. 391,300; capital, Port of Spain (pop. 70,000). It forms, with Tobago (area 114 square miles; pop. 21,000), a crown colony. Its chief products are asphalt and oil, besides sugarcane, coffee, and cacao. It has a famous lake of pitch leased to an American company, from which great quantities of asphalt are taken, for pavements and roofing. Trinidad is a Spanish word meaning Trinity. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and belonged to Spain until Great Britain took it in 1797. Port of Spain is a fine modern town, one of the cleanest and best built in the West Indies. (See map of WEST INDIES.)

TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, England, the largest college in England, founded by King Henry VIII in 1546. It contains a beautiful gateway called the "King's Gateway," leading from the street to the court. There is a chapel of the Tudor period with some fine wood carving, and a library built by Sir Christopher Wren, which contains many portraits, busts and collections of old books and letters. The rooms where Sir Isaac Newton, Dryden, Macaulay, and Thackeray lived and studied can still be seen. Other famous Englishmen who went to Trinity College were Francis Bacon, Lord Byron, and Tennyson.

Trinity is also the name of one of the colleges of Oxford, and the University of Dublin is likewise called Trinity College. (See OXFORD; DUBLIN.)

TRIPLE (*trip'l*) **ALLIANCE**, the name given to several important leagues of European nations. The first Triple Alliance, in 1668, was formed by England, Holland and Sweden, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands. The second Triple

Alliance, in 1717, was formed by England, Holland and France, against Spain. Austria joined it a year later, and it became known as the Quadruple Alliance. (See **QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE**.) The third and the most famous Triple Alliance was concluded by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, in 1883, against Russia and secondarily against France. Bismarck created it, and drew in Italy by skilful diplomacy, in spite of the fact that Italy and Austria had always been enemies. It

TRIPLE ENTENTE (*on-tont'*), an understanding among England, France and Russia, that England and France would support Russia if the latter country was threatened by Austria and Germany. The Triple Entente was based on a number of treaties and diplomatic understandings, rather than on any single document, and grew up by degrees as an answer to the Triple Alliance of 1883. It began with a treaty between France and Russia in 1891, by which each country agreed to



AN OUTDOOR NATIVE SCHOOL IN TRINIDAD

declared that in case of an attack by Russia on any one of the countries engaged the others were to assist with all their armed forces. The treaty lasted until the World War. Germany and Austria then claimed Italy's support, but Italy refused to join them, on the ground that they were not being attacked, but had brought on the war themselves by aggression against Russia and France. This action put an end to the Triple Alliance, which had controlled European diplomacy since Bismarck's time. The Triple Entente was an answer to it, by France, Russia and England.

support the other in case of an attack by an enemy. This agreement was strengthened in 1894 by a military treaty, and became known as the Dual Alliance. King Edward VII of England brought Great Britain into it after 1903, when he had worked for several years to make friends with France after centuries of ill feeling and hostility. The French minister of Foreign Affairs, Delcassé, realized that France was in danger from Germany's growing power, and helped greatly in bringing England and France together. England and Russia, who had long been jealous of each

other in regard to their interests in Persia and other parts of Asia, came to an understanding in 1907. The Triple Entente lasted throughout the World War, and the nations fighting against Germany were known as the Entente countries. The friendship between France and England which Edward VII brought about and tried to cement, was known as the Entente Cordiale, or "friendly agreement."

TRIPOLI (*trip'o-lee*) or **LIBYA**, an Italian possession in Africa, on the Mediterranean Sea, west of Egypt; area about 400,000 square miles; pop. about 1,000,000; capital, Tripoli (pop. 75,000). Most of the interior is a sandy desert. In the fertile districts there are many date palms, and groves of olive, lemon, almond and fig trees. The most important industry is sponge fishing, and many fine sponges are exported. The seacoast is more than 600 miles long, but the only good port is Tripoli. The people are mostly Moors, Arabs, Jews, and negroes, with a few Europeans. Tripoli was one of the Barbary States, and was conquered by the Turks in the 16th century. In 1714 it won again its independence, but the Turks reconquered it in 1835. In 1911 Italy declared war on Turkey, sent an army to Tripoli and, after several severe battles, occupied most of the country. In 1912 Turkey ceded Tripoli to Italy. It has been divided by the Italians into two districts, known as Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, in each of which the natives and the Italians have equal rights. The whole country is called Libya. (See map of AFRICA.)

At one time pirates from Tripoli used to prey on the commerce of all Christian nations, seize ships in the Mediterranean, and make slaves of their crews, unless the governments of the various nations paid a certain amount of money every year. The first foreign war of the United States, in 1801, was undertaken against the pirates of Tripoli. (See **TRIPOLITAN WAR**.)

TRIP-OL'-TAN WAR, a war in which the United States engaged just after the Revolution. Pirates from the Barbary States used to seize the vessels of all nations which entered the Mediterranean, confiscate the cargoes and sell the members of the crew as slaves. The only vessels which escaped were those of nations who paid tribute to the rulers of the pirates. (See **BUCCANEERS**.) In 1783 the United States made a treaty promising them a bribe of shiploads of handsome presents. When the Pasha of Tripoli demanded a larger tribute, President Jefferson sent three different squadrons to try to suppress the Pirates. The last of these, under Commodore

Preble, in 1804, was successful. In the meantime, General William Eaton had taken Derne, a town of Tripoli, and hoisted over it the flag of the United States. In 1805 the Pasha of Tripoli made peace, promising not to molest any more American vessels.

TROJAN WAR, see **TROY**.

TRONDHJEM (*trond'yem*), Norway, a seaport on the west coast, on Trondhjem Fiord; pop. 55,000. It has a large trade in copper and iron, timber, and fish. It is famous for its great cathedral. (See map of NORWAY.)

TROPPAU (*trop'pau*) or **OPAVA**, Czechoslovakia, a city on the Oppa River, 106 miles south-southeast of Breslau, formerly the capital of Austrian Silesia; pop. 35,000. It was founded in the 13th century. The emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, met there in 1820 to agree on measures for suppressing democracy in Europe and preserving the Holy Alliance.

TROUVILLE (*troo-veel'*), France, a seaport on the Bay of the Seine, 9 miles south of Le Havre, which is known chiefly as a fashionable summer resort. On the other side of a small stream known as the Touques, is the town of Deauville, practically part of the same watering-place.

TROY, an ancient city of the Troad, in northwestern Asia Minor, south of the Dardanelles. Our principal knowledge of it is got from Homer's poem, the "Iliad," so called from Ilium or Ilion, another name for the city. According to the "Iliad," Troy stood at the foot of Mount Ida, with a great plain between it and the sea. Priam, who ruled the city and the country around it, had many children, one of whom, Paris, carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus. After spending ten years in collecting an army, the Greeks sailed against Troy, to revenge this outrage, with more than 1100 ships and 100,000 men, under the command of Agamemnon. Ten years more were spent in the siege, but finally the Greeks took the city and destroyed it, only Æneas and Antenor escaping with their families. Among the noble Greeks who fought in the war, besides Agamemnon and Menelaus, were Achilles, Patroclus, Ulysses, Ajax, Diomedes, and Palamedes; and among the bravest of the Trojans were Hector, Æneas, and Sarpedon.

The "Iliad" ends with the funeral of Hector; but the Æneid of Virgil tells how the Greeks, failing to take Troy by force, resorted to stratagem. They built a very large wooden horse, and inside of it hid some of the bravest of their warriors, among them Menelaus and Ulysses. They made believe that this was a peace-offering to Athena, in order that she

might give them a safe return to their homes. Leaving it in the plain before the city, they set sail in their ships, but went no farther than Tenedos, an island near the coast. There was great joy in Troy when the Greeks departed, and some proposed that the horse should be taken into the city. But others opposed this, and Laocoön said, "Touch it not, for, as for these men of Greece, I fear them, even though they bring gifts in their hands." And as he spoke he cast his great spear at the horse. Soon after this Laocoön and his sons were devoured by serpents, and the people said the gods had slain him because he had cast his spear against Athena's

across the Hudson, and this and the falls of some smaller streams furnish water power for many large mills and factories. Troy is the chief center in the United States for the manufacture of shirts and collars and laundry machinery. The Erie Canal runs across the state from Troy to Buffalo. It is the seat of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, one of the best scientific schools in the country.

Troy was founded about 1789, and became a city in 1816. Lansingburg was added to it in 1901.

TROYES (*trwah*), France, a city on several small arms of the Seine River, about 80 miles southeast of Paris; pop. about 60,000.



TAKING THE GREAT HORSE INTO TROY

From a painting by G. B. Tiepolo, in the National Gallery, London

horse. So all cried out that the horse must be taken into the city, and putting rollers under it they drew it in with ropes. When night was come the Greeks left Tenedos and sailed back to Troy; and the warriors in the horse came out through a secret door, and opening the gates of the city let in their friends, who quickly got possession. Thus Troy was taken and destroyed.

A German scientist named Dr. Schliemann directed some excavations beginning about 1870 at a town called Hissarlik in the Troad, and found evidence that this was the site of Troy. (See map of GREECE, ANCIENT.)

TROY, New York, a city on the Hudson River, at the head of steamboat navigation; pop. 72,000. A great dam has been made

It is a prosperous manufacturing town, and produces great quantities of stockings and underwear. The name "troy weight" is said to have come from Troyes. During the Hundred Years' War it was an important city, and the treaty between Henry V of England, France, and Burgundy was signed there in 1420 after the Battle of Agincourt. Joan of Arc took it back from the English in 1429. It has never been the great commercial city that it once was, since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. (See NANTES.) Troyes contains a beautiful 13th century cathedral.

TRUCE OF GOD, the name given to the cessation of private feuds and conflicts for certain periods, in the Middle Ages, all over Europe. There was so much fighting and dis-



THE TUILERIES GARDENS, LOOKING TOWARD THE LOUVRE, PARIS

order that, in order to give the world a rest, the Church finally declared a truce from Saturday evening until Monday morning of every week, and on the more important church fasts or festivals, during which no man should attack his enemy. Some times the truce regulations named Thursday evening to Monday morning, or the whole Lenten period. Many councils of the Church confirmed the decree, and for about two centuries it was operative in some form in England, France, Italy, and other countries. Such a rule seems very childish to us nowadays, but it was necessary in those times to give men a breathing space and a chance to carry on the ordinary business of life.

TSUSHIMA (*tsoo-shee'mah*), two Japanese islands in the Strait of Korea, south of Korea, famous for a naval battle of the Russo-Japanese War, in which the Japanese destroyed a Russian fleet, on May 27, 1905. The Russians had lost two fleets in the autumn of 1904, and had sent out their great Baltic fleet under Admiral Rodjestvensky, all around

the Cape of Good Hope and south of Asia, to Japan. Admiral Togo, commanding the Japanese fleet, attacked it in the Straits of Tsushima as soon as it arrived. It was practically annihilated, while the Japanese suffered almost no loss. This was the greatest naval battle up to the time of the World War, and was one of the decisive engagements in the Russo-Japanese War.

TUCSON (*too-son'* or *tuk'son*), Arizona, county-seat of Pima Co., a city on the Santa Cruz River; pop. about 20,300. It is the second city in Arizona, and was the capital in 1866-77. The University of Arizona, with over a thousand students, is at Tucson.

TU'DOR, House of, see Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.

TUILERIES (*tweel-ree'*), a former palace in Paris, now destroyed, which stood near the Louvre and was connected with it by wings. Many famous events in French history took place there. Catharine de Medici began to build it, and Henry IV and Louis XIV both enlarged it. King Louis XVI was

brought there in the early days of the French Revolution, and there he was attacked by a mob in 1792. At the end of that summer the mob again stormed the Tuileries and massacred the guard. Napoleon made his formal appearance at the Tuileries after his return from Elba, in 1814. In the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 it was mobbed, and after Louis Philippe had fled, it was sacked and pillaged by the angry people. The Communists set fire to it in 1871, after having put barrels of gunpowder and combustibles soaked in kerosene in the different rooms, so that it was almost completely destroyed, with all its collections and art treasures.

TULA (*too'lah*), Russia, capital city of the government of Tula, 110 miles south of Moscow; pop. 134,000, before the World War. It was a great manufacturing center, and had government factories where cannon and small arms for the Russian army were made.

TU'NIS, a country of northern Africa, under the protection of France, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Tripoli; area 50,000 square miles; pop. 2,100,000; capital Tunis. In the northwestern part are high forest-covered mountains, and south of them is a grassy tableland with desert beyond. In the mountains there are large, fertile valleys, and high pastures, and in the desert there are beautiful oases where dates grow in abundance. Olive and date orchards, and vineyards, are the wealth of the country. Most of the people in the interior are Arabs who dwell in tents and wander from place to place; and Kabyles, who live in villages. Along the coast there are Berbers and Jews as well as Arabs, a good many French and Italians, and smaller numbers of Turks, and Maltese. The principal religion is the Mohammedan. Tunis was one of the Barbary States under the suzerainty of Turkey. The French invaded it in 1881 because bands of wandering tribes made raids into the French possession of Algeria, and a treaty was signed making Tunis a protectorate of France. Since then, the power of the native ruler, or bey, has been only nominal. The French have done a great deal for the country, encouraging agriculture, developing mines, and opening roads. Most of the tribes have settled down to peace and industry. The chief exports are wine, grain, dates, olives, and other fruits, and phosphates, from rich phosphate mines. (See map of AFRICA.)

TUNIS, Tunis, the capital city, on a salt lake opening into the Gulf of Tunis; pop. 200,000, made up of Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews, with about 65,000 French and Italians. It is surrounded by walls, and is defended by strong forts and a castle. The city has a good harbor, reached by a canal seven

miles long, opened in 1893, through which ocean-going vessels can pass. It is connected by railway with the principal Algerian cities, and has also a large caravan trade with the interior. Near the city are important sponge fisheries, and there are manufactures of textiles of various kinds. Tunis is a very old city. Not far from it is the site of Carthage, whose ruins can still be seen.

TURANIANS (*tu-ray'nee-ans*), a name which used to be given very commonly to the Ural-Altaic or Scythian people, an important branch of the Mongolian race. The word comes from the old name Turan (land of darkness), given by the Persians to the country around them, inhabited by wandering races, while their own country was called Iran (land of light). The principal Turanian peoples are the Chinese, the Mongols, and the Turks or Tartars. The Turanians were in Europe in very early times, but they were all driven out by the Aryans, excepting a few in out-of-the-way places, like Finland and Lapland in the north.

TURIN (*too'rin*) or (Italian) **TORINO** (*to-ree'no*), Italy, a city on the River Po, 77 miles southwest of Milan; pop. 450,000. It is famed for its beautiful palaces, churches, promenades, and bridges. The royal palace contains a library and a museum of ancient armor and weapons, and there are several other museums and picture galleries. The University of Turin, founded in 1404, has a large library and 3,500 students. The city has an extensive trade in silk, and manufactures of silk cloth, jewelry, furniture, iron and steel products, and chemicals. It is the center of the Italian automobile industry.

Turin gets its name from an ancient people called the Taurini ("dwellers on hills"), who once lived there. The city was conquered by Hannibal, and afterward by the Romans. During the wars of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, it was many times taken by the French. It was the capital of the kingdom of Sardinia from 1814 to 1860, and of the kingdom of Italy from 1860 to 1865. (See map of ITALY.)

TURKESTAN or **TURKISTAN** (*toor-kis-tan'*), a region of Central Asia, east of the Caspian Sea, and north of Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. The eastern part is mountainous, but the western part consists of plains and steppes. Many of the people belong to wandering tribes, called Kirghiz; those who live in towns are called Sarts. They are nearly all Mohammedans. Turkestan belongs partly to China and partly to Russia. Russian Turkestan is under a Soviet government, called independent, but really under the control of the Russian Soviet gov-



TURKEY AND THE ARABIAN PENINSULA

ernment at Moscow. Chinese Turkestan is part of the province of Sinkiang, or the New Dominion. (See map of Asia.)

TURKEY (*turk'ee*), formerly the Ottoman Empire, a country of western Asia; area about 280,000 square miles; pop. about 14,000,000. Until the last quarter of the 19th century, Turkey had vast possessions in Europe, Asia, and Africa, including the Balkan Peninsula, all northern Africa, Mesopotamia, and the country around the Black Sea. The people are made up of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Albanians, Arabs, Syrians, Jews, etc. The state religion is the Mohammedan. Owing to centuries of bad government and poor laws Turkey is not at all prosperous; it has few manufactures, and the

government itself is so deeply in debt that it cannot pay what it owes.

The Turks first lived in Turkestan, but the Ottoman Empire was founded by Othman, who, in 1299, conquered the city of Nicæa, 54 miles southeast of Constantinople. His successors gradually overran the Eastern Empire, and under Mohammed II finally destroyed it by taking Constantinople (May 29, 1453). The Turks conquered also Greece, Egypt, Assyria, Syria, Mesopotamia, and part of Austria; Tunis and Tripoli were subject to them, and they became one of the most powerful nations in the world. The Mediterranean was covered with their warships, called galleys, and they became the terror of all Christian nations. But they have never known

how to govern themselves nor other races, and they soon became indolent and weak, and lost their military skill. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries they were worsted in wars with Austria and Russia; the Greeks rebelled and became independent (1829), and there were several bloody civil wars. All during the 19th century, and very rapidly after the beginning of the 20th, the Turks lost their possessions in Europe and Africa, and the World War finally deprived them of a large part of their dominions even in Asia. Serbia,

Sea. (See RUSSO-TURKISH Wars.) The Russians have always wanted Constantinople, and would have secured it, at several different times, if other nations of Europe had not been jealous of their growing power and helped Turkey at critical moments with fleets and armies. By this means the Russians were conquered in the war in the Crimea in 1855; but they waited for another chance, and by helping the Balkan states, who rebelled against Turkish dominion in 1877, they won more victories over Turkey, and almost took Con-



A VIEW OF THE GOLDEN HORN AT CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, LOOKING TOWARDS THE BOSPORUS

Rumania and Montenegro became independent in 1877, and Bulgaria practically independent. Most of the territory left to Turkey in the Balkan Peninsula was taken by these states and Greece in the first Balkan war, 1912. France took Tunis in 1881, and Italy took Tripoli in 1911. In 1914 Great Britain formally declared a protectorate over Egypt, which had been practically under her control, though nominally Turkish, for many years. And little by little, in war after war, ever since the time of Peter the Great, the Russians have taken bits of northern Turkey, in the Caucasian region and about the Black

Constantinople. The Treaty of San Stefano, besides taking much territory from Turkey and confirming the independence of the Balkan States, weakened Turkish control along the Straits of the Dardanelles, but the other nations of Europe interfered again, and by the Treaty of Berlin (1878) kept Russia from acquiring too much influence in that quarter. (See CONGRESS OF BERLIN.)

There have been several democratic movements in Turkey since the 20th century began. In 1908 the Turks were given a constitutional government, and the sultan was deposed in 1909 because he resisted it, and his younger

brother became sultan. Revolts in which successful military leaders threatened the central government have been frequent, but no one made himself absolute master of the Empire until, in 1922, the Turkish Nationalist Assembly at Angora seized the power.

For some years before the World War German influence was so strong in Turkey that the army was organized and trained by German officers. The concession to Germany for the construction of the railway to Bagdad was won by the friendship of the Germans, expressed in a visit by their Emperor to Constantinople, Palestine, and Syria. The leaders of the Young Turk party were particularly in sympathy with Germany, and when the World War broke out, in 1914, Turkey at once closed the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus with mine fields, and shut up the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. War was soon declared against England and France too. Military operations in which the Turks were involved took place in the Caucasus, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria, Persia, and on the Suez Canal, besides the great and ill-fated expedition of the British against Gallipoli in which both England and Turkey lost many men. The sultan tried without success to stir up a "Holy War" among all the Mohammedan subjects of Great Britain, and Turkey carried on the campaigns against the Armenians with great cruelty and terrible massacres. But the outcome of the war was the complete dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

The peace terms were severe, for Turkey lost so much territory that her dominions shrank from over a million and a half square miles to about 175,000, and their population from over 40,000,000 to about 8,000,000. Mesopotamia, Armenia, Hedjaz, and Syria became independent under the protection of various foreign nations; Kurdistan was given self-government; Palestine became a Jewish state under British protection; several of the Ægean islands were ceded to Italy; the area around the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus was put in control of an international commission to assure its being kept open; the Allies occupied Constantinople; and Greece took Thrace and Smyrna. The Turks refused to give up Smyrna, and a new party, called the Nationalists, under the leadership of Mustapha Kemal, established a separate government in Anatolia and carried on war against the Greeks through 1920, 1921, and 1922. Their government, a really democratic one with a responsible ministry and universal suffrage, soon became the real power in the Empire. In 1922 their army took Smyrna, burned the Christian quarter of the city, massacred or deported the inhabitants, and perpetrated barbarous cruelties of every kind.

(See SMYRNA.) In an attempt to pacify Greece and Turkey, the great nations of Europe agreed to return Smyrna to Turkey, and later they restored most of Thrace also. Mustapha Kemal was offered the dictatorship of Turkey, and the assembly deposed the sultan.

TURKO-ITALIAN WAR, a war between Turkey and Italy, in 1911-12, for the territory in Africa now included in Italian Libya, called at that time Tripoli. In September, 1911, Italy sent warships to Tripoli and landed troops in order to take possession of the countries, which belonged to Turkey. The Turkish government had been upset by the Young Turk Revolution, and was in too disturbed a condition to wage war effectively. The natives of Tripoli, however, opposed the Italians, who seized the coast towns but could not penetrate into the interior. Finally Italy attacked Rhodes, and seized it and eleven other islands in the Ægean which belonged to Turkey. At the same time the Albanians revolted against the Turks, who at once signed a treaty surrendering Tripoli to Italy. The other countries of Europe maintained an attitude of strict neutrality during the war. Italy lost many men and a great deal of money, for which her new possessions were hardly sufficient compensation. One of the chief results of the war was that the Balkan states, seeing how weak Turkey was, attacked her a year later and took all the Turkish dominions in Europe except Constantinople.

TUSCANY (*tus'kan-ee*), the west central division of Italy, including eight provinces, and the important cities of Florence, Siena, Pisa, Leghorn, Perugia and Lucca; area 9,304 square miles, a little larger than New Jersey; population 2,800,000. Much Italian history has been made in its various cities, and the greatest writers and artists of Italy have been natives of Tuscany, including Dante, Giotto, and Raphael. After the fall of the Roman Empire, it became an independent countship, and was ruled for a time during the Middle Ages by one of the most remarkable women in history, the Countess Matilda, who extended her power over a great part of northern Italy. After her death the various Tuscan cities became independent, one or another leading the rest in power and influence, and great schools of art and literature grew up in most of them. The greatest sculptors and architects of the first years of the Renaissance came from Pisa, and great painters arose in Florence, Siena, and Perugia. Finally the Medici of Florence established their power over all Tuscany. After their fall its glory was over. It became a province of Austria in 1737, and was ruled by various powers,

chiefly Austria and France, until it was incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, 1860.

TUSCULUM (*tus'ku-lum*), an ancient city of Italy, on a mountain about twelve miles southeast of Rome. Many of the Roman emperors, nobles, and rich people had villas there, and their ruins can still be seen. It was settled by the Etruscans, enemies of the Romans, and there is a tradition that the chief of Tusculum, Mamilius, joined the Etruscan King of Rome, Tarquinius Superbus, in his fight to regain his throne. Macaulay's poem "Horatius" tells the story of the expedition.

TVER (*tvayr'*), Russia, formerly the capital city of the province of Tver, now included in one of the so-called autonomous republics, subject to the Russian Soviet government of Moscow. It is situated on both sides of the Volga River, at its junction with the Tverza and the Tmaka rivers, 110 miles northwest of Moscow; pop. 65,000. The city has many beautiful buildings including a palace, a cathedral and many churches. Before the World War it was an important manufacturing place, exporting cotton goods etc., and had a large commerce, due to its position on the railroad between Petrograd and Moscow. The city was entirely burned in 1763, but was rebuilt by Catherine II. A monument to her memory was erected there.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, 96 miles long, flowing into the North Sea at Berwick in England. It forms a part of the boundary between England and Scotland and has been the scene of many important events. Abbotsford, Melrose, and Dryburgh Abbey are on the Tweed. (For map see ENGLAND.)

TWO SICILIES, a kingdom formed by the union of Sicily and Naples. (See SICILY.)

TYRE (*ty'r*), the largest city and capital of ancient Phœnicia, on the Mediterranean Sea. In the Bible it is sometimes called the "daughter of Sidon," because it was founded

by the Sidonians, whose city lay 23 miles north of it. It was built first on the mainland, but afterward it extended to an island near the shore, and this finally became the most important part of the city. Tyre was defended by strong walls and castles, and it had many rich temples and palaces. Its ships sailed to all parts of the Mediterranean, and even to Britain. Carthage and many other cities were founded by its people. Tyre was besieged by the Assyrians under Sargon for five years and afterward by Nebuchadnezzar for thirteen years, but neither of them could take the island part. Alexander the Great finally captured it by building an embankment or mole from the mainland to the island. Alexander burned the city, but he afterward rebuilt it, though it never became as important as it had been. Tyre was finally destroyed by an earthquake in the 13th century. At present there is only a little village called Sur on the site, and hardly anything remains of the magnificent city. The mole built by Alexander has been increased by ruins and rubbish until it has changed the island into a peninsula. (See map of PALESTINE.)

TYROL or **TIROL** (*tir'rol*), a region in southwestern Austria and northern Italy, east of Switzerland. The Alps lie partly in Tyrol and the scenery is as grand and picturesque as in Switzerland. There are fine dairy products, besides fruits and wine; and mines of coal, iron, zinc, lead and copper. About two-thirds of the people speak the German language, and the rest are Italians. In very early times Tyrol belonged to Bavaria, then came under the Hapsburg Emperors of Austria. Napoleon gave it to Bavaria in 1805, and from 1814 to 1919 it was a part of Austria. The Treaty of St. Germain between Austria and Italy after the World War, gave part of the Tyrol to Italy. (See TRENTINO.)

U

UDINE (*oo'-dee-nay*), Italy, capital city of the Province of Udine, on the Roja Canal, 85 miles northeast of Venice; pop. 48,000. It is an interesting place built around a hill surmounted by a castle, and has beautiful surroundings. Udine is the ancient Utinum, or Vedinum, a city of Roman times.

UFA (*oo'fah*), Russia, a city in Eastern Russia, 200 miles north of Orenburg; on the Byelaya River near its junction with the Ufa; pop. 100,000. It is in an important mineral region, especially of iron, copper and coal. The people around it are largely engaged in cattle raising. (See map of RUSSIA.)

UGANDA (*oo-gan'dah*), a British protectorate in British East Africa, lying between the Belgian Congo and Kenya colony; area, 223,500 square miles; pop. 3,000,000; capital, Entebbe. The chief products are cotton, sugar, rubber, hides and skins, and ground nuts. Since the British have controlled the country, foreign trade has tripled.

The people are a fine-looking race and are well advanced towards civilization. When Stanley went among them in the middle of the last century they lived in small conical huts made of grass, ate bananas, which they raised, and dressed in bark cloth, and they were extremely warlike and dangerous neighbors. Now they are much more progressive than most of the Africans. They have given up their savage ways, and have many of the comforts of life. Most of them are now Christians. (See map of AFRICA.)

UJJI (*oo-jee'-jee*), British East Africa, capital of the Ujiji country, on the northeast shore of Lake Tanganyika; pop. 9,000. It was originally the chief town of the Jiji tribe, and a great slave market. The natives are a fine African race, good boatmen and fishermen, and better iron-workers and agriculturalists than most Africans. They are entirely uncivilized. Here Burton and Speke discovered the lake in 1858, and here Stanley found Livingstone in 1871. The Germans owned the country until the World War, and called it German East Africa. It was conquered by British forces, and is now governed by Great Britain under a mandate from the League of Nations, as part of the province of Tanganyika.

UKRAINE (*yu'krayn*), Russia, a division of Russia consisting of the nine southwestern provinces, bordering on the Black Sea and

bounded on the southwest by the Dniester River; area about 174,000 square miles, larger than California; pop. 26,000,000; capital, Kiev. It was a part of the old kingdom of Poland, and Russia and Poland disputed it for about a century and a half, before Russia finally annexed it. It was then the richest part of the Russian Empire and the most thickly settled. It has always been famous for its black soil, the most fertile in the world, and before the World War, was the granary of Europe, raising and exporting immense quantities of wheat. Odessa, the chief port of Russia, on the Black Sea, has large elevators, and was on one of the world's most important grain centers. Ukraine also has coal and iron mines. (See map of RUSSIA.)

After the Russian Revolution, 1917, the people of Ukraine declared their independence, and established a republic. Poland and Russia recognized it. But the Soviet army invaded the country, and though General Denikin, the leader of the anti-Bolshevik armies of western Russia, opposed them, they conquered it. Ukraine is now called an independent republic, but it has a government by Soviet, closely allied to the Soviet of Moscow, and is considered part of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Government.

The Treaty of Versailles gave Bessarabia, which had been taken from Rumania by Russia in 1878 and added to Ukraine, back to Rumania. The Poles claimed Ukraine as part of their former dominions and invaded it in 1920, but were driven out by Bolshevik armies.

ULEABORG (*oo'lee-ah-borg*), Finland, capital city of the Government of Uleaborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia; pop. 22,000. It is a seaport with a considerable commerce, and has manufactures of leather.

ULM (*oolm*), Germany, a city in Württemberg, on the River Danube, 45 miles southeast of Stuttgart; pop. 60,000. It is a quaint old city with curious buildings, among which are several fine palaces and the Ulm Cathedral; one of the most magnificent churches in Germany. It was begun in 1377 and finished about 150 years later. The city library is one of the oldest in Germany and has many rare manuscripts. Ulm is defended by strong walls and forts and is an important military post. It is also a railway center, and carries on a large trade in leather, wood and cloth.

It manufactures beer, pipe-bowls, metal-work and hats. The Austrian army of about 25,000 men under General Mack surrendered there to Napoleon (Oct. 20, 1805).

ULSTER (*ul'ster*), the northernmost province of Ireland, including the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan and Tyrone; area 8,600 square miles, about as large as Massachusetts; pop. 1,600,000; capital Belfast. It is the industrial part of Ireland, and its capital is the great manufacturing city of Belfast.

The Ulster counties of Cavan, Donegal, and Monaghan, however, became part of the Irish Free State.

UMBRIA (*um'bree-ah*), the ancient name for a region of Italy, between Etruria and Picenum, which was inhabited by the Umbrian race, one of the original Italian peoples. The Umbrians joined the Samnites against Rome but were defeated in 308 B.C. and soon became Romanized.

The name Umbria is still used in connection with a district around Perugia, with the same



PEASANT WOMEN IN THE UKRAINE

Unlike the other Irish, most of the people of Ulster are Protestants, and they have always opposed Home Rule, because it would bring them under the domination of the Catholic portion of Ireland, and because a large proportion of the revenue of the Irish government would be raised by taxes on their industries. They felt so strongly against Home Rule that in 1914, just before the beginning of the World War, it seemed as if there would be civil war. (See IRELAND.) When Ireland was finally granted Home Rule, with the status of a free state, Northern Ireland was given a separate government with its own Parliament.

boundaries as the province of Perugia. A famous painter known as Perugino, or "the Perugian," flourished there in the later fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, and made Umbrian pictures famous. The peaceful landscape of the province is always their background. (See PERUGIA.)

UNION (*yoon'yun*), Act of, the statute joining England and Ireland, in 1801. Movements for its repeal began shortly after it had been signed, and were especially strong about 1830-40 under the leadership of Daniel O'Connell, a famous agitator and orator. It was never repealed, but was finally super-

seded by the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1921. (See IRELAND.)

In 1706 a statute united the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, taking effect on May 1, 1707. This is also called the Act of Union.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, a federation, completed in 1910, of the former British colonies of the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Colony, and Natal, with the former Boer republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, under one government and constitution; area 473,096 square miles; pop. 7,000,000. The British began the occupation of the country in 1814, when they seized Cape Colony, then a Dutch possession. There was much bitter feeling between them and the original settlers, farmers of Dutch or Huguenot descent, known as Boers, and after gold was discovered in the Transvaal, their hatred of each other was intensified. Great numbers of British then went out to South Africa, but the Boers would not let them become citizens, nor have any privileges. Finally the Boer War took place, and Great Britain deprived both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State of their freedom. (See BOER WAR.) But a very few years later, the British gave them self-government, and the Boers and British settlers together then formulated the constitution of the Union, which is considered one of the best governed and most successful colonial dominions of Great Britain. When they came to choose the capital, the cities of the different provinces were jealous of each other, so Pretoria in the Transvaal was made the residence of the Governor General, and Cape Town in Cape Colony the seat of the legislature. The government runs the railroads, and has other broad powers.

The great wealth of the country has been in gold and diamonds, the gold coming from the Transvaal and the diamonds from there and the Cape of Good Hope. But manufactures are being developed, and coal, copper, tin, and other metals are mined. Dairy products are famous, and cheese and other things are sent as far as England. Beside the capitals, Johannesburg and Durban are the chief cities. Before the discovery of gold, the country was entirely agricultural, and the Boers raised great numbers of fine cattle. (See map of AFRICA.)

UNIONISTS, a political party in England, developed from the Conservative party, who were known until about 1832 as the Tories. The leading principle of the Conservatives has always been the preservation of national institutions, and after the Irish question became important in British politics, those who took a strong stand against Home Rule and all separatist tendencies in general became known as Unionists. Their first and most

able leader was the Marquis of Salisbury, who was twice prime minister, and had great influence on the foreign policies of the government, particularly in India, for many years. In the complicated condition of English politics during the World War, the Unionists gave up independent party action and worked with the Liberal party under a Liberal prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, the combination being called the Coalition party. The Coalition broke up in 1922 when a large body of Conservatives, with the present Marquis of Salisbury as one of their leaders, refused to support it any longer.

UNITED KINGDOM, The, the name given to the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland. See ENGLAND.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a country of North America; area, with Alaska, 3,026,786 square miles, or half as large as the British Empire; pop. (1920) 105,711,000; capital, Washington. Including the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and various Pacific islands, the area is 3,743,510 square miles, and the population is nearly 118,000,000. The western part of the United States is crossed from north to south by the Rocky Mountain chain, and, nearer the coast, the Cascade Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Each of these ranges has peaks more than two miles and a half high, and between the ranges there is a great tableland, crossed by many lesser mountain chains. The Appalachian Mountains, in the eastern United States, run from northeast to southwest, and are divided into many minor chains, the highest peaks being about a mile and a quarter above the sea. Between the Rocky Mountains and Appalachians is a great plain, crossed by many rivers, most of which flow into the Mississippi. The mountain regions abound in wild and beautiful scenery, the Yellowstone National Park and the Yosemite Valley being among the grandest regions in the world. Among other great natural wonders are Niagara Falls, and the deep canyons, or ravines, through which the Colorado and other Western rivers flow. The climate of the northern United States is variable, the winters being cold and stormy, while some of the summer weather is even warmer than that of the tropics. In the southern states the climate is much more equable, and in Florida and Texas it is very mild.

While the United States has only about one-twentieth of the population of the world, it has a large proportion of its wealth. It excels all other countries in the extent of its beds of coal, in its petroleum wells and salt springs, and in the richness of its mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, iron, and many other

metals. Most of the gold and silver is found among the western mountains, while coal and iron abound most in the central and eastern parts, and copper near Lake Superior. The richest petroleum fields are in the west and southwest. Granite, marble, and other building stones are quarried in many places. Practically every base metal known is found somewhere in the country. Almost the only sterile parts of the country are between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, where are large tracts which cannot be cultivated, and others which have to be artificially watered. Much land in the southwest which used to be considered sterile has been made fertile by the building of great irrigation systems with dams and canals.

The great central plain is one of the most fertile regions in the world, and more corn and wheat are raised than in any other country, so that great quantities are sold to other nations. About a quarter of the world's wheat and two thirds of the world's corn are raised here. Cotton and sugar-cane are cultivated in the southern states, as much cotton being raised as in all the rest of the world together. The forests abound in valuable timbers, and hundreds of shiploads are sent to other nations every year. Great droves of cattle are pastured in Texas, and other southwestern states, and cows, horses, and sheep are plentiful everywhere.

In manufactures the United States excels all other nations. It produces more iron ore, and makes more pig iron and more steel than the rest of the world together, and furnishes more than half of the copper of the world. The principal manufacturing cities are in the northeastern part, which is also the most thickly inhabited, and has the largest trade. The United States possesses more miles of railway than all Europe, and nearly one-third as many as all the world; it has more than half as many miles of telegraph lines as all the world together; and its shipping comprises about a third of the horsepower of the world.

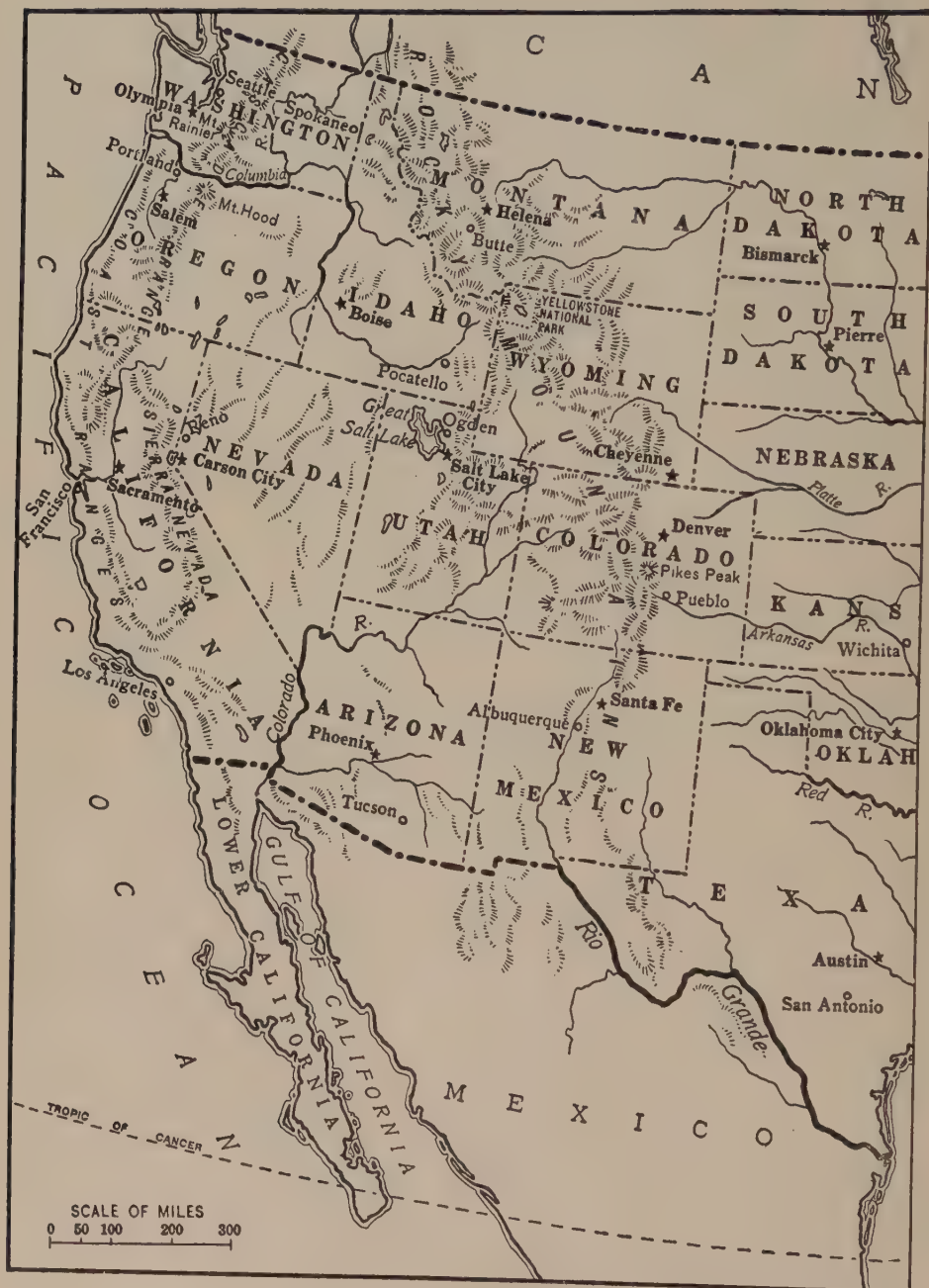
Government

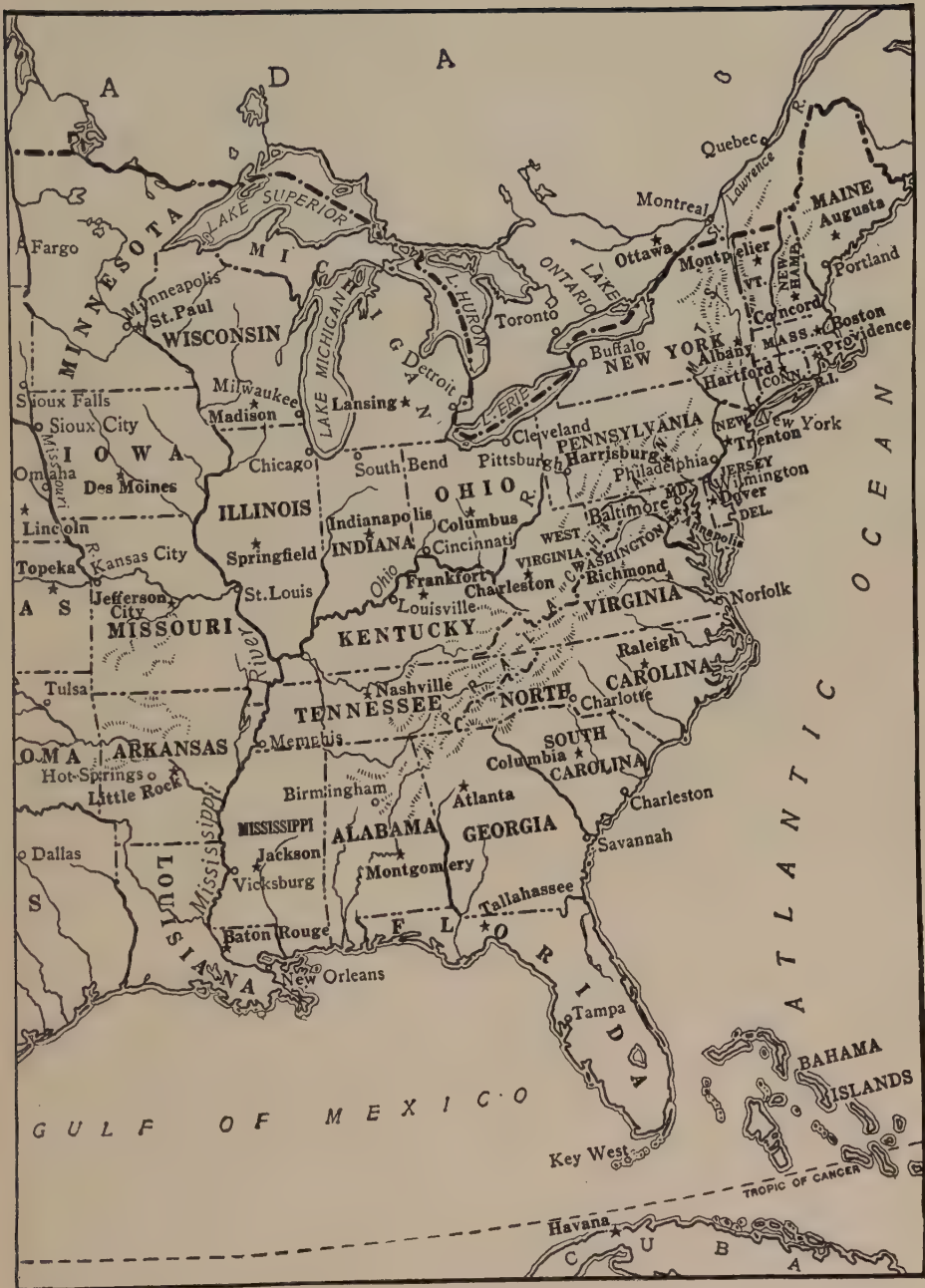
The United States consists of forty-eight states, and two territories, Alaska and the District of Columbia. Each of the states chooses its own governor and other officers and a legislature which makes its laws. The Congress of the United States consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 96 members, two from each state, who are chosen by the votes of the people, and serve for six years. (See SENATE.) The House of Representatives has 435 members, divided among the states according to population, and chosen by the votes of the people for two years. Congress can make laws

about the army and navy, the national debt, or any other matter which affects the whole nation, but it cannot change the state laws. The president and vice-president of the United States are chosen for four years, by what is called the Electoral College, to which each state sends as many members as it has senators and representatives in Congress. These electors are chosen by the people in the different states. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and he has the power to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, all ambassadors, ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and most other officers of the United States. The president also appoints, with the consent of the Senate, a cabinet of ten officers, as follows: 1, a secretary of state, who arranges the business of the United States with foreign nations; 2, a secretary of the treasury, who attends to the finances and the coining of money; 3, a secretary of the interior, who oversees the public lands and mines, and has charge of patents, government publications, asylums and hospitals, and the Indian tribes; 4, a secretary of war, who has charge of the army; 5, a secretary of the navy, who has charge of government ships; 6, an attorney-general, who is the principal government lawyer; 7, a postmaster-general, who has charge of post-offices and mails; 8, a secretary of agriculture; 9, a secretary of commerce; 10, a secretary of labor. If Congress votes for a law the president can veto it—that is, he can send it back to Congress within ten days, without signing it, at the same time stating his objections to it. If Congress votes for it again, it still becomes a law, notwithstanding the veto. In case the president dies, resigns, or is unable to fulfill the duties of his office, the vice-president takes his place.

History

The land now included in the United States was settled by several European nations. The southern part, including Florida, New Mexico, and California, was colonized by Spaniards; the French settled in Louisiana, along the Mississippi River, and in Illinois and Michigan; the Swedes had colonies in Delaware; the Dutch in New York and New Jersey; and the English took possession of other parts of the Atlantic coast. The Dutch and Swedish colonies were driven out by the English, who also had several wars with the French colonists. In 1756 a bloody war broke out between the English and French, which was called the French and Indian war, because the French employed Indian tribes to help them. It was the result of a great war in Europe in which England and France were on opposite sides, called The Seven Years'

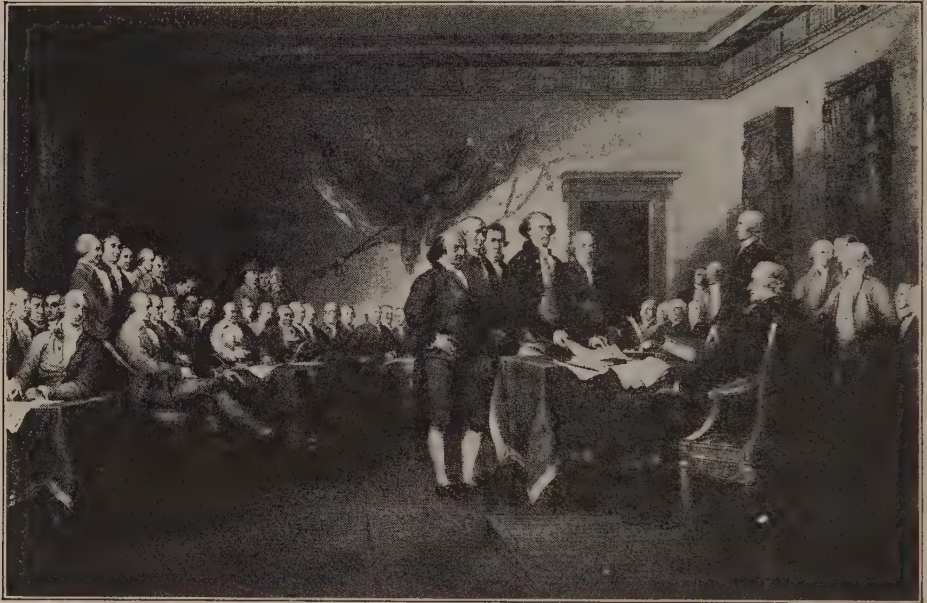




War. (See FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.) This war lasted until 1763, and ended in the surrender of the French settlements in Canada and north of the Ohio River to the English. Thus the English gained possession of all of eastern North America north of Florida and Louisiana. The portion now included in the United States was divided into thirteen colonies, called New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland,

of England (July 4, 1776). The American armies were badly armed and equipped, and were often beaten, but they kept up their courage to the end. During the last years of the war France became an ally of the Americans, helping them with armies and fleets, and finally the English gave up the struggle and acknowledged the independence of the colonies.

In 1787 the Constitution of the United States was prepared, and the thirteen colonies



SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

From a painting by John Trumbull

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These colonies were like states, except that the governors and principal officers were appointed by the king of England. The English king and his ministers did not understand the independent spirit of the colonists and imposed taxes on them without their consent, and finally the colonists rebelled. (See STAMP ACT.) The war of the Revolution, which followed, lasted for seven years (1775 to 1782), the Americans being commanded by General Washington. (See REVOLUTIONARY WAR.) Soon after it commenced, a congress of the colonies, which had met in Philadelphia, signed the Declaration of Independence, in which they declared that the colonies were no longer subject to the king

(now called states) soon agreed to it, and Washington was chosen the first president (1789). Gradually other states were admitted to the Union, as they became settled, and in 1803 Louisiana, which then included all the country not belonging to Spain west of the Mississippi River and south of the British possessions, was bought from France. In 1812 a second war broke out between England and the United States, but it was ended by a treaty of peace in 1815. (See WAR OF 1812.) In 1819 Spain ceded Florida to the United States, and in 1845 Texas, which had separated from Mexico, was admitted to the Union. This led to a war with Mexico (1846-47), in which the United States was successful, and the Mexicans were compelled to give up New

Mexico and California. (See MEXICAN WAR.)

Questions about slavery led to a quarrel between the North and the South, and the southern states separated from the Union, forming a republic which they called the Confederate States of America. A bloody civil war followed which lasted four years (1861 to 1865), in which thousands of soldiers were killed on both sides. On Jan. 1, 1863, President Lincoln declared all slaves to be free, and after the downfall of the Confederacy slavery ceased to exist in the United States. The southern states were soon readmitted to the Union, and in 1870 the right to vote was given to the negroes. (See CIVIL WAR, AMERICAN.)

In 1898 took place a war with Spain, growing out of that country's misgovernment of Cuba. (See SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.) The peace terms included recognition of the independence of Cuba, and Spain ceded to the United States Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands. After this war the country had a period of great industrial prosperity. During the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt there were many reforms in the regulation of business and control of trusts. The Panama Canal was begun in 1907 and was completed in 1914. (See PANAMA.) The only serious complications with other countries until the World War were troubles with Mexico, which began under President Taft and continued under President Wilson (1912-1920). (See MEXICO.)

When the World War broke out in Europe, August, 1914, President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality and the United States was officially neutral until the declaration of war against Germany, in April, 1917. This was brought about by the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare and the destruction of American vessels. (See WORLD WAR.) President Wilson attended the Peace Conference of Paris in person, and chiefly through his efforts the Covenant of the League of Nations was formulated and made a part of the Treaty of Versailles, which was signed on June 28, 1919. The Senate, which was Republican, refused to ratify it, chiefly on account of certain clauses in the Covenant, and the United States later made a separate peace with Germany.

The United States now consists of forty-eight states. Their names, dates of admission into the Union, and capitals are shown in the table:

1 Alabama.	1819. Montgomery.
2 Arizona.	1912. Phoenix.
3 Arkansas.	1836. Little Rock.
4 California.	1850. Sacramento.
5 Colorado.	1876. Denver.

6 Connecticut.	1788. Hartford.
7 Delaware.	1787. Dover.
8 Florida.	1845. Tallahassee.
9 Georgia.	1788. Atlanta.
10 Idaho.	1890. Boise.
11 Illinois.	1818. Springfield.
12 Indiana.	1816. Indianapolis.
13 Iowa.	1846. Des Moines.
14 Kansas.	1861. Topeka.
15 Kentucky.	1792. Frankfort.
16 Louisiana.	1812. Baton Rouge.
17 Maine.	1820. Augusta.
18 Maryland.	1788. Annapolis.
19 Massachusetts.	1788. Boston.
20 Michigan.	1837. Lansing.
21 Minnesota.	1858. St. Paul.
22 Mississippi.	1817. Jackson.
23 Missouri.	1821. Jefferson City.
24 Montana.	1889. Helena.
25 Nebraska.	1867. Lincoln.
26 Nevada.	1864. Carson City.
27 New Hampshire.	1788. Concord.
28 New Jersey.	1787. Trenton.
29 New Mexico.	1910. Santa Fe.
30 New York.	1788. Albany.
31 North Carolina.	1789. Raleigh.
32 North Dakota.	1889. Bismarck.
33 Ohio.	1803. Columbus.
34 Oklahoma.	1907. Oklahoma City.
35 Oregon.	1859. Salem.
36 Pennsylvania.	1787. Harrisburg.
37 Rhode Island.	1790. Providence.
38 South Carolina.	1788. Columbia.
39 South Dakota.	1889. Pierre.
40 Tennessee.	1796. Nashville.
41 Texas.	1845. Austin.
42 Utah.	1896. Salt Lake City.
43 Vermont.	1791. Montpelier.
44 Virginia.	1788. Richmond.
45 Washington.	1889. Olympia.
46 West Virginia.	1863. Charleston.
47 Wisconsin.	1848. Madison.
48 Wyoming.	1890. Cheyenne.

UPSALA (*up-sah'lah*), Sweden, a city on the River Sala, 40 miles north-northwest of Stockholm; pop. 27,500. It contains the principal Swedish university, founded in 1477, which has several thousand students, some museums and a library. Upsala has fine parks and buildings and the most celebrated cathedral in Sweden.

Upsala (Upsalr) means the high halls. It was said that Odin, the chief god in Norse mythology, had his capital near Upsala. In ancient times the kings were elected there, the warriors lifting them on great stones and afterwards engraving their names and the date of their election on other stones, which were set up in a field called the Mora Meadow. These stones can still be seen there.

UR (*er*), an ancient city spoken of in the Bible as "Ur of the Chaldees," from which Abraham started on his journey to Canaan. It as an ancient capital of Babylonia, and an important commercial city. The city is now only a few ruins on the right bank of the Euphrates. It is about 135 miles southeast of Babylon. In 1922-23 an expedition under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum excavated on the site of Ur, and found the remains of a very large temple and other buildings, and numbers of clay tablets, gold bracelets, rings and other pieces of jewelry, and some statuettes. These date from about 2100 B. C. The tablets record the reigns of various kings or explain omens, and give accounts of expenses of the temple.

URAL (*yoo'ral*) **MOUNTAINS**, a chain of mountains between Europe and Asia, separating European Russia and Siberia. Only a few of them are as much as a mile above the sea, and the land slopes so gently that the Urals would hardly be called mountains except for the great plains on each side. They are clothed with pine forests, and on the eastern side are rich mines of gold, platinum, copper and iron. Diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones are also found in the Urals. (See map of RUSSIA.)

URAL RIVER, a river flowing from the Ural Mountains, southwest and south, into the Caspian Sea; length about 1,300 miles. For a long distance it forms the boundary between Europe and Asia. (See map of RUSSIA.)

URBINO (*oor-bee'no*), Italy, 23 miles south of Rimini; pop. about 20,000. In the 15th century it was the capital of the duchy of Urbino, famous all over Europe for its brilliant and scholarly court. Cæsar Borgia took it in 1502, and a few years later it fell to Lorenzo de Medici, but was recovered by its own duke, and continued to be a center of literature and art for another century. Raphael was born at Urbino. The palace of the dukes, which still exists, is a very beautiful Renaissance building. There is also a fine cathedral.

URI (*oo'ree*), a Swiss canton, bordering on the Lake of Lucerne and the cantons of Schwyz, Bern and Unterwalden. In the 13th century the people of Uri and the two neighboring cantons, Schwyz and Lower Unterwald, made a league against the Holy Roman Empire, which was the real beginning of Swiss unity. They carried on a long struggle against the Emperor, of which the legends about William Tell are part of the story. Tell refused to salute the cap of the Austrian Governor in Altorf, which is the capital of Uri.

URUGUAY (*yū'roo-gway* or *oo-roo-gway*'), a country of South America, on the Atlantic coast south of Brazil; area 72,153

square miles, or about as large as Missouri; pop. 1,500,000; capital, Montevideo. Uruguay is the smallest republic in South America. It is covered with grassy plains or pampas, crossed here and there by ranges of wooded hills. Immense herds of cattle are raised on the plains, and their hides and tallow and wool are the principal things sent to other countries. More than half the people are whites of European descent. The rest are chiefly mixed races, with a few negroes. Most of the people are Roman Catholics. The government is a republic much like that of the United States. All the men over 18 vote, and there are a house of representatives and a senate, as in America. The president is assisted by a council, like our cabinet, but its members are elected. Uruguay was first settled by Jesuit missionaries in 1622. It was held sometimes by Spain and sometimes by Portugal, but in 1821 was united to Brazil. It became independent in 1828. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

USKUP (*oos-kup'*) or **SKOPLJE** (*skop'-l-yeh*), Jugo-Slavia, a city in the department of the same name, on the Vardar River, about 125 miles northwest of Saloniki; pop. 50,000. The city is the seat of an archbishop, and has important manufactures of leather. It is also a strategic point, commanding important routes, and part of the Vardar valley. Until the Balkan War of 1912 it belonged to Turkey and was the capital of a vilayet of the Turkish Empire. During the World War, when the Austrians and Bulgarians under General von Mackensen invaded Serbia, (1915), the Bulgarians took Uskup. They held it until the end of the war, when General Franchet d'Esperey and his Franco-Serbian army reoccupied it, after Bulgaria asked for an armistice (1918).

UTAH (*yoo'taw*), a state of the United States, between Colorado and Nevada; area 84,970 square miles, or about as large as Minnesota; pop. 449,400; capital, Salt Lake City. The Wasatch Mountains cross the country from north to south. East of them is a dry plain, through which the rivers flow in ravines or canyons, which in some places are more than a mile deep, and have rocky sides like walls. West of the mountains most of the rivers flow into the Great Salt Lake and other lakes near it, which have no outlet to the sea. The water of these lakes is so salt that fish cannot live in it, and so heavy that a man can float on the surface with his head and feet above water.

Utah has mines of gold, silver, and a kind of soft coal. It is rich in iron, but only a few mines have been worked. There are good lead mines also. Salt is got from the Great Salt

Lake, and also from mines of rock salt. Utah ranks third among the states producing copper. There are manganese, gypsum, and sulphur, and mines of uranium and of vanadium, used for strengthening steel. The manufactures are mostly smelting and refining, and the making of beet sugar. Most of the land is very dry, but with irrigation it has been made to yield large crops of hay, wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, and fruits and vegetables of many kinds. Cattle and sheep are raised in many of the unirrigated sections.

Many of the people of Utah are Mormons, or believers in the Book of Mormon, said to have been found by Joseph Smith. Formerly the Mormons were settled in Nauvoo, Ill., but in 1845 they were driven from there and went to Utah. The country was then a wilderness, but they developed it, and built up their church and their social government together. Their great Tabernacle and Temple are the chief buildings of Salt Lake City. In 1850 Utah was made into a territory and named after the Utah or Ute Indians, who lived there. It became a state in 1896. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

UTICA (*yoo'ti-kah*), an ancient city of the Phœnicians, in northern Africa, not far from the present city of Tunis. It is said to have been founded 287 years before Carthage, which was near it. After the fall of Carthage the Roman governors of northern Africa lived in Utica. It was destroyed by the Arabs in the 7th century. Among the ruins which can still be seen are great reservoirs where water was stored during sieges, and an immense amphitheater with an artificial lake on which mimic naval battles were shown.

While Julius Cæsar's power was growing in Rome, several groups among his enemies

banded together in Africa, under the leadership of Cato, Scipio, and others, and received help from the king of Numidia. Cæsar defeated them at the Battle of Thapsus. Cato, one of the few who escaped, got to Utica and advised the townsmen to surrender to Cæsar, whereupon he committed suicide rather than see the liberties of the Romans lost. His death made him a great hero, and this is one of the most famous incidents in Roman history.

UTRECHT (*oo'trekt*), Netherlands, a city on the Old Rhine, 20 miles southeast of Amsterdam; pop. 140,000. It is defended by strong forts, and is encircled by medieval walls, which have been turned into a carriage drive and promenade. Utrecht contains a celebrated university, and has a botanical garden, fine museums, and a library. It has large manufactures of plush (called Utrecht velvet), carpets, cotton, silk, linen, and woolen cloths, and many books are printed there.

Utrecht is the oldest city in the Netherlands. The Romans called it *Ultrajectum*, which means beyond the ford, and this name has changed to Utrecht. The republic called the United Netherlands was formed at Utrecht in 1579, and in 1713 a great treaty of peace was signed there by ambassadors from nearly all the countries of Europe, ending the War of the Spanish Succession. Prussia and Savoy became independent kingdoms, Great Britain received Newfoundland and Nova Scotia from France, and Gibraltar from Spain; and Austria, Savoy, Prussia and Portugal all received disputed territory in various regions. This was called the Peace of Utrecht. (See map of the NETHERLANDS.)

UZ, a land mentioned in the Bible as the home of Job. It lay east of Palestine.

V

VALENCIA (*vah-len'shi-ah*), Spain, a city in the eastern part, in the province of Valencia, on the river Guadalquivir, near its mouth in the Mediterranean; pop. 245,000. Valencia is the third city in Spain; it has a fine cathedral, a university, large museums and picture galleries, and a fine botanical garden. The port is protected by two great walls or moles, one of which is more than a mile long. Quantities of oranges are sent from Valencia, and there is a large trade in silk, wine, nuts, and raisins. The city has manufactures of silk, linen, and woolen goods, hats, gloves, fans, tiles and cigars. Valencia became a colony of the Romans (138 B. C.) and was called by them Valencia (the powerful). It was taken by the Moors and was under their domination for several centuries, but in 1238 it was conquered by Aragon. (See map of SPAIN.)

VALENCIENNES (*val-ong-see-en'* or *val-en-see-enz'*), France, a town in the north, on the River Scheldt; pop. 35,000. It is defended by a fortress on an island in the river. One-fourth of all the coal mined in France is dug near the city, and it has foundries, forges and iron-ware factories, besides important manufactures of linen, muslins, beet sugar, and gold and silver tissue. It was once famous for the manufacture of a kind of lace called Valenciennes, but this is no longer made there.

Valenciennes is said to have been named after the Emperor Valentinian. For nearly a century it belonged to Spain, who owned much of the Netherlands, but was taken by Louis XIV and joined to France in 1677.

It was captured by the Germans during the first German invasion of France, in 1914, and was held by German forces throughout the World War.

VALETTA (*val-et'tah*), the capital of Malta. See MALTA.

VALLADOLID (Spanish *vahl-yah-todo-leeth'*), Spain, a city in the northwest, on the Pisuerga River; pop. 70,000. It was the capital of Spain in the time of Charles V and Philip II, who adorned it with many fine buildings; but after Madrid was made the capital it fell into decay. The University of Valladolid was founded in 1346. Ferdinand and Isabella were married in Valladolid, and Columbus died there. Cervantes' home was there. (See map of SPAIN.)

VALLEY FORGE, a village in Chester Co., Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, about 20 miles from Philadelphia. It is

famous as the winter headquarters of Washington in 1777, during a period of great hardships and discouragement. The army suffered greatly during the winter from cold and hunger, for they were not properly supplied with clothes, food or medicines, and half the men were unfit for active duty. Many people believed that the war was hopeless, and there was general depression all through the colonies. By the next year, the outlook was brighter, and Washington and his army were supported with a much better spirit. The state of Pennsylvania set aside a tract of about 475 acres at Valley Forge, as a public park, and several monuments have been erected there by various organizations in memory of the soldiers who died during that terrible winter.

VALLOMBROSA (*val-om-bro'sah*), Italy, a place 16 miles east-southeast of Florence, famous for a Benedictine abbey founded there in the 11th century. The buildings now on the spot were built in the 17th century. The abbey was suppressed about sixty years ago, and the buildings are now used for a forestry school. The name Vallombrosa is made of two Italian words meaning "shady valley," and the place is very beautiful.

VALMY (*val'mee*), France, a village 36 miles southeast of Reims, where an important battle was fought, September 20, 1792, between the Prussian army, and the French Republicans under Kellermann. The Prussians were marching on Paris to restore Louis XVI to his throne, and their decisive defeat at Valmy saved the French Revolution. It is considered one of the critical battles in the world's history.

VALOIS (*val-wah'*), one of the ancient territories of France, lying northeast of Paris, which was governed in the Middle Ages by independent counts. Philip III, King of France, gave it to his younger son, Charles, one of whose descendants later inherited the throne. The House of Valois, as his family was called, ruled for about 250 years in France.

VALPARAISO (*vahl-pah-ry'so*), Chile, a seaport city on the Bay of Valparaiso, 70 miles northwest of Santiago; pop. 182,250. Excepting Santiago it is the largest city in Chile. The bay, defended by fifteen forts, is one of the best harbors in the South Pacific, and many foreign merchant ships and men-of-war are always to be seen there. Valparaiso is one of the most enterprising places in South

America, and is the commercial and manufacturing center of Chile. It has been nearly destroyed several times by earthquakes. Valparaiso means the "Valley of Paradise," a name given to it on account of the beauty of its site. It was founded in 1544.

In 1910 Valparaiso was connected by railway directly with Buenos Aires on the Atlantic coast by means of a tunnel through the Andes. This great tunnel, which was several years in construction, begins in the region of eternal snow, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is 10,385 feet long, or a little less than two miles. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

VANCOUVER (*van-koo'ver*), British Columbia, a city on the mainland opposite Vancouver Island; pop. 117,000. It has a fine harbor with steamship connections to China, Japan, Australia, and other countries, and is the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Vancouver is the center of the northern lumber business, and has shipbuilding yards, ironworks, and other industries. It became a city in 1886.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, an island of the Dominion of Canada, on the Pacific coast of North America; area 15,937 square miles; pop. about 100,000. The principal mineral is coal, much of which is sent to San Francisco. The chief city, Victoria (pop. 36,000), is the capital of British Columbia. Near it is Esquimalt (*es-kwy'malt*), the naval station. Vancouver was first settled by the Spaniards, but in 1792 it was given up to the English navigator George Vancouver, after whom it was named. (See map of CANADA.)

VANDALS, a Germanic tribe who overran parts of the Roman Empire in the 5th century A.D., and in 455 took and sacked Rome. They destroyed the libraries and collections of beautiful works of art, and pillaged so ruthlessly, that the word Vandalism has been used ever since to express barbarous destruction. The Vandals founded a kingdom in Africa, with Carthage as its capital, and became a civilized nation.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, the former name of Tasmania.

VARDAR (*var-dar'*) **RIVER**, a river of Macedonia, flowing into the Gulf of Saloniki, 15 miles southwest of Saloniki; length 200 miles. During the World War the valley of the Vardar was the scene of important military operations. (See **USKUP**.) The Allies, particularly the French, maintained an army near Saloniki, and advanced up the Vardar against the Teutonic Allies, particularly the Bulgarians. In one of the campaigns of the Allies from Saloniki, the French general Sarrail commanded a force of French, British, Italian, Russian, Serbian and Al-

banian soldiers, one of the most mixed expeditions ever undertaken.

VARENNES (*var-en'*), France, a small town west of Verdun, near the German border, which is famous as the scene of the capture of Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette, after their attempt to escape from Paris at the outbreak of the French Revolution. They escaped in disguise from the Tuileries Palace at night, and travelled all day, but about midnight were recognized and arrested at Varennes, and taken back to Paris. They were imprisoned again in the Tuileries, but were soon led forth to execution.

Early in the World War, before the Battle of the Marne, Varennes was captured by the Germans, and was held by them for over four years till the American army recaptured it in the battle of the Meuse-Argonne. It was thoroughly destroyed by shell-fire.

VARNA (*var'nah*), Bulgaria, a fortified seaport on the Black Sea, pop. 50,000. It has a fine harbor, which is visited by many ships, and a large trade in grain, wool, and tallow. About half the people are Christians, and the rest Mohammedans. Varna in Turkish means "the fortress." It was an ancient Greek city called Odessus. In 1915 the city was bombarded by the Russian fleet. (See map of BULGARIA.)

VATICAN (*vat'i-kan*) **PALACE**, the name of the Pope's residence at Rome, where he maintains a practically independent court and receives ambassadors or other representatives from nearly all the countries of Europe. There is a vast collection of rooms in the Vatican, constructed at different periods, including various museums, archive vaults, the famous Sistine Chapel, and a great library, besides the apartments of the Pope. There are a secretary of state and a large number of other officials to carry on the political and diplomatic work of the court.

Ever since the fourteenth century, the Vatican has been the abode of the Popes, and many great church councils have been held there. Since the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy, the Pope has always refused to go outside of its bounds.

VAUX (*vo*), **Fort**, one of the outlying defenses of the fortified region of Verdun in France, which became famous during the World War. The defenses of Verdun were planned by Marshal Vauban in the reign of Louis XIV, and consisted of a ring of heavily protected forts some miles outside the city, and at the center of the city itself a huge citadel, which, like the forts, was built chiefly under ground. These defenses, which were too strong for the cannon of Louis' day, were not proof against the heavy siege artillery of

1914, and General Sarraill, commanding at Verdun when the German army attacked the place in the summer of that year, decided to defend the city by circling lines of trenches and batteries of field guns outside the circle of the forts, using the forts themselves as centers of supply and posts of command. This he did successfully, but during the progress of the war the forts figured largely in the news because they had names which could be reported and found on the map. They had no effect at all on the defense of Verdun; they were conveniences when well behind the lines, but were only great burdens to the French as soon as the German lines got near enough to them; but the French always held them as long as possible because of the moral effect of their capture. The most famous forts of Verdun are Douaumont and Vaux on the north and Troyon on the southeast. Douaumont and Vaux were taken by the Germans in the Battle of Verdun (see WORLD WAR) but retaken later by the French, while Troyon was never taken. (See also VERDUN.)

Vaux is also the name of a small village in France near Château Thierry, captured by the American 2nd Division, July 1st, 1918.

VEII (*vee'y*), an ancient city of Italy, north of Rome, one of the strongholds of the Etruscans. (See ETRURIA.) During the fifth century B.C., Veii was as large as Rome and had a stronger situation. It was very heavily fortified, and was a wealthy and beautiful city. The people were bitter enemies of the Romans, and quarrelled with them over the control of river traffic and trade, as well as over other things. A number of wars were fought, and the final one lasted ten years. The Roman leader, Camillus, after a long siege, stormed Veii and took it, then the Romans sacked and burned it and sold many of the inhabitants into slavery. Excavations on the site have uncovered massive walls, and some old foundations of houses, as well as a number of terracotta statues.

VENDEE, La (*lah' von-day'*), a department of France, bordering on the Bay of Biscay. It has always been famous for its loyalty to the ancient kings, which it signally displayed during the times of the French Revolution. The population of la Vendée was a simple race that clung with reverence to their king and their clergy, and to the Church usages which had been dear to them from their youth. When their children were forced into the armies of the republic an insurrection broke out which was not put down till the land had become a desert and thousands of the inhabitants had wet the soil with their blood. The insurrection is known as the War of the Vendée. It was first checked by Hoche

in 1796 but not completely ended until Napoleon Bonaparte subjected the Vendéans in 1800.

VENETIA (*ven-ee'shia*, Italian *ven-ay'tee-an*), an ancient province of Italy in the north-eastern part between the Alps and the Adriatic Sea, including the modern provinces of Verona, Vicenza, Venice, Padua, Belluno, Rovigo, Treviso and Udine; area about 9,475 square miles. The capital is Venice. Its name comes from the ancient Veneti, a people who formerly inhabited North Italy under the Roman Empire, but fled before the approach of Attila and the Huns in the 9th century, and founded the city of Venice on an island in the lagoons on the west coast of the Adriatic. Napoleon included Venetia in the Cisalpine Republic, in 1797, and by the Treaty of Pressburg, Venetia was ceded to the Kingdom of Italy, whose king was Napoleon. After the fall of Napoleon's empire and its division, Venetia became a part of Austria. It joined the movement for a United Italy in 1848, and was finally freed from Austria in 1866, after the Seven Weeks' War, in which Prussia defeated Austria. Italy joined Prussia, and received Venetia as a reward.

VENEZUELA (*ven-e-zwee'lah*), United States of, a northern country of South America; area, 398,000 square miles, larger than Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas combined; pop. about 2,500,000; capital, Carácas. The islands of Tortuga and Margarita, which have noted pearl fisheries, belong to Venezuela. Other islands near by belong to the British or Dutch. The northwestern part is mountainous; the central portion is occupied by the great plains of the Orinoco valley. Along the river valleys and the coast the climate is hot and unhealthy. Agriculture and cattle raising are the chief industries. Coffee, cocoa, hides, gold, rubber, and asphalt, are exported.

Venezuela contains mines of gold, silver, and copper, but they are little worked. There are oil deposits, which have just been developed. Among the many wonderful trees is a kind of mimosa, which spreads its branches like an umbrella over a space of several hundred feet, and the cow tree, from which milk is obtained. Wild animals, such as jaguars and deer, are numerous. The people, mostly Indians and mixed races, are chiefly employed in farming and in cattle-raising.

Venezuela is a republic much like the United States. It was the first of the South American colonies to become independent of Spain. Since that time, there have been many revolutions and several new constitutions. The name Venezuela means "Little Venice," and was given to the country by early voyagers who found there an Indian village built on

piles in the water, and were reminded of Venice, in Italy. The country was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It belonged to Spain until 1819, when it was declared independent. In 1894 Venezuela and Great Britain had a serious dispute over the boundary line between Venezuela and the British territory of Guiana. Venezuelan soldiers entered the disputed area, and raised their flag, which was removed by British police, and because the Venezuelan authorities did not punish the soldiers, Great Britain demanded reparation. The Congress of the United States directed the

United States and a Russian jurist of great note. Thus war was avoided. (See map of SOUTH AMERICA.)

VENICE (*ven'iss*), a city of Italy, at the head of the Adriatic Sea; pop. 170,000. It is built on seventy-two small islands, connected by four hundred bridges. Between the islands are canals, which take the place of streets, and instead of using carriages the people sail about in boats called gondolas. At night when the city is lighted by lamps, the dark waters and moving gondolas are wonderfully beautiful. The principal canal, called the Canalazzo or



GONDOLAS ON THE GRAND CANAL IN VENICE

President to urge Great Britain to submit the question to arbitration, and President Cleveland, taking matters into his own hands, asked Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to determine the boundary line. His message caused the greatest excitement all over Europe and America, and there was much talk of war between America and Great Britain. But he appointed the commissioners, and invited Venezuela and Great Britain to present their claims, which they both did. They later signed a treaty, agreeing to leave the details to another commission, which included two members of the Supreme Court of the

Grand Canal, is crossed by the Rialto, a wide bridge with three passages, which are lined with shops. The most beautiful part of Venice is St. Mark's Square, which contains a splendid cathedral, the palace of the doges, or ancient rulers of the city, and many other fine buildings. The bronze horses of St. Mark, which stand over the cathedral door, were brought from Constantinople in the time of the Crusades. Back of the doges' palace is a canal, beyond which is a prison. People condemned by the doges passed from the palace to the prison by a bridge, called the Bridge of Sighs. Venice is celebrated for

its beautiful glassware, and it has also manufactures of iron and bronze work, machines, silverware, and mosaics. (See map of ITALY.)

Venice was first settled about the year 475, by Italian fugitives who fled from the invasion of Attila, and sought a retreat on these islands. For hundreds of years it was the most splendid city of Europe, and all the commerce of the East centered there. In 1797 the city lost its independence, and after changing rulers many times it was annexed to Italy in 1866.

Venice was repeatedly bombarded by Austrian airplanes during the World War, but the Italians took great pains to protect their art treasures, and comparatively little damage was done. The Austrian army came quite near Venice during the great Italian retreat of 1917, before the battle on the Piave.

VERA CRUZ (*vay'rah kroos'*, or *ver'ah krooz*), Mexico, a city on the Gulf of Mexico; pop. 50,000. It is built on low ground, and has a wall around it. About one-half mile from the shore is an island on which is the famous Castle of San Juan de Ulúa, captured by General Scott in 1847. The only harbor is the open space between the city and this island, yet Vera Cruz is the most important seaport of Mexico and has a large trade. (See map of MEXICO.)

The whole name of the city is Villa Rica de Vera Cruz (Spanish for "Rich City of the True Cross"), which was given it by Cortez when he founded it in 1519.

In 1914 it was captured and for a short time held by American forces.

VERDE (*verd*), Cape, the extreme western point of Africa, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

VERDE, Cape, Islands, see CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

VERDUN (*vayr-dun'*), France, a city in the department of the Meuse, 35 miles west of Metz. Since the time of the Gauls, it has been an important city and great fortress, and it has been many times besieged. In 843 the grandsons of Charlemagne divided his empire by the Treaty of Verdun, a settlement which was the origin of the modern countries of France, Italy and Germany. For several centuries the city belonged to the German Empire, and then for a time it was a free Imperial city. It was annexed to France in 1648, and has been ever since one of the chief defenses of Paris on the east. It stood a long siege in the Franco-Prussian War, and in the World War was a pivot of the French line of defense. The Germans tried and failed to take it in August 1914. They tried again in February 1916, and kept on trying for many months without success in a long struggle called "The Battle of Verdun" (see WORLD

WAR), one of the great triumphs of French history. The ground won by the Germans at first (see articles VAUX and DOUAUMONT) was practically all won back by the French in brilliant and rapid counter-attacks at the end of the struggle. (See also articles PETAIN and NIVELLE in Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.) During the war the town, though at all times several miles within the front lines, was badly shaken and part of it totally ruined by shells and bombs. It has now been rebuilt. It has manufactures of confectionery and liquor, and carries on a considerable trade.

VER-MONT', one of the New England states of the United States, between New York and New Hampshire; area 9563 square miles, or nearly twice as large as Connecticut; pop. 352,500; capital, Montpelier. For more than a hundred miles the western boundary line is marked by Lake Champlain. It is crossed from north to south by the Green Mountains, so called because covered with green fields and woods. Among the hills are many little lakes and beautiful glens and waterfalls. Vermont has fine quarries of granite, marble, asbestos, and talc. Vermont granite is famous all over the nation and is used for many great buildings. Most of the land is not good for grain, but excellent for pastures. The state ranks very high in the value of its dairy products. Maple trees are plentiful, and more maple sugar is made there than in any other state. The winters are very cold. Many places in Vermont are popular summer resorts, and good roads are being built for automobile tourists, many thousands of whom come there every season.

The name Vermont is made from *Verd Mont*, two French words meaning Green Mountain; and it is often called the "Green Mountain State." Vermont was first settled by whites in 1724. Before the war of the Revolution it was claimed by New York, but the people, led by Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, formed themselves into bands called "Green Mountain Boys" and drove off the New York officers. The quarrel was not settled until after the Revolution, and Vermont did not become a state of the Union until 1791. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

VERONA (*vay-ro'nah*), Italy, a city on the River Adige, 62 miles west of Venice; pop. 75,000. It is very strongly fortified and is surrounded by walls, some parts of which are nearly 1500 years old. The city is celebrated for its fine palaces, churches, and remains of ancient Roman buildings, among them a splendid marble amphitheater, built about the same time as the Colosseum, which would hold 22,000 people. (See map of ITALY.)

Verona was a city two thousand years ago. In the 13th and 14th centuries it was ruled



THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES

by the Scala family. It afterward belonged to Milan and to Venice, and then to France and to Austria; but became a part of the kingdom of Italy in 1866.

VERSAILLES (*ver-sy'yeh*), France, a city a few miles southwest of Paris; pop. 60,000. Louis XIV built there the largest and most magnificent palace in France, and adorned it with so many paintings and statues that the country was made poor by their cost. The palace forms three sides of a great square, within and around which are splendid gardens and orange groves, with fountains and smaller palaces. The fountains are the largest and finest in the world, and on certain Sundays in summer when they are in full play, thousands of people go from Paris to see them. A great part of the palace is now occupied by galleries of pictures illustrative of French history. Versailles was the residence of the French kings until the Revolution, and it is celebrated for many scenes of French history. During the Franco-German war King William of Prussia lived in the palace, and it was there that he was declared emperor of Germany (Jan. 18,

1871). The treaty of peace after the World War was signed there, June 28, 1919.

VERSAILLES, Treaty of, the treaty between the Central Powers and the Allies, after the World War. There were 70 delegates to the conference, representing the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Brazil, Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, Siam, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay. China refused to sign, and the Senate of the United States refused to ratify the treaty after American delegates had signed it. The United States and Germany later made a separate peace. The covenant of the League of Nations was formed and made a part of the treaty, so that all the nations who subscribed to the treaty became members. There were 440 articles in the treaty, which dealt fully with a great number of complicated questions, and reconstructed entirely the map of large portions of the globe. There were separate provisions for Germany, Austria-Hungary,

Bulgaria, and Turkey, besides certain general divisions agreed to by all. The main settlements between Turkey and the Allies were made in a separate treaty, signed at Sèvres, and arrangements with the Balkan states were made in the Treaty of Neuilly. The main provisions, briefly summarized, were as follows:

Germany and her allies accepted the responsibility for the war and the loss occasioned by it, and agreed to pay an indemnity

as Jugo-Slavia, and the various new governments not yet determined which were arising from the former Russian Empire, such as Latvia and Esthonia, in regard to which the Allies were to be free to make such arrangements as they thought fit. Germany and Austria ceded much territory to the new states; for instance, part of Upper Silesia went to Czecho-Slovakia, the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen and West Prussia went to Poland, and plebiscites or votes of the inhabitants



THE CONE IN THE CENTER OF THE VESUVIUS CRATER, 500 FEET BELOW THE CRATER EDGE

to be determined by a commission of their former enemies, to replace shipping lost or damaged, and to send back to the invaded areas, animals, machinery, tools and other articles taken away, as well as building materials, to help in their restoration. Germany agreed to deliver great quantities of coal for the next ten years to France, Belgium, Italy, and Luxemburg, and coal products of various kinds to France, as well as to cede to her the great coal mines of the Sarre basin.

In Europe, the Central Allies agreed to recognize the new states of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, known

were agreed upon in other territories to decide their nationality.

New systems of government were established in Luxemburg, which was withdrawn from the sphere of German influence; in the Sarre basin, whose coal mines were ceded to France and whose affairs were to be administered temporarily by the League of Nations; and in a number of so-called free cities or internationalized areas, such as Danzig, a free city under the guarantee of the League of Nations, where Poland was to have free use of all waterways, docks and transportation facilities; and the Zone of the

Straits, including the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, and Bosphorus, which was to be governed by an interallied commission composed of members from America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania, and Russia and Bulgaria whenever these countries should become members of the League of Nations. The greatest waterways of Central Europe, including the Elbe, the Oder, the Niemen and the Danube were to be internationalized for a great part of their courses.

Germany agreed to open the Kiel Canal, to destroy the fortifications of Heligoland and Dune, and never to rebuild them, to open a free passage into the Baltic, and to reduce her armament, both naval and military, to a small fraction of her former strength. Conscription was abolished in all the conquered countries, the German army was to be reduced to 100,000 men, and her navy to six battleships, with a small number of auxiliaries, and no submarines. All warships under construction were to be broken up. All submarines and most of the great German fleet were to be surrendered to the Allies, and no air forces were to be retained. No fortifications were to remain within 50 kilometers of the east bank of the Rhine.

Alsace and Lorraine were restored to France; certain German territory, including Moresnet, was ceded to Belgium, and Germany accepted the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty with Russia, and agreed to submit to any arrangements the Allies might make in regard to the new states emerging from the former Empire of Russia.

German colonies in Asia and Africa were ceded to different powers, and Germany gave up her concessions in China, Siam and Liberia. German rights in Shantung and Kiaochow were ceded to Japan.

VESLE (*vayl*), a river in France flowing into the Aisne about 10 miles east of Soissons. Rheims is on its banks. It became famous during the World War, particularly during the retreat of the Germans after the second battle of the Marne, July, 1918. They took their stand on the Vesle but could not hold their lines, and withdrew to the Aisne before that phase of the fighting was over. American troops took part in these operations.

VESUVIUS (*ve-soo'vee-us*), a great volcano of southern Italy, east of the Bay of Naples. It is about four-fifths of a mile high, and as it rises from nearly sea level, appears a very lofty and beautiful mountain. There have been numerous destructive eruptions of Vesuvius, one of which, in 19 A.D., destroyed the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. In 1906 there was another, which covered several villages with ashes and lava and drove thou-

sands of people from their homes. (See NAPLES.)

VEVEY (*ve-vay'*), Switzerland, a town on Lake Geneva; pop. 16,000. It is famous for its beautiful scenery, and is visited every summer by many travellers. Jean Jacques Rousseau and other celebrated persons have lived at Vevey.

VIBORG (*vee'borg*), Finland, a city in the southern part, on the Gulf of Finland, at the mouth of Saima Canal, about 75 miles northwest of Petrograd; pop. 30,000. It contains a castle dating from the 13th century and a museum. It has a large trade in lumber, paper, and iron products.

VICENZA (*vee-chent'za*), Italy, capital city of the province of Vicenza, pop. 50,000. It contains many beautiful buildings, including a cathedral built in the 13th century, with a fine dome constructed during the Renaissance. The city has flourishing silk manufactures and considerable trade. In May, 1916, it was threatened by Austrian armies, and was saved only through the desperate resistance of the Italians.

VICHY (*vee-shee'*), France, a town of central France, on the River Allier, famous for its mineral springs; pop. 17,500. It has been noted since Roman times and is still the most popular watering-place in France.

VICKSBURG, Mississippi, a city on the Mississippi River; pop. 18,000. Most of the houses are built on terraces above the river. The country around has many large cotton plantations, and a great deal of cotton is shipped at Vicksburg on steamboats. Vicksburg was founded in 1836. During the Civil War the Confederates built strong batteries there to keep vessels from going up and down the river. In 1862 these were bombarded by a Union fleet under Admiral Farragut, and in 1863 it was captured by General Grant, after a six weeks' siege and much desperate fighting, with many prisoners, cannon, and stores.

VICTORIA (*vik-to'ree-ah*), a state of Australia, south of New South Wales; area 87,884 square miles; pop. 1,500,000; capital, Melbourne. It was settled in 1835 as a part of New South Wales and was made a separate colony in 1851. In 1901 it became a state of Australia. It is rich in gold and its chief exports are gold and wool. (See map of AUSTRALIA.)

VICTORIA, La., the first vessel to sail around the world. She started in 1519 under the command of Magellan, sailed and returned to Europe around the Cape of Good Hope with her crew and captain, after the death of the leader and the loss of the other vessels of his squadron. Some years later the *Victoria* was lost returning from a voyage to the

West Indies. She was less than half as large as the flag-ship of Columbus, and carried a crew of only 45.

VICTORIA LAND, a part of the Antarctic continent, the coast of which extends south towards the Pole from about 70° to 79° south latitude and near the 170th meridian. It is a mountainous country, a continuation of Wilkes Land, which was named after Charles Wilkes, an American naval officer, who discovered the region Jan. 19, 1840. Victoria Land was named by Sir James Clark Ross, who visited it in 1841. It has been visited by Antarctic exploring expeditions. In 1908 Lieutenant E. H. Shackleton made it the base of his journey towards the South Pole. (See ANTARCTIC REGION.)

VICTORIA NYANZA (*nee-an'zah*), a great lake in east central Africa; area, about 26,000 square miles. It is, next to Lake Superior, the largest fresh-water lake in the world. It was discovered in 1858 by J. H. Speke, and was further explored in 1874 by Stanley, who sailed around it and found out how vast was its extent. (See map of AFRICA.)

VICTORY, The, the flag-ship of Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. She had been the flag-ship of Lord Howe in an expedition against France in 1793, and the flag-ship in the battle of Cape St. Vincent, in 1797.

VIDIN or **WIDIN** (*vid'in*), Bulgaria, a city on the River Danube; pop. 17,500. It was formerly a strong fortress. At high tides ships from the Black Sea go up to it, and it has a large trade in grain, wine, and salt.

VIENNA (*vee-en'nah*), German, *Wien* (*veen*), Austria, the capital city of the Republic, on the River Danube, which is joined there by a small stream called the Wien; pop. 2,000,000. It is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, and is noted for its palaces, churches, and monuments. In the former Imperial Palace is a chamber of treasures, which contains many splendid jewels, including the largest emerald known. The Imperial Cabinet of Natural History is one of the largest in the world, and the Imperial Library and Art Galleries are surpassed by only three or four in Europe. The University of Vienna has nearly 12,000 students, and is celebrated for its school of medicine. The finest church is St. Stephen's Cathedral, begun in the 14th century, which contains the tombs of many distinguished persons, including that of the Emperor Frederick III, which has 200 figures carved on it. The principal park is the Prater, on an island in the Danube. Vienna before the war had a very large trade, especially with Turkey and Asia. It was noted for its manufactures of fancy leather, meer-

schaum pipes, jewelry, clocks, musical and optical instruments, and silks and velvets. Since the war the people have been desperately poor and all trade has been disorganized. (See map of AUSTRIA.)

Vienna was a Roman military post called Vindobona. In 1529, and again in 1683, it was heroically defended against the Turks, who had invaded Austria. It was twice taken by Napoleon, and after his downfall a meeting called the Congress of Vienna was held there by the rulers of Europe at which many important questions were decided (1814 and 1815). (See CONGRESS OF VIENNA.)

When Austria became a republic in 1918, Vienna became its capital, but instead of being the center of a great empire of over 45,000,000 people, it was the capital of a republic of less than 6,000,000 of whom 2,000,000 were in the city itself. As the people of the new nations formed from the former Austro-Hungarian Empire felt very bitterly toward the people of Vienna, they refused to help the city regain its commercial importance, and all its former sources of prosperity were cut off. The Hungarians wished Budapest to get the trade Vienna had had, while the inhabitants of Czecho-Slovakia thought that Prague ought to be the chief city of Central Europe. For a time the people of Vienna could hardly get enough food to live, and thousands would have died without relief from other countries, especially America. An American Commission was established in Vienna, which fed thousands of children. In spite of these difficulties, the city gradually recovered some of its former importance, owing to its central geographic and economic position in Europe.

VIKINGS (*vy'kingz*), the bands of Norsemen who harried the coasts of Britain and France from the 8th to the 10th centuries, in their long high-prowed galleys. They were brave and cruel pirates, and great sea men. Some of their expeditions reached North America. (See VINLAND.)

VILLAFRANCA (*veel-ah-frank'ah*) or *Villafranca di Verona*, Italy, a town in the province of Verona, famous as the scene of the signing of the preliminary treaty of peace between France and Austria, which ended the war of 1859.

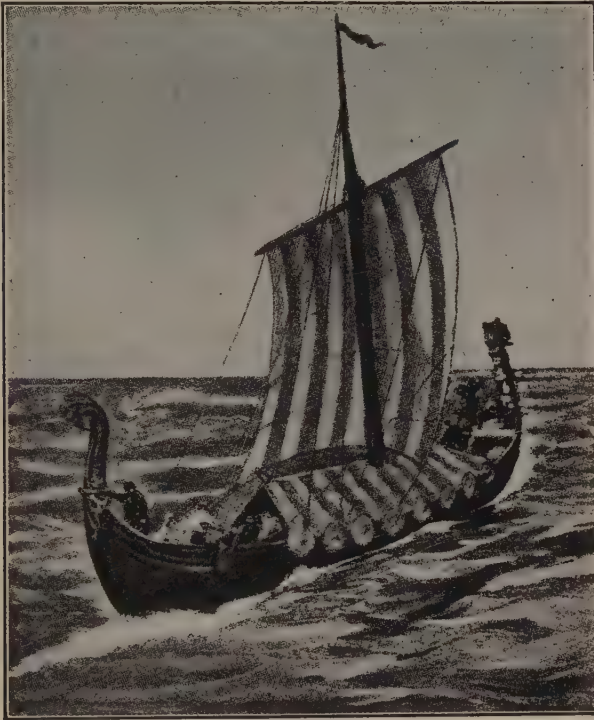
VILNA (*vil'nah*) or **WILNA**, Lithuania, a city on the River Memel, 400 miles southwest of Petrograd; pop. 215,000. It is built among hills overlooking the river, and contains many beautiful churches. Among them are a marble chapel in which is the silver coffin of the Polish saint Casimir, and the large and magnificent churches of St. Peter's and St. John's. The people carry on a large trade with ports on the Baltic Sea. Vilna was

founded in the 13th century, and is the capital of Lithuania. It contains a famous old university. (See map of BALTIC STATES.)

VIMY (*vee'mee*) **RIDGE**, a height near Arras, which became famous in the World War. In a great battle fought by the British and Germans in Flanders, in the spring and early summer of 1917, the Canadian forces took Vimy Ridge by assault, losing so many

there (1804). Connected with the castle is a stone tower, which was used as a dungeon for prisoners of state. Vincennes contains the principal arsenal and armory of Paris. Part of its fine park is used as a parade ground.

VINLAND or **VINELAND**, the name given to part of North America which was known to the early Norsemen or Northmen, probably including parts of Massachusetts and



MODEL OF A VIKING SHIP, FOUND IN A BURIAL-MOUND
IN NORWAY

men that the name became associated with terrible slaughter. At the end of March, 1918, the Germans attempted to retake it, losing the best part of seven divisions. This attack, which was part of a general operation aimed at Arras, failed everywhere.

VINCENNES (*vin-senz'*, French, *vin-sen'*), France, a suburb of Paris; pop. 35,000. It is strongly fortified, and has an old castle where many celebrated persons have lived and died. The King of Navarre, the great Condé, and the ministers of King Charles X, are among those who have been confined within it. The Duke D'Enghien was shot

Rhode Island. The American coast was first seen in 898 by Bjarne Herjulfson, the son of one of first colonists of Greenland, who was driven to it by a storm while on a voyage from Iceland to Greenland, but the first of the Norsemen who landed was Leif Ericson, called Leif the Lucky, a son of Eric the Red. He visited North America about 1000, and named part of it Helluland or Stoneland, and another part Markland or Woodland. These are supposed to be Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Further south one of the party found grapes growing wild, and so Leif called the region Vineland. Other parties of Norse-

men visited the country at various times during the next seven or eight years and one of Leif's brothers was killed in an encounter with the natives in 1004. Many people have believed that Columbus first heard of a new world from Norse records or maps, made five hundred years before his time, but there is no proof of this.

VIONVILLE (*vee-ong-veel'*), France, a village near Metz, famous for a battle of the Franco-Prussian War, which is often called the battle of **Mars-la-Tour** (*mar-la-toor'*). The French were commanded by Marshal Bazaine and the Germans by Prince Frederick Charles. Both sides lost many thousands of men and the battle was fought out with fierce determination. The French were defeated and their retreat toward Verdun was cut off. Bazaine retired to Metz, where the Germans besieged him and proceeded to defeat another French army and lay siege to Paris while he was helplessly shut up.

VIRGINIA (*vir-jin'ee-ah*), a southern Atlantic state of the United States, north of North Carolina; area 62,627 square miles, or about the same as that of Tennessee; pop. 2,309,000; capital, Richmond. The western part is crossed by the Kittatinny Mountains and the Blue Ridge, between which is the fertile "Valley of Virginia" or Shenandoah Valley, sometimes called the "Garden of America." This region is noted for grand scenery and many natural curiosities, such as caves, sulphur and mineral springs, and the celebrated Natural Bridge. (See **SHENANDOAH VALLEY**.) The eastern part of the state is a low plain, and along the coast are many excellent harbors. Most of these open into Chesapeake Bay, for Virginia has only a short coast on the ocean. In the southeastern corner, and partly in North Carolina, is the great Dismal Swamp, which has been partly reclaimed.

Virginia has considerable mineral wealth, especially in coal and iron. Large quantities of clay, limestone, and other building minerals are also obtained. The forests are full of fine timbers, and along the coast are excellent fisheries and clam and oyster beds, many million bushels of oysters being sent from there every year. The state has many fine farms, especially in the Shenandoah region, the principal crops being corn, wheat, and tobacco. It has also important manufactures of iron, tobacco, leather, cotton, and other things. Of late years, manufactures, especially of cotton and tobacco, have become more and more important. More than one-fourth of the people are negroes. Virginia was named after Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen." It is sometimes called the "Old Dominion," possibly be-

cause it was settled so early, and sometimes the "Mother of Presidents," because most of the earlier presidents were from that state. The name Virginia was first given to what is now North Carolina, but when the settlements failed there, the name was kept by the people who settled in what is now Virginia. The first colony was Jamestown, founded in 1607, the oldest of the English colonies in America. Virginia was one of the thirteen original states. It seceded in 1861 and joined the Confederate States, but became a state of the Union again in 1870. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, a city among the Washoe Mountains; pop. about 1,200. In 1858 a Virginian miner found silver there, and a town sprang up over the silver vein, called the Comstock Lode, which proved to be the richest in the world. To drain the mines and reach a part of the silver vein that had not been worked, a long tunnel was dug, the main part of which was nearly four miles long. It was called the Sutro Tunnel, after Adolph Sutro, a mining engineer who planned it.

VIRGIN (*ver'gin*) **ISLANDS**, British, a group of the Leeward Islands, governed from Antigua.

VIRGIN ISLANDS of the United States, the name given to the islands of the Leeward group, formerly known as the Dutch West Indies, which were purchased from Denmark by the United States and were formally transferred on March 31, 1917. The principal islands are St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John, with about 50 smaller islands, unnamed and uninhabited; total area, about 132 square miles; population about 27,000. The chief cities are Charlotte Amalie, on the island of St. Thomas, and Christensted and Frederiksted on the island of St. Croix. Bay oil and bay rum are important products, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Charlotte Amalie has one of the best harbors in the West Indies, and St. Thomas, the island on which it lies, is a fine naval station.

The whole group of islands east of Porto Rico, including British, Spanish and Danish possessions, used to be known as the Virgin Islands. They were discovered by Columbus in 1493.

VISAYAS (*vee-sah'yaz*) or **BISAYAS** (*bee-sah'yaz*), a group of the Philippine Islands, near the center of the Archipelago; pop. about 3,500,000. The largest are Panay, Cebu, and Bohol. Many of them are mountainous, but the valleys are very fertile, and fine woods come from the forested portions. Lead, coal, silver, and gold are found.

VISIGOTHS, the name given to the western branch of the Goths, barbarians who came

from Scandinavia and overran Europe in the 5th century A.D. They established themselves in Gaul, or France, in 412, and from there they passed into Spain and founded a kingdom in 414, which lasted until it was overthrown by the Moors in 712. (See GOTHs.)

VISTULA (*vis'tu-lah*), a river of Europe, rising near the southern boundary of Poland and flowing into the Baltic Sea; length 650 miles. It can be navigated to Cracow, about 550 miles. The international city of Danzig is at its mouth. (See map of POLAND.)

VITERBO (*vee-tayr'bo*), Italy, a city about 41 miles northwest of Rome; pop. 25,000. It is very old and is surrounded by a fortification erected by the Lombards. It has a cathedral founded in the 12th century and many other notable churches, besides a bishop's palace, an ancient town hall, and a museum. Near it there are a number of ancient Etruscan monuments. The town has important manufactures of leather, paper, matches and soap, and famous sulphur springs are in the neighborhood.

VITORIA (*vee-to'ree-ah*), Spain, a town of north Spain, 29 miles south southeast of Bilbao; pop. 35,000. It is noted for a great victory won there by Wellington over a French army under Joseph Bonaparte and General Jourdan (June 21, 1813). Vitoria in Spanish means victory, and the town got its name from a victory won there by King Sancho of Navarre over the Moors (about 1180). It is now a manufacturing town of some importance.

VLADIVOSTOK (*vlah-de-vos-tok'*), a Russian seaport and naval station in Siberia, on a peninsula of the Gulf of Peter the Great in the Sea of Japan; pop. 100,000. It has a fine harbor, strongly fortified, and it is the Pacific terminus of the great Siberian railway, the eastern end of which was opened in 1897. Vladivostok was founded in 1861. During the World War, before the Peace of Brest-Litovsk, vast quantities of military sup-

plies were sent to Russia from the United States and Japan, through this port—cars, locomotives, guns, ammunition, etc.

After the Russian Revolution, the city was for a time the capital of the Siberian Republic, established by Admiral Kolchak. It was the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force to Russia and of other foreign expeditions. It came under the control of the Soviet Republic after the defeat of Admiral Kolchak. (See map of ASIA.)

VOLGA (*vol'gah*), a river of Russia, the largest in Europe, rising 200 miles south of Petrograd, and flowing into the Caspian Sea, where it empties by many mouths; length 2,300 miles. It passes many important cities, including Yaroslav, Nijni-Novgorod, and Samara, and has a very large trade on its own waters and through canals which connect it with the White and Baltic seas. It has also large fisheries of salmon and sturgeon. (See map of RUSSIA.)

VOLTERRA (*vol-ter'rah*), Italy, a very ancient town in the province of Pisa, about 35 miles southwest of Florence, called by the Romans Volterrae. It is high and remote, on a barren hill, and in Etruscan times was strongly fortified. Remains of the Etruscan walls and one well-preserved gate still exist. There is a 12th century cathedral which contains some beautiful tombs and paintings.

VOSGES (*vozh*) **MOUNTAINS**, a range of heavily wooded mountains in the eastern part of France on the boundary of Alsace, from which the department of Vosges is named. The Moselle River rises in them. The department of Vosges, west of the mountains, was the scene of some of the earliest fighting of the World War, and later American troops saw service there.

VULCAN PASS, a pass in the Carpathian Mountains in Transylvania where the Rumanian armies were defeated by the Germans, when Rumania attempted to invade Transylvania in 1916.

W

WABASH (*waw'bash*), a river which rises in Ohio, and flows through Indiana, then between Indiana and Illinois, into the Ohio at the intersection of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky; total length, 517 miles.

WAGRAM (*vag'ram* or *wag'ram*), Austria, a village on the River Rossbach, 11 miles northeast of Vienna, celebrated for a victory which Napoleon won there (July 5 and 6, 1809), over the Austrians. His army was cooped up on an island in the Danube, and seemed to be threatened, but by pretending to attack the Austrians in front, and secretly sending a force around to their flank, Napoleon surprised them. He then drew them on to attack him at his strongest point, and attacked their line vigorously at other places. The result was a retreat of the Austrians along their whole front. This was one of Napoleon's great triumphs.

WAKEFIELD (*wayk'feeld*), England, a city of Yorkshire, 8 miles southeast of Leeds; pop. 52,000. It is famous for its wool and yarn manufactures. During the Wars of the Roses, in 1460 a great battle was fought at Wakefield, in which the Yorkist party was defeated by the Lancastrians, led by Queen Margaret in person, and the Duke of York was killed. (See **ROSES**, **WARS OF**.)

Among the earliest English plays in existence are a number based on stories from the Old and New Testament, which used to be played at the fairs of a small village near Wakefield by various town guilds and organizations. They date from the 13th or 14th centuries, and are known as the Wakefield Mystery Plays.

WALDEN (*wol'den*), the name of a small lake in Concord, Massachusetts, which was made famous by the great naturalist, Henry David Thoreau. He lived for two years alone in a house which he built with his own hands, on the shore of the lake, and published a book in 1854 called "Walden, or Life in the Woods," giving an account of his experiences and his very remarkable observations of nature. (See **THOREAU**, **HENRY**, in *Champlin's Cyclopaedia of Persons*.)

WALES, a country of the British Empire, forming a peninsula on the west side of Great Britain; area 7,466 square miles, or nearly as large as Massachusetts; pop. 2,200,000. It is a rugged country, abounding in beautiful scenery, and is visited by thousands of travel-

lers every year. Wales is rich in minerals, having mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, and tin, and fine quarries of limestone, paving stones, and roofing slates. Much grain is raised in the southern part, and it has a large trade in butter, cheese, wool, mutton, and grain, and important manufactures, especially of flannel and of ironware.

Nominally Wales is a principality, the oldest son of the English king or queen being called prince of Wales. But the government is really an integral part of that of Great Britain, and the Welsh people elect members of Parliament just as the English do. The Prince of Wales does not interfere in their affairs. The Welsh people have a language much like that of the ancient Britons. They were Celts, who called themselves *Cymry* or *Kymrv*, a word meaning countrymen, or those not foreigners. The Romans made this into *Cambria*, and called the country by that name. They were never wholly conquered by the Romans, though Caractacus, one of their chiefs, was taken and sent to Rome. When the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain they called them *Kymry* *Wealh* or *Walsch* (foreigners), and the part of the island where they lived got from them the name of Wales. The Welsh kept up a brave fight against the Saxons, and for a long time kept them out of their country. They were at first divided into several small tribes, but in the 9th century the country united under King Roderick the Great. The English gained power over the country little by little, until they forced the Welsh kings to pay tribute to them. The Welsh having refused to pay this to William the Conqueror, William invaded Wales and forced recognition of his sovereignty. After that the English kings always claimed Wales, but the people constantly rebelled. Llewellyn ap Gruffyth, their prince, fought against King Edward I, but was defeated and killed (1282). The next year his brother David, who had succeeded him, was captured and executed as a traitor, and Wales was declared to be a part of England. The son of King Edward, born in Caernarvon Castle, was the first English prince of Wales. The story is that the king, having conquered the Welsh, told them that he would give them a prince to rule them, and then showed to them, from a balcony of the castle, his little, newborn son, Edward, who later ruled as Ed-



CONWAY CASTLE, NORTH WALES

ward II. The Welsh people were much pleased and were always loyal to their prince. (For map of Wales, see ENGLAND.)

WALLACHIA (*wol-lay'kee-ah*), a former principality of southern Europe, now part of Rumania. A race of people with a language of their own originally inhabited the country, but many of them are now found in Hungary and the other Balkan States. A kind of embroidery done in buttonhole stitch is named Wallachian work. (See RUMANIA.)

WALL OF CHINA, Great, a famous wall built in the third century B.C. to defend central and southern China from the northern tribes now included in the Chinese Republic. It is still standing, and starts at Shanhai-kwan, near the east coast, running nearly due west for about 1500 miles inland, and passing very near Peking.

WALLOONS (*wal-loonz'*), the inhabitants of the southern and southeastern provinces of Belgium, some of whom are also found in the neighboring parts of France. They are descendants of the ancient Belgæ, of Julius Cæsar's time, mixed with Roman and some Germanic blood. Their name came from "Gallus," meaning a Gaul or a Celt in

Latin, which in later times came to be called "Wallus." They speak Belgian French, while the Flemings speak a language like Dutch. The Walloon Church, in Holland, was founded by refugees from France and Flanders in the time of the religious persecutions, and it still uses French for its services. Some of the Walloons came to America, especially to New York, to escape persecution.

WAR OF 1812, the second war between the United States and England, begun on June 9, 1812 and ended by the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814. England and France, who were at war with each other, had both interfered with the commerce of neutral countries, by seizing vessels and their cargoes in an attempt to establish a blockade of enemy ports. (See ORDERS IN COUNCIL.) England also insisted on the right to stop neutral ships on the sea, to search for British subjects among the crews, and force them to join the British navy. Under pretext that they were British, some American seamen were impressed into British service. Even American men-of-war were stopped and searched. The President, James Madison, was opposed to war, but a strong party in Congress under the

leadership of the Speaker of the House, Henry Clay, wanted war, and believed the United States could conquer Canada. They obtained a declaration of war from Congress. England repealed the Orders in Council just too late to prevent it. On land there was no decisive action, although a British force attacked Baltimore, took Washington, and burned some public buildings. Several American expeditions invaded Canada, but were turned back. Two weeks after the treaty of peace had been signed, but before the news reached the United States, the Americans won a hard-fought battle at New Orleans. The most notable fighting was at sea, where American frigates won some splendid victories. Perhaps the most famous engagement was that of the "Constitution," called "Old Ironsides," and the British frigate "Guerrière," which was destroyed. (See CONSTITUTION.) Great Britain had over a thousand ships at this time, and America only seventeen, but the defeat of the "Guerrière" was said to raise America to the rank of a first-class power. Another famous American naval victory was that of Commodore Perry with a fleet of nine ships over an English fleet in Lake Erie. (See ERIE, LAKE.) A year later a fleet under Captain Macdonough repulsed the British on Lake Champlain, defeating an attempt to cut off the New England states from the west and south. The Treaty of Ghent did not settle the question in dispute, and awarded no territory and no indemnity to either side, but very shortly afterwards, of her own accord, Great Britain opened her ports to the commerce of the United States, ending one of their chief grievances; and no more cases of impressment of American seamen by the British were ever recorded.

WARS OF THE ROSES, see ROSES, WARS OF.

WARSAW (*wor'saw*), Poland, the capital city, on the Vistula; pop. 820,000. It is surrounded by walls and has a strong citadel. It is a handsome city, with fine public squares and parks, many palaces, churches, and monuments, and a university with about eight thousand students. The city is a railway center and has a large trade and important manufactures.

Warsaw, or Warszawa, as the Poles call it, means the "fortified place." It became the capital of Poland in 1609. The Russians took it in 1764, but lost it soon afterwards to Prussia, from whom Napoleon took it in 1806. In 1813 the Russians recovered it and it continued to be a Russian city until 1915. It was the center of several attempts by the Poles to regain their independence. During the World War the Germans and Austrians at-

tacked it several times, but it held out until 1915, when the Russians abandoned it. On the establishment of the Republic of Poland, Warsaw became the capital. (See map of POLAND.)

WARWICK (*wor'rik*), England, capital of Warwickshire, on the River Avon, 85 miles northwest of London; pop. 15,000. It is noted for its ancient castle, one of the oldest and best preserved in England, containing many interesting paintings and historical relics. One of its towers, called Cæsar's Tower, dates almost from the conquest of England by the Normans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., the capital of the United States, in the District of Columbia, on the Potomac River; pop. 437,500. The smaller streets are laid out to form squares, but twenty-one wide avenues, named after states of the Union, radiate from the Capitol and the president's house. Of these Massachusetts Avenue is the finest, and Pennsylvania Avenue contains the principal stores. There are beautiful parks and drives, and many fine trees on the residential streets. The Capitol, of white marble, stands on a hill and its great dome and columns can be seen from all parts of the city. From its top a splendid view is obtained of the country around. The Library of Congress, near the Capitol, which occupies a magnificent building covering an entire square, is the largest in the United States.

The president's house, called the White House, is a large and very beautiful building, surrounded with fine grounds. Its first occupant was John Adams, in 1800. The Treasury Department contains the offices of the secretary of the treasury and his under officers. Beneath it are vaults where immense sums of money are kept. The Departments of State and of War have their offices in another large building. The Navy Department now has a separate building. The Department of the Interior contains the Patent Office and a museum of models of many thousand inventions which have been patented there. The Department of Agriculture contains a museum of plants, seeds, and all sorts of farm implements and produce, and connected with it are fine greenhouses. The General Post Office is a large marble building containing the rooms of the postmaster-general and his officers, the Dead Letter Office, and the Washington city post office.

The Smithsonian Institution has one of the largest natural-history museums in the world, including the collections made by United States surveys. The Corcoran Art Gallery contains many paintings and statues. At the south end of the city is a large arsenal, and not far from it is the navy-yard. The United

States Naval Observatory, from which longitude is often reckoned, is in the western part of the city. Washington has many fine statues and monuments, including the Washington Monument, the tallest obelisk in the world, which is 555 feet high. It is 55 feet square at the base. It was begun in 1848 in memory of George Washington, but was not finished until 1884. As it is entirely built of white marble and stands high above all the buildings of the city, it is seen from many miles away in every direction. Washington is the seat of several

building as it now is was finished in 1867. During the Civil War the city was strongly fortified.

WASHINGTON, a Pacific state of the United States, between Oregon and Canada; area 69,127 square miles, or twice that of Maine; pop. 1,356,500; capital, Olympia (pop. 8,000). The western part is mountainous, including a dozen snow-capped peaks, Mt. Rainier, or Tacoma, is 14,408 feet high and has been made a national park. The Olympic Range is also very beautiful. The region is



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

universities, among them Georgetown University, the Catholic University of America, and George Washington University. The American University (Methodist Episcopal) is for post-graduate study. Howard University is a famous institution for the education of colored people.

The site of the city was selected by George Washington, and it was named for him (1791). He laid the cornerstone of the first Capitol (Sept. 18, 1793), but did not live to see the government established there in 1800. During the war of 1812, the public buildings were burned, and a new Capitol was begun in 1818. In 1851 the wings were begun, and the

covered in most places with forest. The eastern part of the state is a tableland, almost without trees, and made by irrigation into one of the greatest fruit-producing districts of the country. Vast quantities of wheat are grown, and many animals are raised. The Columbia region has been called "Horse Heaven." Washington is rich in coal and iron, and gold, silver, and lead are found; but the chief trade is in pine, fir, and cedar lumber. More is cut than in any other state, and it is shipped all over the world. Washington shingles are used throughout the northern states. The fisheries, especially of salmon, are important, and large

quantities of canned fish are exported. Many ships are built on the coast and inlets. Washington has such fine waterways that a great deal of trade passes through it, and much shipping goes on between Puget Sound ports, the East, Alaska, and coast cities. The largest cities are Seattle and Spokane. Washington was once a part of Oregon, but was made into a separate territory in 1853, and became a state of the Union in 1889. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

WASHINGTON, Mount, the highest mountain in New England, a peak of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire; height 6,288 feet.

WASHINGTON, Treaty of, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed on May 8, 1871, which settled the Alabama claims, and certain disputes between the two countries concerning their boundaries and their rights in the fisheries off the coast.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE for the Limitation of Armaments, a meeting of the delegates of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium, held in Washington, D. C., in the winter of 1921-1922 to consider questions which might trouble the peace of the nations in the near future, especially questions concerning China, Siberia, and the near East, and to settle the relative sizes of the great navies of the world. Seven treaties were drawn up by the conference, limiting the naval armaments of the powers and restricting the use of submarines and poisonous gases in warfare, safeguarding the Eastern possessions of the various nations, promising to call a conference when any disputes might arise, and protecting China from the encroachments of stronger nations. Japan agreed to return the province of Shantung to China, and France and Great Britain promised to return to China territory which they had been holding. All the treaties in which the United States were involved were ratified by the Senate.

WATERLOO (*waw-ter-loo'*), Belgium, a village 8 miles southeast of Brussels, famous as the scene of the battle of Waterloo, in which Napoleon was defeated by the Duke of Wellington, June 18, 1815. Wellington had an army of English, Dutch, and German soldiers near Brussels, and a Prussian army under General Blücher was marching to reinforce him. Napoleon moved his army so as to get between them, and sent General Ney to attack the English at Quatre Bras, while he himself attacked the Prussians at Ligny. The Prussians were defeated, but Ney was driven back from Quatre Bras (June 16). Napoleon then sent part of his soldiers under Marshal Grouchy to pursue the Prussians,

while he marched to meet Wellington at Waterloo. He arrived there late on the afternoon of June 17, and the battle began on the next morning. It was a very long and bloody one. The English were driven back and almost defeated; but meanwhile the Prussians had escaped from Grouchy and began to arrive. Napoleon sent messengers to Grouchy ordering him to come with his part of the army and aid him; but Grouchy did not get the orders until too late. His generals, hearing the cannonade at Waterloo, urged him to go without orders, and if he had done this Napoleon would probably have been saved. The English were continually receiving reinforcements of Prussians, and the French soon began to give way. At seven o'clock in the evening Napoleon sent his guard under General Ney for a last charge. Ney led them on foot, for five horses had been shot under him; his clothes were torn, and he was covered with blood and dust. Just then Blücher arrived with his army, and Ney and the guards were driven back, leaving hundreds of dead on the field. Napoleon collected one regiment of the guards around him, and said that he would die with them; but his generals forced him away. The regiment, surrounded by the English, was ordered to surrender. "The guard dies, but never surrenders," replied their commander, and the soldiers, crying "Long live the Emperor!" charged upon the English, until nearly every one had fallen. The French lost 30,000 men and nearly all their cannon. Napoleon escaped to Paris, but was soon exiled to St. Helena. The battle was such a decisive defeat that the name "Waterloo" has become proverbial, meaning a final and complete check.

WAT LING ISLAND, see SAN SALVADOR.

WEIHAIWEI (*way'hy-way*), China, a port and the surrounding district on the Shantung Peninsula, 115 miles southeast of Port Arthur. It was a Chinese naval station, until it was captured by Japan in a war with China in 1895. Admiral Ting, who commanded the Chinese fleet, committed suicide after the Japanese took the forts, and his example was followed by the commander of the garrison. The Japanese held the port until July 1, 1898, when it was leased to Great Britain. (See SHANTUNG.) One of the treaties signed as a result of the Washington conference for the limitation of armaments provided for the return of this territory to China by Great Britain.

WEIMAR (*vy'mar*), Germany, capital city of the former grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and now capital of the state of Thuringia, 53 miles southwest of Leipsic; pop. 35,000. It was the residence of Goethe and Schiller, who made the city so celebrated for learning

and art that it was called the Northern Athens. Both are buried in the Weimar cemetery, and statues and busts in their honor adorn the museums and the ducal palace. Weimar contains an art school and is a favorite resort of artists. Weimar means "abounding in the vine."

The National Assembly which formulated a new constitution for the German republic met in Weimar in 1919.

WELFARE ISLAND, see **BLACKWELL'S ISLAND**.

WELL'ING-TON, New Zealand, the capital city, on North Island; pop. 110,000. It has a harbor, called Port Nicholson, and a considerable trade in wool, tallow, timbers, and gum. Wellington is the oldest town in New Zealand, having been settled in 1839. (See map of **AUSTRALIA**.)

WESSEX (*wes'seks*), England, one of the seven Saxon kingdoms of England, which became in the ninth century the strongest of them all, and later, under the descendants of King Alfred, grew into the kingdom of England. The name means "West Saxons." It was settled in the fifth century, by two chiefs named Cerdic and Cynric, and their followers. The language of the West Saxons, which was spoken in southern England, was the chief literary language until the Conquest.

WEST AFRICA, French, see **FRENCH WEST AFRICA**.

WEST AFRICA, Portuguese, see **ANGOLA**.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (*aws-tray' lee-ah*), a state of Australia; area 975,876 square miles; pop. 340,000; capital, Perth (pop. 100,000); chief port, Fremantle. Much of the interior is desert, but gold, coal, copper and tin are mined, and wheat, cattle, and sheep are raised. The chief export is wool, but there is also a large trade in hides, meat, and wheat products. The first British settlement in Western Australia was a convict colony, established in 1825. A few years later free settlers went to Swan River. The population of the state has increased so rapidly that in 1921 it was six times as great as in 1891. (See map of **AUSTRALIA**.)

WESTERN EMPIRE, the name given to the western of the two parts into which the Roman Empire was divided on the death of Theodosius the Great, A.D. 395. By the will of that emperor, this part fell to Honorius, his youngest son, a boy of eleven, who was put under the guardianship of Stilicho. Although the son of a Vandal chief, Stilicho was a great general and statesman, and had been the chief adviser of Theodosius. As long as he lived, the empire was able to hold its own

against the hosts of barbarous tribes that were trying to overrun it, but on his death a flood of Goths and Vandals at two different times plundered Rome. The Roman power in the west was fast nearing the end. The successor of Honorius, Valentinian, lost great tracts of territory, including Africa, Britain, and parts of Gaul and Spain, and after he was assassinated there was no real emperor again. The imperial crown fell into the grasp of Orestes, an ambitious Goth general, who placed it on the brow of his son Romulus Augustulus. Upon this, the German troops in the Roman army mutinied, and Odoacer, prince of the Heruli, put Orestes to death and took the title of king of Italy. Romulus Augustulus retired upon a pension. Thus fell the Western Empire (A.D. 476), eighty-one years after its separation from the East. For several centuries until the barbarian invaders became civilized, European history was all confusion.

WESTERN RESERVE, a tract of land in the northeastern part of the present state of Ohio. It once formed part of the Northwest Territory and was claimed by Connecticut. When Great Britain, by the terms of the Treaty of 1783 after the Revolutionary War, gave up the territory south of the Great Lakes and east of the Mississippi River, disputes arose between the states of Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut as to their rights in the Northwest Territory. Finally they all ceded their tracts to the Federal government, except about 4,000,000 acres near Lake Erie, which Connecticut kept and later sold to settlers. The proceeds of the sale were used to establish a very large school fund. This tract was known as the Western Reserve.

WEST INDIES (*in'diz*), an archipelago or group of about one thousand islands, forming a great curve between the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; total pop. about 6,000,000. They are divided into several groups: 1, the Bahamas, the most northerly group; 2, the Greater Antilles, consisting of Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, and Jamaica, with some smaller islands; 3, the Lesser Antilles, consisting of the Leeward Islands (including the Virgin Islands) and the Windward Islands; 4, a small group, near the coast of Venezuela. All the islands are described under their separate titles. Great Britain owns a great many of them, including Jamaica, Bermuda, the Barbados, and most of the Windward and the Leeward Islands; Holland owns a group of six, including Curaçao. Porto Rico and some of the Virgin Islands belong to the United States. The West Indies are really a chain of mountains in the ocean, the tops only being above the water. In many parts, espe-



cially of the Lesser Antilles, are volcanoes, and earthquakes are common. The climate is very warm on the coasts, but cool and pleasant on the mountains. Terrible hurricanes blow over the islands almost every year, sometimes doing great damage. The principal products are sugar, tobacco, coffee, and fruit.

Cuba, the Bahamas, and Haiti were seen by Columbus on his first voyage, before the western continent was known, and he named them West Indies because he supposed he had reached India by sailing westward. The first settlements were made by Spaniards, who claimed the whole archipelago, but French, British and Dutch traders and adventurers seized many of the smaller islands. The Carib and Arawak Indians, the native inhabitants, were enslaved and ill-treated by the Spaniards until nearly all were killed. In the 17th century the sailors of many nations united against the Spaniards, in great piratical bands, called Buccaneers. Some of the English and French colonies have sprung from the Buccaneers' settlement, but many islands have been bought or conquered by the different nations to whom they now belong.

WESTMINSTER (*west'min-ster*), once a city of England, on the Thames, now a part

of London. It is east of Kensington and Chelsea, and west of Temple Bar. Many famous buildings associated with great events in English history are in Westminster and named from it. Among them are:

1. **Westminster Abbey**, a famous and beautiful church in London, where the sovereigns of Great Britain are crowned, and many great Englishmen are buried. It was built in the 13th century by Henry III and Edward I, on the site of a church built by Edward the Confessor, who in turn had torn down a still earlier church for his building. Various additions were made by later kings, especially Henry VII, whose chapel is famous for its fan tracery and the pendants from the ceiling. Sir Christopher Wren added the western towers. In the Poets' Corner in the south transept are monuments to most of England's great writers. The north transept contains monuments to warriors and statesmen. In the choir is the coronation chair of English sovereigns, and beside it the Stone of Scone, the sacred stone of the ancient Scotch sovereigns, which Edward I brought to Westminster.

2. **Westminster Hall**, the meeting place of the early English Parliaments, where Charles I was condemned to death, and Cromwell pro-

claimed Lord Protector. It was built in its present form by Edward II and Richard II, and serves as a vestibule to the Houses of Parliament, begun in 1840. There used to be a royal palace, Westminster Palace, connected with it, dating from Edward the Confessor and filled with handsome pictures by order of Henry III, but this was burned in 1834. The Houses of Parliament are now called Westminster Palace.

ania, Bremen, Verden, Wismar, and \$3,750,000 in money; the independence of the United Provinces of Netherlands was recognized by Spain; and the independence of Switzerland was recognized by the Empire.

WEST POINT, New York, a village in the Highlands on the west bank of the Hudson River, 45 miles north of New York. It is the seat of the United States Military Academy, where young men are educated to be



IN THE WEST INDIES. A MARKET STREET IN PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

3. Westminster School, a famous preparatory school for boys, in London, founded by Henry VIII in Westminster Abbey, and given a building of its own by Queen Elizabeth.

WESTPHALIA (*west-fay'lee-a*), a former duchy, which arose from the great duchy of Saxony in the 12th century, and became part of Prussia in 1815.

WESTPHALIA, Peace of, the name given to the treaty made in 1648, which ended the Thirty Years' War. Many concessions were made to Protestants, and the peace of Augsburg was confirmed. Alsace was given to France; Sweden received western Pomer-

officers in the army. Each member of the House of Representatives can recommend one student to the secretary of war, by whom the appointments are made, and ten others are chosen by the President. If the young men chosen pass the examinations they enter the academy, and are then called cadets. They receive \$780 a year and their rations, but are obliged to pay for their uniforms, books, and other expenses. The course of instruction is four years long. Besides their other studies the cadets have lessons in military drill, riding, fencing, artillery practice, and military engineering. During the summer they live in

tents and perform military duties. When a student graduates, he has the rank of 2nd lieutenant in the United States army, and the men who have the highest records can choose the branch of the service which they will enter.

West Point gets its name from the long rocky point on which it is built. This point and another opposite make one of the narrowest places on the lower Hudson.

WEST VIRGINIA (*vir-jin'ee-ah*), a southern state of the United States, between Virginia and Ohio; area 24,170 square miles, or half as large as New York; pop. 1,463,700; capital, Charleston. The eastern part is a mountainous region covered with forests. The western part of the state is hilly, but good for farms, and most of the people live there. West Virginia is rich in mines of coal and iron. It ranks second to Pennsylvania in coal production, though it is little over half as large as Pennsylvania. More natural gas comes from there than from any other state. There are many petroleum wells, and some of the finest salt beds in the United States are found near Charleston. A great deal of hard wood is sent to other states. Lately, several great pleasure resorts, such as White Sulphur Springs, have grown up in the mountains of the eastern part, and many northerners have country homes there. Great golf experts go to White Sulphur Springs to play matches on the course, which is one of the best in the United States.

West Virginia was a part of Virginia until 1863, when it was made into a separate state. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

WHIGS (*hwigz*), the name of the party in English politics which succeeded the Roundheads, or Parliamentary, or Puritan Party of Civil War times. They opposed the Tories, or Conservative party, who were the successors of the former Royalists, or Cavaliers, and they stood for the Revolution of 1688, and the Hanoverian dynasty. They were the radicals of those times. For much of the 18th century, the Whigs were in power in the government, and they had some great leaders, including Charles James Fox, and the philosopher and statesman, Edmund Burke. They favored the Reform Bill of 1832, and about that time became known as Liberals, rather than Whigs. The name is still sometimes used, especially for the more old-fashioned Liberals.

In the United States the name was given to the supporters of the cause of the Colonies against the King in Revolutionary times, and then died out during the first few presidencies of the Republic. It was then revived, about 1830, and applied to the National Republican Party, under the leadership of Henry Clay,

which opposed the policies of Andrew Jackson. (See PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.) When the slavery question became the chief political issue, the Republican party was formed from the Democratic and Whig parties, with the addition of the Free-Soilers, and the name Whig fell into disuse.

WHISKEY INSURRECTION or **RE-BELLION**, a name given to an outbreak which occurred in Pennsylvania in 1794, in opposition to a duty which Congress had imposed on all spirits or intoxicating liquors distilled in America. There were many stills in the western part of Pennsylvania and the people rebelled against paying the tax. President Washington at once called out an army of 15,000 militia, which put an end to the trouble, and the insurgents dispersed without bloodshed.

WHITEHALL PALACE, a palace in London, built in the reign of Henry III, and used for many years as the residence of the Archbishop of York. On the death of Cardinal Wolsey it became the property of the Crown, and was named Whitehall. In the reign of James I part of it was destroyed by fire, and the great architect Inigo Jones rebuilt the banqueting hall. He made it a fine great room, with a high ceiling, covered with paintings by Rubens which represented incidents in the lives of James I and Charles I. Later all the rest of the old palace was burned. The scaffold for King Charles I was built just outside Whitehall, and he was led to execution from the banqueting hall, through an opening broken in the wall. Cromwell and Charles I both died in the palace. It is now used as a military and naval museum.

A street running from the Houses of Parliament to Trafalgar Square, and passing through the courtyard of the ancient Whitehall Palace, is now called Whitehall.

WHITE MOUNTAIN, a hill near Prague, Bohemia, where Tilly and the Duke of Bavaria, leading the Catholics, defeated the Elector of the Palatinate, Frederick V, leader of the Protestant party, in one of the great battles of the Thirty Years' War (1620).

WHITE MOUNTAINS, a group of peaks in New Hampshire, part of the Appalachian system, famous for the beauty of their scenery. The highest mountain in New England, Mount Washington, is one of the Presidential range. Many visitors go to the region every summer.

WHITNEY, Mount, one of the highest mountains in the United States, a peak in California, in the Sierra Nevada range; height about 14,500 feet. It was named for Josiah Dwight Whitney, a well-known American geologist.

WIDIN, see VIDIN.

WIESBADEN (*vees'bah-den*), Germany, a city in Prussia, 20 miles west by south of Frankfort; pop. 110,000. It is noted for its springs of warm and mineral water, used for drinking and bathing, and is visited yearly by thousands of sick people and pleasure-seekers. The principal spring, called the Kochbrunnen, is almost hot enough to scald the skin. The springs were known to the Romans, who had a military station there. (See map of **GERMANY**.)

WIGHT (*wyt*), Isle of, an island in the English Channel, two miles from the south

River, covered with low trees, bushes, and brambles, making the country difficult to cross. Several roads pass through it in different directions. During the Civil War, when General Grant and his army began to march toward Richmond, their route lay through the Wilderness by one of these roads. Grant's plan was to march around the Confederates, and get between them and Richmond, but as soon as General Lee heard that the Unionists were moving he attacked them in the Wilderness and a terrible battle ensued which lasted for three days (May 5 to 7, 1864). This was



CHANGING GUARD AT WHITEHALL PALACE

coast of England; area 145 square miles; pop. 95,000. It is famous for its picturesque scenery, and attracts many summer visitors. Queen Victoria had a villa, called Osborne House, on the northern shore. King Charles I was imprisoned at Carisbrooke Castle. The great English poet, Alfred Tennyson, bought a place at Farringford, to escape from his many visitors and admirers, and lived there for many years. The soil of the Isle of Wight is very fertile. Several coal mines are worked, and an important trade is carried on in sand and flints used for making glass. (See map of **ENGLAND**.)

WILDER-NESS, The, a wild region in Virginia, on the south side of the Rapidan

called the Battle of the Wilderness. Neither side gained much advantage, though their loss in killed and wounded was terrible. The thick underbrush took fire and increased the horrors and suffering of the soldiers. On May 8 Grant continued his march toward Richmond, but Lee marched by a parallel road, and on reaching Spottsylvania Courthouse another three days' battle ensued (May 10 to 12), one of the most horrible of the war. Grant still tried to march around the Confederates, but they kept in front of him, and another battle was fought on the North Anna River (May 23 and 24). By similar movements the two armies finally met at Cold Harbor. (See **CHICKAHOMINY**.)

WILKES-BARRE (*wilks'bar-ree*), Pennsylvania, a city in the Wyoming Valley, on the north branch of the Susquehanna River; pop. 73,800. It is surrounded by rich mines of anthracite coal, and contains large locomotive and car works and other manufactories.

Wilkesbarre was named after John Wilkes and Colonel Isaac Barré, two members of the British Parliament who were friendly to the Americans. It became a city in 1871.

WIL'MING-TON, Delaware, the principal city of the state, in the northern part, on Brandywine Creek; pop. 110,200. It is a railway center and is noted for its great factories, including paper-mills, powder-mills, machine-shops, cotton-mills, and manufactories of railroad cars, chemicals, and morocco. Many ships are built there, and it is the first place in the country where iron ships were made. Near Wilmington was made the first Swedish settlement in America (1638), and a Swedish church built there in 1698 is still standing.

WILNA (*vil'nah*), see **VILNA**.

WIN'CHES-TER, England, a city of Hampshire, on the River Itchen, 62 miles southwest of London; pop. 25,000. It contains a large cathedral, built at many different periods and very interesting in the history of architecture, a college founded over 500 years ago, and a fine palace of King Charles II, now used as barracks for soldiers.

Winchester was an important place in the time of the old Britons, who called it *Caer Gwent*, or the White City. The early English kings used it as their capital, and some early Parliaments met there. In the Middle Ages it was famous for its woolen manufactures.

WINCHESTER, Virginia, a city in the northern part of the state, pop. about 6,890. It lies in the fertile valley of the Shenandoah River, which during the Civil War was the scene of much fighting. Winchester was captured several times by the Confederates and Unionists, and many battles were fought near it. The first was at Kernstown, where the Confederates under General Jackson attacked the Union General Shields and his army, but were defeated and obliged to retreat (March 23, 1862). When the Confederates under General Lee were marching to invade Pennsylvania, they drove a Union army out of Winchester and captured 4,000 soldiers (June 14 and 15, 1863). On July 24, 1864, the Unionists under General Crook were defeated near Winchester by the Confederates under General Early. Soon after, General Sheridan defeated Early after a bloody battle at Opequan Creek, four miles from Winchester (Sept. 19, 1864). This is sometimes called the battle of Winchester and sometimes the battle of the Opequan.

WINDSOR (*win'zer*), England, a town on the River Thames, 23 miles west of London; pop. 15,000. It is noted for its great palace, called Windsor Castle, where many of the kings and queens of England have lived. The palace is in the middle of a park, called the "Little Park," the buildings, which lie around a great courtyard, covering twelve acres of ground. In St. George's Chapel are buried many kings and queens, among them Charles I. The Albert Chapel, built by Henry VII, was magnificently restored by Queen Victoria in memory of her husband, who was buried at Frogmore, near the castle. The keep or round tower, on a hill in the center, was formerly used for state prisoners, and is the place where King James I of Scotland was imprisoned. The palace rooms are adorned with numerous fine paintings and statues, and there is a splendid museum of curiosities and a fine library. The "Great Park," near the castle, is eighteen miles around, and Windsor Forest is a still larger park.

Windsor was called by the Saxons *Windle-sora*, which means the winding shore. Some of the Saxon kings lived there, but the castle was not built until the time of William the Conqueror. The present building was begun in the reigns of Henry I, II, and III, and additions have been made to it by many later sovereigns. George IV made many changes in it, and Queen Victoria restored it.

WINDWARD (*wind'werd*) **ISLANDS**, the southern portion of the Lesser Antilles, in the West Indies, at the eastern side of the Caribbean Sea, between St. Lucia and Trinidad. The British colony of the Windward Islands, governed by a British governor-general from St. George's, on Grenada Island, includes Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. Sugar, cocoa, nutmegs, cotton, mace, and fruits are sent from there. (See map of the **WEST INDIES**.)

WIN'NI-PEG, Canada, the capital of the province of Manitoba, situated at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers; pop. 180,000. It is the third city of Canada in size and the leading railroad center. It is also a great market for live stock and grain, and has varied manufactures. It is the seat of the University of Manitoba and other educational institutions. The site of the present city was an old fur-trading post established in 1738. In 1873 the city was incorporated and named Winnipeg from the lake 50 miles to the north. (See map of **CANADA**.)

WIS-CON'SIN, a state of the United States, west of Lake Michigan; area 56,040 square miles, or nearly the same as that of New York and Massachusetts together; pop. 2,632,000; capital, Madison. In the southern

part are prairies, but much of the northern part is covered with forest, where wild animals were common until recently. Wisconsin has long coasts on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, and there are many smaller lakes within the state. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

The most important minerals are lead and zinc. There were once immense forests, but great quantities of pine and other lumber were cut in the forests and brought down in great rafts to the lake-shore towns, where they were sawed into boards. The lumber supply is rapidly becoming exhausted, as in all the Lake states. As fast as the trees were cut away the land was turned into farms, and Wisconsin is one of the most important farming states in the Union. The principal crops are wheat, corn, and oats. Barley, rye, and all kinds of vegetables and fruits are raised; as well as tobacco for cigar wrappers, hops, and peas. Cattle are raised in great numbers, Wisconsin having the highest rank as a dairying state. Sugar is made from beets grown in the state. Other manufactures are woodwork, tools, iron and zinc products, leather goods, flour, and cheese.

Wisconsin is the Indian name of the Wisconsin River, and is said to mean "wild rushing river." Wisconsin was once a part of Michigan. It became a territory in 1838, and a state of the Union in 1848.

The State University, at Madison, is among the largest in the country, having over 10,000 students, and is famous for its fine observatory.

WITENAGEMOT (*wit'e-nah-ge-mot't*), the first parliament, or council for governing the land, in English history. It was the judicial body of the Anglo-Saxons, the inhabitants of England before the Norman Conquest, and consisted of the King, his dependents and friends and some of his family, the chief members of the most important family groups, and the bishops.

WIT'TEN-BERG, Germany, a town in Prussia, on the River Elbe, 53 miles southwest of Berlin; pop. 25,000. It is famous as the place where the Reformation began. Its university, founded in 1502 and famed for the teachings of Luther and Melanchthon, was united in 1815 to that of Halle, but the convent in which Luther lived is still standing and is used for a theological seminary. It was at Wittenberg that Luther nailed his theses, or declarations, to the church door. (See REFORMATION.) The church was burned in a bombardment, but was rebuilt in 1817, and on the bronze doors the theses are engraved in Latin just as Luther wrote them. In 1520 Luther burned the Pope's bill of excommuni-

cation publicly at Wittenberg, thus defying the authority of the Pope. The houses of Luther and Melanchthon are still shown, as well as their tombs in the church, and in the great square, or market-place, is a large bronze statue of Luther, and near it one of Melanchthon. (See also REFORMATION.)

WONDERS OF THE WORLD, The Seven, the name given to the seven most remarkable monuments of architecture and sculpture known to the ancients:

1. The Pyramids of Egypt.
2. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus.
3. The Temple of Artemis, or Diana, at Ephesus.
4. The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon.
5. The Colossus of Rhodes.
6. The statue of Zeus in the temple at Olympia.
7. The Pharos, or lighthouse, at Alexandria.

WOOLWICH (*wool'ich* or *wool'idj*), England, a city on the Thames, now forming a suburb of London; pop. (1918) 120,000. It is noted for its royal arsenal and military workshops which, the largest in England, employ nearly all the Woolwich people. The arsenal covers 100 acres of ground, and contains immense quantities of cannons, guns, and ammunition. All the cannons of the English army, navy, and forts are tried at Woolwich before they are used. The model-room contains patterns of every kind of cannon and other articles used by the English artillery soldiers. The principal military school of England is at Woolwich, and many soldiers are kept there. Woolwich was once an important naval station and many ships were built there, but the dockyard, established by Henry VIII in 1532, was closed in 1869. During the World War the manufactures of firearms increased greatly, and the population of Woolwich was practically doubled. The town decreased somewhat after the war.

Woolwich was anciently Hylvich, which means hilltown.

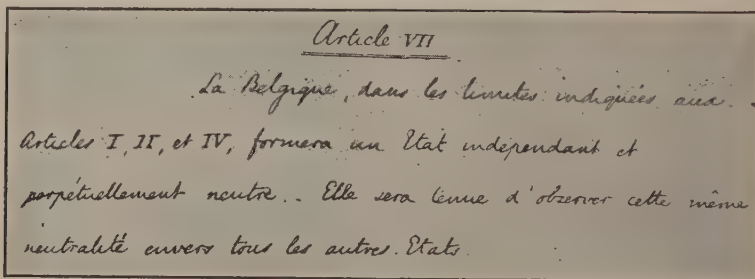
WORCESTER (*woos'ter*), England, a city on the River Severn; pop. 52,000. It has important manufactures of porcelain, iron, leather, gloves, and Worcestershire sauce. Its cathedral is one of the finest churches in England. Most of it dates from the 13th century, but additions have been made from time to time, including beautiful cloisters in the late Gothic style. Worcester was a city of the ancient Britons, and the Romans had a fort there. The last battle between the armies of Cromwell and King Charles II, in which the king's soldiers were badly beaten (Sept. 3, 1651), was fought at Worcester. Cromwell called the battle a "crowning mercy."

WORLD WAR. The World War began on July 28th, 1914, when Austria declared war on Serbia. It lasted for more than four years, until the armistice of November 11, 1918, and was the most destructive and costly war ever waged. The following paragraphs trace, briefly, the progress of the struggle.

The "Armed Camp of Europe." In 1914 England was the greatest nation of the Old World, but Germany, under Kaiser William II, had been growing fast, and for a long time her leaders had shown openly that they intended to have her take first place in world affairs. All the Continental nations kept up large standing armies, so that Europe was often likened to an "armed camp."

The "Entente" and the "Triple Alliance." Germany's rivalry with England and the hatred she had aroused because of her treat-

ernment determined to occupy. It tried to make friends of the Turks and other Mohammedans, and did everything to get influence in the Balkans and at the Bosphorus. Germans started a railroad from Berlin to Bagdad. The Balkans are full of Slavs—blood-relations of the Russian people—and the Bosphorus is Russia's only outlet by water which is not frozen half the year. Russia felt she could not allow German control of this outlet or German rule over Slavic peoples. Russia and England had long been enemies, but when it came to German control of the Bosphorus and the extension of German power into Persia, both were of one mind. So when German influence continued to increase in Turkey, the German government found England, France and Russia practically standing as allies against it.



FACSIMILE OF ARTICLE VII OF THE TREATY OF 1839, WHICH GUARANTEED THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM

ment of France in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, naturally drew England and France together, and King Edward VII built up a friendly understanding, or "entente cordiale," between the two countries. There was no signed treaty, but it was understood that France and England would stand together if Imperial Germany went on threatening to dominate the world. On the other hand, when Bismarck made a nation out of Germany, he formed with Austria and Italy the "Triple Alliance," which controlled practically the heart of Europe. It is important to remember that Italy agreed to fight for the Alliance only if the Alliance was attacked, not if it did the attacking. That is why, when the war came, Italy did not join Germany, who had by that time secured more willing friends in Bulgaria and Turkey.

Germany's Pressure to the East. Germany had become a nation too late (1871) to get as many colonies as her leaders wanted, but there was a large field for expansion in Asia Minor and Persia, and this field her gov-

The Outbreak of the War. Such was the state of affairs when on June 28, 1914, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand was murdered in Bosnia. Austria accused the Serbian government of having encouraged the crime. She delivered an ultimatum making very humiliating demands on Serbia. Serbia, on the advice of Russia, sent a reply that was a substantial acceptance of the Austrian demands. Austria, however, supported by Germany, claimed that the reply was wholly unsatisfactory, and declared war. Russia came to the support of Serbia. Germany, on the side of Austria, declared war against Russia, and then against France, who allied herself with Russia.

The German Plan of Campaign. The German plan of campaign was to have Austria crush Serbia and hold back the first armies which Russia could put into the field. Germany herself would throw her main strength against France. The German staff calculated that France could be crushed in about six weeks. Then the whole German army would be free to attend to Russia.

The Invasion of Belgium. The Germans launched an army of 1,350,000 men against France. Germany's general staff had long prepared for this move and was familiar with every detail in advance. The Franco-German frontier was too narrow for such an army, because for an army to be useful in battle it must "deploy," that is, spread out. The usual way to win a battle, even a battle on such an enormous scale as the one the German staff



MARSHAL JOFFRE

planned to win in France, is for one army to deploy further than the other, either on one flank or on both, and then get around behind it. The German leaders felt they had plenty of men thus to "outflank" any force France could bring against them. But to do so, they would have to spread their army out either through Belgium or through Switzerland. They had studied both possibilities and had decided on Belgium because of the flat country and good roads. Unfortunately for these German plans, the neutrality of Belgium had been guaranteed by the great powers, including Germany herself (1867). King Albert and his government now refused to let German armed forces pass through the country in order to attack France. On the second of August, the day before Germany declared war on France, German troops entered

Belgium. The little Belgian army barred the way, and it was only after a costly delay and bitter fighting, particularly around Liège, where General Leman defended the forts to the last, that the Germans got through.

England Enters the War. A most disastrous event for Germany followed quickly on the invasion of Belgium. Up to this time, the peace-loving leaders of the English government, among them Sir Edward, later Viscount, Grey, had refused to allow England to go into the war. They had done their best, too, to keep the rest of Europe from fighting. Now that the neutrality of Belgium, which England had guaranteed, had been violated, the advocates of "peace at any price" was quickly silenced. England now went into the war partly because of her fear of Germany and partly because of the methods Germany was pursuing. The German Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, had called the treaty which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium "a scrap of paper." England declared war on August 4th.

The French Plan of Defense. To defend France was not so simple an affair as to attack it. The French thought that if they were successful in Alsace the danger which would then threaten the heart of Germany would compel the retreat of the marching German flank, whether in Belgium or Switzerland. They therefore concentrated, or brought their troops together, in the east of France. But Belgium soon began to appeal for help, and French public opinion cried out for vigorous action all along the line. General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, accordingly moved his reserves north to meet the Germans coming through Belgium, planning to cut off the German right flank in Belgium by attacking east of it in the Ardennes.

The Battle of the Frontier. He had some success at first in Alsace, but in the latter days of August, 1914, he experienced a series of severe defeats, at Charleroi, in Belgium, at Morhange and Saarebourg, in Alsace, and finally, at Longwy, on the border of Luxemburg. A small, but brave and efficient British force, under the separate command of Sir John French, had come up on his extreme left, and was defeated at Mons.

The Great Retreat. Under the orders of Joffre, the French now fell back. The English kept pace with the French on the left, fighting almost all the while. On the right, Castelnau, with the French Second Army, retreated to some trenches east of Nancy, and stopped the Germans there once for all in the first days of September. Sarrail successfully held Verdun in the center. By the sixth of September, the other armies, including the new Ninth Army, under Foch, which was

created during the retreat out of troops taken from the Second Army, were strung out in a line running southwest from Verdun to the Seine, southeast of Paris.

The Battle of the Marne. All during the great retreat the French high command had kept its head wonderfully well, watching the German movements and preparing to take advantage of any change in the situation. General von Kluck, who commanded the extreme right wing of the German army, seemed at first to be moving on Paris, and Joffre sent to General Gallieni, the commander of Paris, all the troops he could muster, under the command of General Maunoury. But on the 3d of September airplane scouts reported to Gallieni that von Kluck was turning away from Paris toward the southeast, following the retreating British.

Von Kluck, in turning southeast and avoiding Paris, was following an accepted rule of warfare; once you are in touch with your enemy, hold on to him until you have destroyed him. The Entente armies were retreating to the southeast of Paris; the Germans simply had to follow them. If they turned aside to take Paris, they would lose touch with their enemies, who might then fall upon them in the rear. Paris could wait, so the Germans thought, till the Entente armies were destroyed. But the Germans had not counted on the extra army which Joffre had sent to Gallieni. On the 5th of September this army attacked von Kluck on the right and rear, and he had to call back some of his advance troops from pursuing the British in order to deal with the new danger. The British then counter-attacked his weakened forces, and under Joffre's orders all the French armies from Verdun to the Seine changed from the retreat to the attack. In the center, at La Fère Champenoise, the 9th French Army under General Foch broke through the Prussian guard. This decided the battle. By the 12th of September the whole German line had retreated behind the Aisne.

The Battle of the Aisne. When they saw how the Battle of the Marne was going, the Germans dug a line of trenches along the heights north of the Aisne River. Here, in a stubborn battle which lasted from the 12th to the 30th of September, they stopped the French advance. The fighting was especially severe on the plateau of Craonne, along which runs the road called the Chemin des Dames, or "Ladies Way," which later became famous.

The St. Mihiel Salient. At the same time, the Germans made an effort to pierce the French fortified line between Verdun and Toul, so as to get behind the French armies on the Aisne. A vigorous drive captured several forts around St. Mihiel and the town

itself, and carried some Germans across the Meuse River. But there it stopped, chiefly because the French could not be driven out of Fort Troyon, the southernmost of the defenses of Verdun. The Germans now rapidly fortified this wedge which they had driven into the French flank. They cut the railroad from Commercy to Verdun in two, a distinct damage to the French when Verdun itself was attacked in 1916.

The Fall of Antwerp. In the last days of September, the city of Antwerp, cut off from the Allies, surrendered after a siege and a four-day bombardment. The German guns were too heavy for the Belgian forts, and the defending forces in the city, including a British division and a French marine brigade, were too few to be of any use against 120,000 Germans. The defenders escaped southwest to the region of Nieuport and Ypres.

The Race to the Sea. The French now dug a line of trenches opposite the Germans, and from the Alps to Soissons there was a deadlock. But from Soissons westward was open country which tempted both Germans and French to get around behind the opposing line. When either side made such a move, however, the other side brought up enough troops to stop it, and so the line extended itself bit by bit, to the west. The Germans, all the time, were looking with longing on the ports of Dunkirk and Calais. If they could only take these, they would control the English Channel. So they hurried their troops up westward all they could. But so did the French, who wanted to hold the ports where the English were landing troops every day. Thus a real race to the sea began. The French won, the line turning due north.

The Battle of the Yser. But they did not win without a costly and famous struggle. The Germans gathered all the men they could spare and delivered a tremendous blow to the newly arrived French and British forces along the Yser River, from Nieuport to Ypres. They saw that if they could crush this end of the French line, they would get the Channel ports, cut England off from her quickest route to France, and perhaps get around behind the French and win the war, after all. They were opposed by a mixed force of Belgians, British and French, under the command of General Foch. The battle lasted until the 15th of November and was very bloody. The French opened the dikes of the Yser Canal and flooded large portions of the country. The English distinguished themselves at Ypres and the French at Dixmude. Finally, the German attacks died down, and a deadlock set in here, also, with the Allies still holding a small corner of Belgium.

The Battle of the Yser closed the great

campaign of 1914 on the western front. The line was now fixed from the seacoast to the Alps very much as it remained during the next four years. After this, until 1918, great attacks made only small changes in the main positions of either side. The country became terribly devastated and deeply scarred with immense trench systems, the like of which had never been seen before.

Serbia's Great Defense. In the east, Austria found the Serbian army very difficult to subdue. She began to bombard Belgrade, which was near the Austrian frontier, on the 28th of July, the day war was declared. But

armies under Rennenkampf and Samsonov. The Germans now called on the expert knowledge of a retired general named Hindenburg, who had made a special study of the Mazurian Lakes region. He commanded the German army opposed to Samsonov, who was defeated and killed in the great battle of Tannenberg. It was a complete defeat, most of the Russian army being killed, captured or dispersed. Rennenkampf was then attacked. He retreated, and Hindenburg became a popular hero in Germany. (See MAZURIAN LAKES.)

Russian Successes. Against Austria, too, Russia was prompt. Under the able leader-

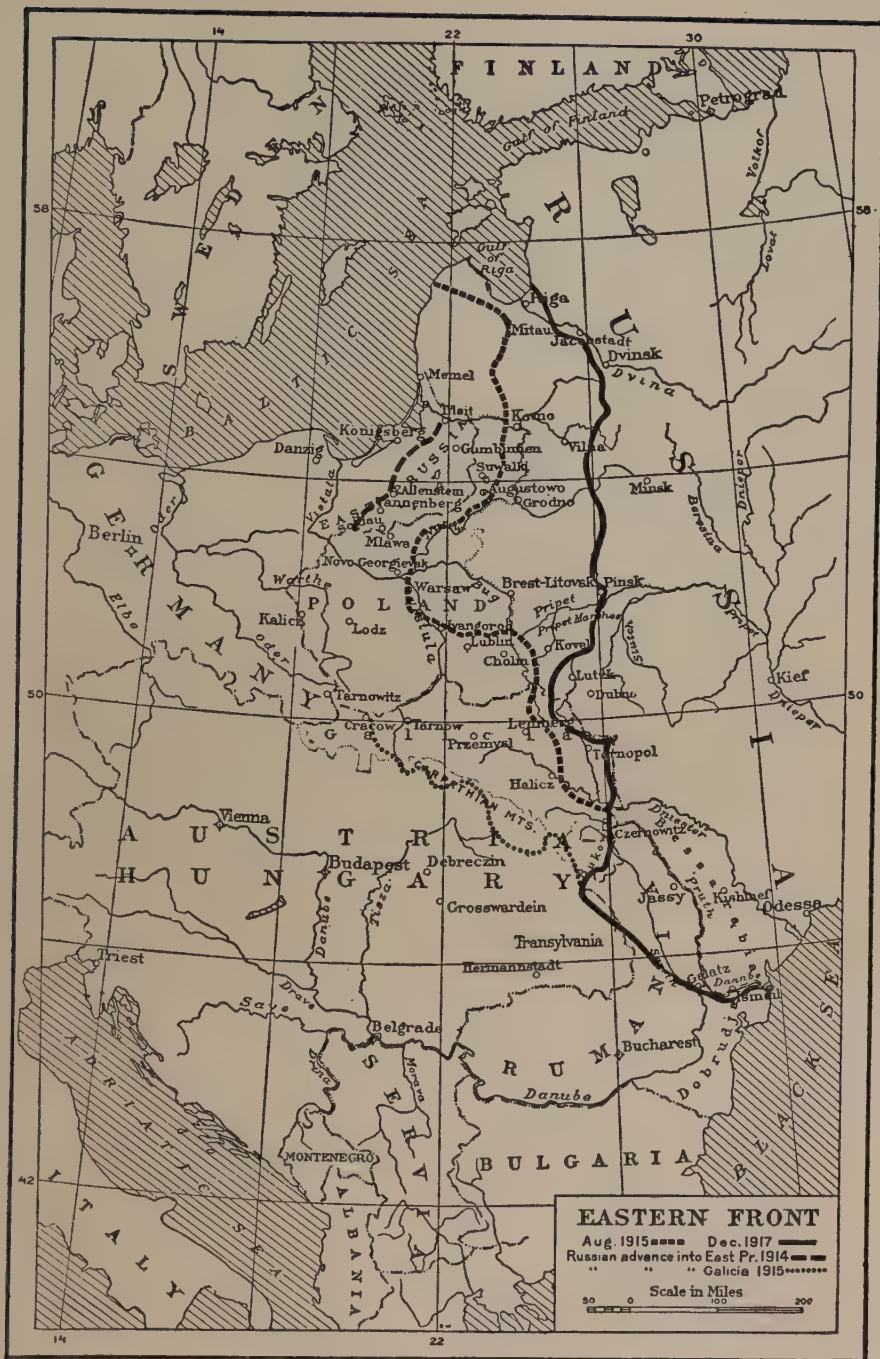


ONE OF THE GREAT TANKS IN ACTION

she did not enter the town until December. On their part, the Serbians invaded Bosnia, and after a series of defeats, attacks, retreats and victories, closed the year by driving the Austrians out of Belgrade almost as soon as they got in. By this time, Austria had a far greater task on her hands in dealing with Russia.

The Battle of Tannenberg. Germany had failed to crush France in one blow. She had also underestimated the speed with which Russia could move. By the third week in August, when the French and Germans were having their first skirmishes, the Russians had invaded East Prussia with two large

ship of the Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar, she captured Lemberg, in Galicia, and laid siege to Przemyśl. On the other side, Hindenburg, who was now made a field-marshal and put in command of all the Austro-German forces on the eastern front, promptly invaded Russian Poland, aiming to help the Austrians and perhaps capture Warsaw. He forced the Grand Duke to draw back and raise the siege of Przemyśl, but was beaten in two great battles at Augustovo and on the river Bzoura. The Russians then advanced again, defeating, at the Battle of the Four Rivers, another attempt of Hindenburg's to capture Warsaw and get round behind the



Russian lines. The year 1914 ended with the Russians facing the Germans and Austrians on a long line from the River Niemen to the Rumanian border and threatening to pass through the Carpathian Mountains into Hungary the following spring.

The Extension of the War. The war, which began between two sets of European nations, early developed into a world struggle. Turkey gave refuge to two German cruisers which escaped from the English fleet in the Mediterranean, and then allowed them to bombard Russian ports in the Black Sea. From that time she was counted on the side of Germany. Japan, which had an alliance with England, early declared war on the Germanic powers, and throughout the war did service in policing the Pacific. She also took Kiaochow and several other stations in the East for herself. One after the other, throughout the duration of the war, the nations of the old and new worlds took sides, nearly all of them declaring against Germany, who, it was felt, had started the terrible war. One after one, the Germans lost all their colonial possessions to the Entente powers.

The Control of the Sea. The English, with their great fleet, controlled the sea from the start. The German main fleet remained at home, but they had some cruisers abroad which did much damage to English commerce until they were finally sunk or driven into neutral ports. They also had a fleet in the Pacific Ocean, commanded by an able officer, Admiral von Spee, which came upon a weaker British fleet, commanded by Admiral Cradock, and sank it in a battle during heavy weather off Coronel, on the coast of Chile (Nov. 1, 1914). Von Spee then rounded the Horn and steamed east in order to do what damage he could to British commerce on the route around the Cape of Good Hope. On his way he aimed to take whatever lay in the harbor at the Falkland Islands. But there he found Admiral Sturdee with some powerful cruisers, and in the battle of the Falkland Islands (Dec. 9, 1914) Von Spee lost his life and his fleet was destroyed. After that Germany's naval warfare was generally carried on under the surface of the sea by her submarines.

The Deadlock. After 1914, the two sides appeared to have come to a deadlock. Both tried to deliver crushing blows and failed, the lines remaining much as they were before. On the sea, England blockaded Germany with her fleet, and Germany began successfully to use her submarines in sinking the ships which carried supplies to England, so that England was really blockaded too. In 1915 one side and then the other dealt furious blows designed to end the war at once, but failed.

Only one event, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, a passenger vessel, had a really important bearing on the final outcome of the war.

The Failure of the "Holy War." Early in the war Germany tried to stir up her Mohammedan allies, the Turks, to regard the war on the Entente as a religious one. The Kaiser had long posed as a protector of Islam, but it appeared now that he was not taken very seriously. The majority of Mohammedans in India, Egypt and Morocco remained faithful to the Entente. In Arabia the natives even revolted against their Turkish masters and set up a ruler of their own, the King of the Hedjaz, who was of great help to the British in that country when they advanced through it from India and Egypt.

The Dardanelles. In January, the British and French, now fairly sure there would be no "Holy War," tried to force their way through the Dardanelles and attack Constantinople. Many of the leaders in England and France thought that Germany could be beaten only by first defeating her Turkish allies. These leaders were responsible for great losses at the Dardanelles, where, if they had prepared more thoroughly, they might have won. Their combined land and sea attack ended in defeat. Mines, which the Turks had sown in the Channel, sank several of the Entente ships and the naval assault was abandoned. During the remainder of the year British and French troops, many of them Anzacs, or members of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, fought valiantly and to no purpose on the Peninsula of Gallipoli, trying to get around behind the Turkish defences and open the way to Constantinople.

The Retreat of the Grand Duke. The Germans promptly replied to the assault on the Dardanelles. Early in the spring, when the snow began to melt, they gathered all the strength they could and furiously attacked the Russians in an attempt to put them out of the war. The Grand Duke Nicholas, however, attacked by Hindenburg in the north, and by Mackensen in the south, made a wonderful retreat. Though he had to give up Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, and did not stop until he reached the line of the Dvina River and the Pripet Marshes, he still kept his line intact and Russia was still unbeaten.

Italy Enters the War. Originally a member of the Triple Alliance, Italy had remained neutral when the war broke out because she thought Germany and Austria to blame. Now she declared her true colors. Her ancient hatred of Austria flamed up uncontrollably and she declared war on her (May 23), attacking in the mountains northeast of Venice, toward Vienna.

Bulgaria Joins the Germanic Powers. But Italy's entrance was off-set by Bulgaria, who now joined Germany, with whom she had been in sympathy ever since the second Balkan War. She had begun that war treacherously with the connivance of the Germanic powers, and had lost it. (See BALKAN WARS.) Now she saw her chance for revenge and prepared to attack Serbia, who was struggling to keep up an unequal war against Austria.

The Battle of Champagne. With affairs in this almost equal balance, the French now tried to end matters by crushing the German armies in France. In Champagne they attempted to break through and then take the rest of the German line from the rear. But

sinking of many American trading ships and of Red Cross hospital ships. The sinking of the *Lusitania* appears now to have been the beginning of the end for Germany, because of its effect on the United States.

Saloniki. Late in 1915 the French had landed some troops at Saloniki in a fruitless attempt to help Serbia against Bulgaria. The force here was now, in January 1916, reinforced by the troops withdrawn, at last, from the Dardanelles. Recruits also arrived from the routed Serbian army and the whole force was placed under Sarrail, a French political general of great ability but greater ambition who had been removed by Joffre from his command in France. Sarrail tried to organize an efficient army out of the strange elements at his



RUINS OF PICTURESQUE VERDUN

bad weather and German valor defeated them. They took a little ground and many prisoners, but were unable to capture the German second line, not to speak of winning the war (Sept. 25-Oct. 7).

The Crushing of Serbia. The year 1915 ended with the crushing of Serbia. After beating back the Russians, the Germans turned their attention to the southeast, and with the help of Bulgaria, attacked the Serbians in the rear, overwhelming them and driving their king and army and many of the people into exile.

The *Lusitania*. Germany made a great blunder when she refused to restrict the operations of her submarines. The trouble began with the sinking of the *Lusitania*, May 7, 1915. (See LUSITANIA.) Sentiment in the United States began to take a distinctly anti-German turn which was sharpened by the

disposal. He took Monastir before the year was over, but was greatly hampered by the fact that Greece, under her pro-German king, Constantine, who had married the Kaiser's sister, would not join the Entente in spite of all their promises.

Verdun. On February 26th, giving up for a time their attempt to destroy the Russians, the Germans launched a terrific attack on the French at Verdun. In many respects Verdun was "the strongest position" in the French line. Early in the war, before the Battle of the Marne, General Sarrail had turned the great casemated forts, which formed the defenses in the plan of the old Maréchal de Vauban of Louis XIV's day, into modern "centers of resistance" and moved his lines into the open country beyond, where the French lines were supported by mobile field guns. But Verdun was still in a *salient*, that is, in a jut-

ting angle of the line, and could be bombarded from two sides. It also constituted one of the chief supports of the whole long arch of the Entente line in France. If the Germans could destroy it, the entire defense of France must collapse. But under General Pétain, who said "They shall not pass," the French resisted successfully through months of furious fighting. They were driven back at first and even lost Forts Douaumont and Vaux, but they later re-took them. General von Falkenhayn, the German commander-in-chief, lost his position for this great German failure, as Von Moltke had lost the same position after the other great failure at the Marne. Hindenburg now took charge of all the German forces.

The Battle of Jutland. While the attack on Verdun was still in progress, and still held out promise of German success, the German High Seas Fleet, cruising in the North Sea, ran across Admiral Beatty, commanding the advance guard of the British Grand Fleet, and fell upon him with superior force. But he hung on till Admiral Jellicoe, the British commander, came up with the rest of the Grand Fleet. Jellicoe at once deployed, or spread out, so as to "cross the T", that is, steam perpendicularly across the bows of the long German line as it came up, and by concentrating guns on each German ship as it in turn came nearest, sink them all. To avoid this the Germans turned away to the right, firing torpedoes at the British, who nevertheless turned too, and got between the Germans and their harbors. In the night the Germans, sailing without lights, made their way through the British fleet and home. Because of their early advantage over Beatty, and the fact that the British Grand Fleet made fine targets against the western light, they had lost fewer ships and men than the British, but while the light lasted they had been out-manuevered and they never again came out to battle. The Jutland fight settled once for all the supremacy of the surface waters. But Germany continued active with her submarines.

The Battle of the Somme. After the Germans had become involved in a defeat at Verdun the British and French struck back on the Somme River, where the German lines formed a salient somewhat broader than the French salient at Verdun. This was the first battle in which the new British armies, raised by Kitchener, were used to a great extent. The battle began on the 1st of July and raged for many months, but though the Germans lost many square miles of territory and thousands of men, the losses of the Entente were also heavy, and the battle proved nothing beyond the excellent fighting qualities of the British armies.

Brussilov's Offensive. In support of the British and French on the Somme, the Russians suddenly came to life again and began (July 16) a violent offensive against the Austrian front along the Styr and Stokhod rivers. Under their great General Brussilov they gained victory after victory. But Brussilov's ammunition gave out and his success came to little because he had to stop too soon. The Russian army was now becoming paralyzed; thousands of Russian soldiers were slaughtered like sheep because of the incompetence of the government, which was believed to be under the control of pro-German forces.

Rumania in the War. When Brussilov's offensive promised to be a success, Rumania, a Slavic nation which had always felt friendly to Russia and to Russia's friends (see BALKAN WARS), now thought it a favorable opportunity to declare war on the Central Powers (August 27). She invaded Transylvania at once. But Brussilov failed and Russia could or would not help. The Entente army of Saloniki, under the hesitating leadership of General Sarrail, did nothing to help, though it was expected it would move north; Germany, with Brussilov stopped and the Somme held secure, put General Mackensen in motion against lonely Rumania and in one short and brilliant campaign, the most brilliant for Germany in the whole war, Rumania was crushed and stripped of nearly all her territory.

Italy's Successes. End of the Year 1916. The year 1916 saw the deadlock in the west still more firmly established at Verdun and the Somme. It saw Russia fail and Rumania collapse. It saw also some Italian successes against Austria. An Austrian attack, on May 30, in the Trentino was turned back, and the armies of Italy under General Cadorna swept on, captured Goritzia and occupied part of the Bainsizza Plateau. The third Christmas of the great struggle passed, and honors were about even, except for a growing feeling in the United States against Germany and her methods of waging war, particularly her submarine war.

The Fall of Joffre. Nivelle's Plan. Ambitious Entente leaders naturally felt that the war was not being won quickly enough. French statesmen particularly felt this way, since France had suffered most and was nearing exhaustion. The careful General Joffre was accordingly deprived of his command (late in 1916). General Nivelle, who succeeded him, believed the time had come to win the war at one stroke. He took over a plan which Joffre had made with General Haig, the British commander, to attack in France early in 1917, and he enlarged this

plan so as to provide for a crushing defeat of the Germans and not merely another "nibble" at their lines. The main attack was to be made by the French along the Aisne River. The British were to support this attack by making a drive at the German right flank.

The Hindenburg Retreat. But local successes of the French at Verdun and elsewhere, and the great drain on German man-power on the Somme had at this time determined Hindenburg to shorten his lines in France. After



PERSHING AND PETAIN.

careful preparation, he conducted a skillful retreat from the Somme region, in the early spring of 1917, abandoning many square miles of territory, which he thoroughly ravaged. The retreat came as a surprise to the Entente. The French and British followed the retreating Germans cautiously till they came up against the prepared defenses of the "Hindenburg" or "Siegfried" lines, where the Germans turned again on their enemies.

The Second Battle of the Aisne. The Hindenburg retreat came just as Nivelle was about to launch his great attack; all his plans were upset, but backed by the French government he decided to go ahead. The attack was launched in bad weather on April 16th, after ten days of intense bombardment. The English attacked a week later and did well,

capturing Vimy Ridge and advancing east of Arras; but the French failed to go very far. All during April and May they struggled at the Chemin des Dames, finally winning their way beyond its crest and securing their flanks on either side. But their losses were great. After high hopes there came despair. The press exaggerated the failure, Nivelle was dismissed, and serious mutinies broke out in no less than thirteen French army corps. General Pétain, a great soldier, who was now made commander-in-chief, soon restored order, but during the rest of the year had to content himself with local fights and much hard training. The depression all over France was so marked, and was taken advantage of so well by the Germans, that the country, thoroughly sick of war, was almost ready to make peace.

America's Declaration of War. The fact that on April 6, 1917, tired at last of sending useless protests to Germany against her treatment of Americans on the high seas, the United States had declared war on Germany, probably did more than anything else to keep France fighting at this time. America began at once to make great preparations. She thought it likely the war would last a long time and she intended to raise a large army. Germany, as an effect of America's declaration of war, redoubled her submarine efforts. With the help of the American destroyers, the British navy at length got the submarines under control. But the help was only just in time.

The Russian Revolution. A revolution in Russia had been brewing for years. In many ways Russia in 1917 was like France under Louis XIV; the rich man held sway over the down-trodden peasant and industrial worker only through force. When war and German intrigue weakened this force, the government of the Czar and the whole upper part of the social fabric of Russia collapsed. The Russian revolution broke out in 1917 and its leaders signed a treaty (Brest-Litovsk, Dec. 1917), with Germany which finally put Russia out of the war. (See **BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION.**)

Caporetto. With Russia no longer a serious obstacle, Germany could turn once more upon her western foes, fighting against time, for America was looming up. Her first stroke for a quick victory was made against the Italians in October. Cadorna had been advancing little by little against the Austrians for over a year. Suddenly Von Bülow's Germans appeared on his front near Caporetto, where, the Germans knew well, some mutinous troops were holding the trenches as a penance for their misbehavior. This

was the first time Germans had come to help Austria in Italy. A great attack was staged; Caporetto fell almost without a blow; the mutineers let the Germans through as through a sieve. The flanks of the Italian line held firm for a while but were swept away finally, and by December the whole Italian army had been driven back to the Piave River where, aided by the British and French, it held its ground. The Germans themselves had not been prepared for such a victory and were unable to take full advantage of it, but even so Italy was very nearly put out of the war. Count Cadorna was dismissed from command of the Italian armies and General Diaz took his place.

Clémenceau. The Close of the Year 1917. The close of the year 1917 saw France slowly recovering, under the able leadership of Clémenceau, the new patriot-premier, and Pétain, the wise general. Pétain completed the conquest of the Chemin des Dames by slow degrees and improved the morale of the army while Clémenceau waged merciless war on traitors and defeatists and roused the spirit of the nation. The British still stood firm, even advancing in Artois and Flanders, and with America's help were conquering the submarine. Italy was breathless and almost prostrate. Russia was out of it; Rumania also. But the Entente diplomats had at last forced King Constantine of Greece to abdicate, and the great Greek premier, Venizelos, now freed the Entente armies at Saloniki from all fear of a Greek attack from the rear. British forces in Mesopotamia, Persia and Palestine had now for a long time been gradually winning against the Turks. Bagdad was captured in March, and Jerusalem in December, 1917.

The Fourteen Points. The anxiety of the German war-lords was increased by the fact that the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, began to make appeals to the world at large to stop the war on a basis that would be fair to all concerned. His first appeal, in a message to Congress, January 8th, 1918, contained what he said were the fourteen points essential to a just settlement of the war. The German people thought these points very fair, and when Wilson kept on talking about a fair peace, they more and more objected to going ahead with a war which they were losing.

The Ludendorff Offensives. Field-Marshal Ludendorff, who acted as chief-of-staff to Hindenburg, was a great master of tactics, or the science of handling troops in the presence of the enemy. That he was not so clever at strategy, or the art of directing great military movements, was shown by events. On the 21st of March, 1918, he de-

livered a crushing blow, unexpectedly, to the British in Picardy. For a moment it seemed that the English would be driven to the Channel. But they stood firm on the left and the French rushed up reinforcements. The line was reorganized east of Amiens. In April Ludendorff tried again, this time against the British in Flanders, but could not reach the coast. He next tried, in May, to break the French front along the Chemin des Dames. Again it was a case of complete surprise, and the part of the line attacked was again a part weakly held, where the allies expected no trouble. Ludendorff's men swept over the Chemin des Dames and never stopped till they were exhausted. By that time the tip of their advance had reached Château-Thierry where some American machine gunners, of the 3rd Division, held the bridge till it was blown up by the French. But the Chemin des Dames had been the only part of the front to yield, and Ludendorff now found his advanced troops in such a deep and narrow pocket that they were unable to go ahead unless he widened the area behind them. He accordingly tried on the 10th of June to do this on the west, but the offensive was stopped by the French. In July he tried again, this time on the eastern flank (July 15), but was unable even to take Rheims. It will be seen that Ludendorff struck hard but that he struck in three directions, outward from his center, first southwest, then west, then south, and that none of his blows followed up the direct advantage gained by the preceding blow.

The Unity of Command. On March 26th, five days after the beginning of Ludendorff's offensives, General Foch was entrusted with the supreme command of all the Entente armies in France. The British and French had at last come to the same conclusion that the Romans reached early in their history, that when the existence of the state is threatened the only thing to do is to put supreme command in the hands of one man. Up to this time the two countries had tried to get along together by means of "conferences" and "supreme councils," all of which took too long to decide anything and nearly always adopted a political rather than a military point of view.

American Aid. The Americans were now pouring armed men into France. The first and second divisions showed, in very skillful "minor operations" (small battles), that they were excellent fighters and well trained. (See CANTIGNY; CHATEAU-THIERRY, BATTLE OF; and BELLEAU WOOD.) Foch wished to put the Americans in with the Entente troops in small groups, and absorb them, as fast as they came, into the existing French and British

armies. But General Pershing objected, and Foch directed him to form an American Army in the east of France, where, when the time came, he could use it to the best advantage. In the meantime American divisions were placed in line under the higher command of the British and French for defensive use only and for their own training.

The Second Battle of the Marne. When the Germans on July 15 attacked east and southwest of Rheims, in what was their last big drive, Foch had been warned of their plans.

Aisne-Marne Offensive," because at the outset the battle raged on a north and south line all the way from the River Aisne to the River Marne. Altogether 200,000 Americans were involved, if not actually engaged, and their vigor and strength had a decisive effect in turning the tide.

The "Black Day" of the German Army. On July 24th Marshal Foch said in conference, "At last we have reached a numerical superiority over the enemy in the actual number of combatants. . . . For the first time the reserves



ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918

He let them involve a lot of men in the battle, held them in check, and three days later (July 18th) struck a blow at their exposed right flank. His men attacked all along the line from Soissons to Château Thierry, but he made his strongest effort near Soissons, where the 1st and 2nd American divisions fought under the command of the dashing General Mangin. So successful was this attack, which threatened the roads in the rear of the Germans southwest of Rheims, that the Germans began a retreat. Foch continued to attack, and by the 6th of August had driven the German armies behind the River Vesle. This battle, usually called the second Battle of the Marne, is known in American records as "The

of the Allies are superior to those of the enemy. . . . We are arriving at the turning of the road. . . . We have taken the offensive in full combat, and having taken the initiative, we must retain it." He did retain it. On August 8th Field-Marshal Haig, after a secret concentration of men, guns and tanks, attacked and completely overran the German lines east of Amiens. This was the easiest victory over the Germans which the Entente had won up to that time. The first German defenses crumpled up almost without resistance, and much territory and booty and many prisoners were taken. In considering the astonishing weakness shown by the Germans on August 8th, which boded no good for the future,

Ludendorff called that day "the black day of the German army."

Foch's Strategy. Marshal Foch gave the Germans no rest. He struck here and there, but always aiming inward towards the center of the big sagging German line between Verdun and the sea. He saw that to make the Germans retreat out of this "salient"—and that meant practically to abandon France—all he had to do was to press them everywhere vigorously, and then strike particularly hard down the Meuse valley, where the French lines came nearest to the vital railway system connecting from east to west the German forces in France. He picked on the new and vigorous American army to do this, but first he had to clear out the German pocket south of Verdun at St. Mihiel. If he left that pocket there he left a way for the Germans to attack the Americans in the rear when they moved down the Meuse.

The St. Mihiel Offensive. On September 12th the American 1st Army, newly constituted, fought its first battle "on its own." Under the American command were a number of French divisions. The main attack was made from the south between St. Mihiel and Pont-à-Mousson. Another attack was made from the northwest, and the two attacking parties met at Vigneulles in the center, rounding up many captives. The St. Mihiel salient had resisted all French attacks for four years. But now the Germans were too weak to hold it in strength, and when attacked by an enormous force, attempted only to get away.

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive. The Americans now began moving up to the line between Verdun and the Argonne forest, where they were soon to start their great drive, known as the Meuse-Argonne (see ARGONNE). The battle started on September 26th and lasted until November 11th, and was accompanied by powerful attacks elsewhere in France and Belgium, the British making extraordinary headway and breaking the Hindenburg Line. In their operations, the British were greatly helped by the Australians, New Zealanders, and the American 32nd and 27th divisions. But the American pressure between the Meuse and the Argonne forest was on the most delicate spot, since here the Entente lines came nearest to the enemy's lines of communication. The Americans threw division after division into the fight, and the big German bulge in France from Verdun to the sea gradually straightened out on the line, Metz-Mézières-Lille. Foch now gathered an enormous force of ten American and twenty French divisions and prepared to drive down the Moselle into the heart of southern Germany. The British took

Lille; the French, Mézières; and the Americans, Sedan.

The Collapse of Germany's Allies. Early in 1918 the German allies began to feel heavily the effects of the long war. The Czechoslovaks and the Poles became very restless. In April a national Czechoslovak uprising at Prague brought about a republic independent of Austria. The Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes wanted to form a Jugo (southern)-Slavic



MARSHAL FOCH

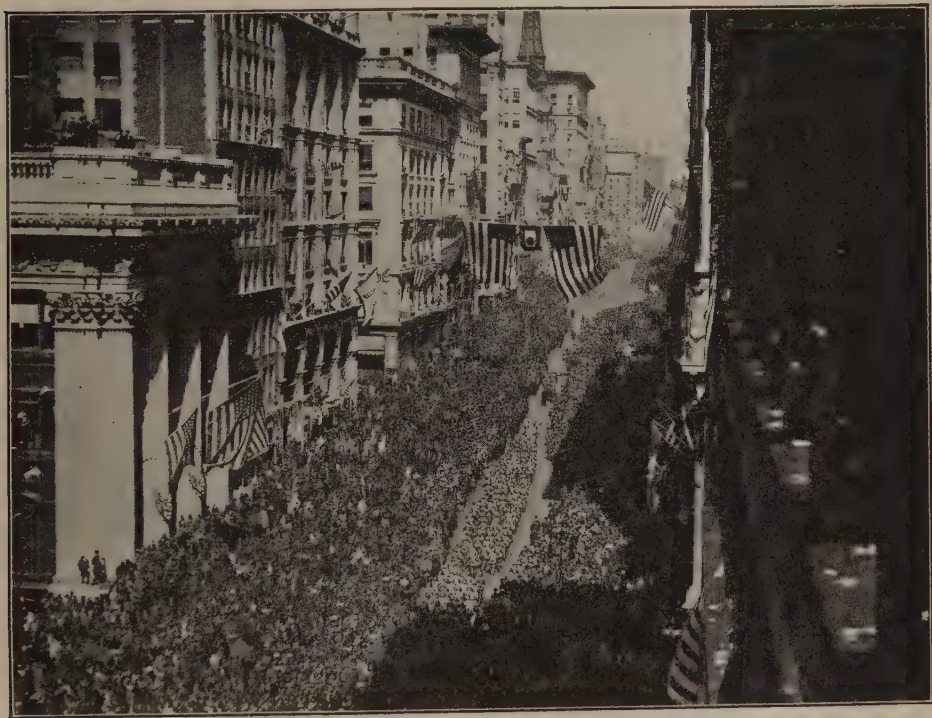
nation at the expense of Austria. On September 15th General Franchet d'Espérey, with the army of Saloniki, began to move north, and by the 26th had driven the Bulgarians in disorder beyond the mountains. On the 30th of September King Ferdinand of Bulgaria surrendered and abdicated. The Young Turks, under the pressure of the victorious British under Allenby in Palestine, were driven from power, and a new Turkish government signed an armistice with the Entente (Oct. 31).

Vittorio Veneto. On October 25th, the Italians advanced against the Austrians at Vittorio Veneto, and then along their whole line. On November 9th they entered Trieste, having taken 500,000 prisoners. It was the death blow for Austria. Three days later the Emperor Charles abdicated, and the empire of the Hapsburgs came to an end.

The Collapse of Germany. Germany now saw that her lines in France had been beaten literally to pieces; without communications they could not hold together. Foch was planning his greatest blow aimed directly at the heart of Germany. He would undoubtedly be successful. Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria were all completely defeated. On November 7th revolution broke out in the cooped-up German navy at Kiel, and spread like wildfire through the army and the whole nation. The

many and took the bridgeheads on the Rhine.

The Peace of Versailles. While the armies of the Entente and the United States watched on the Rhine and waited to go home, a corps of peacemakers occupied Paris and during a period of six months drew up a treaty called the Peace of Versailles, because it was signed (June 28, 1919) in the old palace of Louis XIV at Versailles (see VERSAILLES) in the same Hall of Mirrors where King William of Prussia had been crowned



HOME-COMING PARADE OF THE 27TH DIVISION, ON FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1919

Kaiser abdicated and fled to Holland. Chancellor Ebert, the son of a shoemaker, took control.

The Armistice. Representatives of a beaten and leaderless Germany signed, on November 11th at 11 A. M., an armistice, the terms of which the Entente laid down through Marshal Foch. Germany turned over her Grand Fleet without a struggle and agreed to other terms which made, altogether, the most complete surrender ever exacted from a great nation. The armies of England, France and America marched triumphantly into Ger-

Emperor William I of Germany. This peace provided for the independence of various new European states which had shown national ambitions—Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugoslavia, etc.—and it provided that Germany should pay large sums of money to her conquerors. The peace treaty was a compromise. Premier Lloyd George saw to it that England got control of the territory she coveted in the East and in Africa; President Woodrow Wilson saw to it that the treaty set up a League of Nations which might make future wars more difficult to start; and Premier Clémen-

ceau of France saw to it that Germany was charged with a crushing bill for the damage she had done.

What the World War Accomplished. The World War ruined Germany, abolished Austria-Hungary, revolutionized Russia, and created a new set of countries in the east of Europe. It left England still the most powerful nation, but heavily burdened with taxes; France very strong in a military way, but greatly depleted in reserve man-power; Japan stronger than ever, practically unscathed by the war; and the United States enjoying an immense prestige as a world-power, but seemingly unwilling to take advantage of it. The war did not put an end to war, as some enthusiasts said it would. The situation in Europe a year after the peace of Versailles was almost as fraught with danger as it was in the summer of 1914, the chief difference being in the ability rather than the willingness to fight.

WORMS (*wurmz*, German *vormz*), Germany, a city on the River Rhine; pop. 50,000. It is a curious old town with crooked streets and many quaint buildings, among them an ancient cathedral which was begun in the 11th century. The city has a large trade, and cigars, leather-work, and other things are made there. The region about it produces much fine Rhenish wine.

Worms is one of the oldest cities in Germany. It is the scene of the famous old German epic poem the "Nibelungenlied," the story of the Nibelung treasure, which the German peasants say still lies at the bottom of the Rhine near Worms.

Most of this Nibelungenlied is a fable, but Worms has much real history connected with it. Charlemagne sometimes lived there, and in 1122 the emperor Henry V met the Pope at Worms, and settled a long dispute concerning their respective rights in the investiture of the clergy, at a convention known as the Concordat of Worms. In 1521 the Emperor Charles V held his first Diet or Congress at Worms, before which Luther appeared and declared that he would not give up his religious teachings. It was here that he uttered the famous words: "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen." This congress is known as the Diet of Worms.

WURTEMBERG or **WURTEMBERG** (*wurt'em-bergh*), a state in the southwestern part of Germany, west of Bavaria; area 7,533 square miles, or nearly as large as Massachusetts; pop. 2,600,000; capital, Stuttgart. It is crossed by a range of mountains called the Swabian Alps, and on each side of them the country is hilly. About two-thirds of the people are Protestants and the rest

Catholics. They are engaged in agriculture, producing cereals, hemp, potatoes, hops, etc., and also in manufacturing. Cotton and woolen goods are made, also linen, and paper, machinery, musical instruments, clocks, beer, and fire-arms. Until the German Revolution Württemberg was governed by a king and parliament. It sends several members to the German congress, and is one of the largest and most influential states of Germany. It was founded by Count Alric, who ruled part of the territory in the 13th century. After 1495 the rulers were called dukes, until 1806, when they received the title of king.

WURZBURG (*wurts'boorg*), Germany, a city in Bavaria, on the River Main; pop. 90,000. It has a thriving commerce, and manufactures tobacco and beer, as well as railway cars and other important products. It contains many fine buildings, among them a cathedral nine hundred years old, and one of the most beautiful palaces in Europe, where the bishop of Würzburg lives. The river is crossed by a curious stone bridge with many statues of saints along the sides. The University of Würzburg, founded in 1403, has 3,000 students. Würzburg was first built in the 6th century. On the opposite side of the Main is a strong fortress called Marienberg, which was bombarded and captured by the Prussians in 1866.

WYANDOTTE (*wy'an-dot*) **CAVE**, a cave in southern Indiana, near Leavenworth, second in size only to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. It is 23 miles long and has immense chambers with beautiful stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of lime-water. One, called Lot's Wife, looks like a marble statue with a white cloth thrown over it. A church, steeple and all, could be set in one of the chambers.

WY-O-MING, a state of the United States, south of Montana; area nearly 97,890 square miles or more than twice as large as Pennsylvania; pop. 194,500; capital, Cheyenne (*shy-en'*). The surface is mountainous, and the state is noted for its grand scenery and natural curiosities. One part of Wyoming in the northwest corner is so strange and beautiful that it has been made into a National Park, called the "Yellowstone" from a lake and river within its boundaries. There are many remarkable geysers, canyons, and boiling springs there, and wild animals of many kinds which, being protected by law, have become quite tame. (See YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.) Wyoming has mines of gold, iron, and other metals, and much soft coal. There are many oil wells, and it is known that more will be found. Much of the land can be used for farming only when irrigated with water

from the rivers, but a great deal can be used for pasture. Irrigation systems are being planned and built to redeem a great deal of the land for agriculture. Cattle and horses are raised on great ranches. Many visitors go to Wyoming from the east in search of health or pleasure. The climate is warm in summer and very cold in winter. Wyoming gets its name from an Indian word meaning "large plains." The territory was made in 1868 out of parts of Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, and in 1890 became a state of the Union. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

WYOMING VALLEY, a beautiful valley

in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, settled first in 1762 by people chiefly from Connecticut. There are coal mines, and much of the land is very fertile. In 1778 it was invaded by a large force of British and Indians, who captured the fort and massacred many people. The story is told in "Gertrude of Wyoming," a poem by Thomas Campbell.

WYTSCHAETE (*vyt'shee-teh*) **RIDGE**, an elevation near Ypres in Belgium where some severe fighting took place during the World War. It was a strong strategic point and was bitterly fought for by both the Germans and the Allies in the battles about Ypres.

X

XANTHUS (*zan'thus*), an ancient city of Asia Minor, destroyed by the Romans in the time of Julius Cæsar. Here some famous discoveries were made in the nineteenth century by excavating parties. The so-called Nereid monument, decorated with beautiful Greek sculptures of the 4th century B.C. is in the British Museum.

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, see JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.

X. Y. Z. AFFAIR, an incident which occurred during the administration of President Adams, from 1797 to 1801. France was very angry that America had signed a treaty with England promising neutrality in her war against France, for the French expected some help against England in return for that which they had recently given to the American Revolution. They attacked American ships, and when President Adams sent three delegates to France

to discuss matters, the French government at first refused to have anything to do with them. Then, through secret agents, Talleyrand hinted that if the United States would bribe several members of the French government with liberal sums of money, attacks upon American shipping would be stopped. The American envoys received this proposal in writing and sent it to President Adams, who laid the papers before Congress. In April, 1798, the entire matter was published by the Senate. The letters of the French agents were signed X. Y. Z., and the despatches of the American envoys have always been known as the X. Y. Z. despatches. The publication of this matter at once put an end to agitation in favor of France in the United States, and Pinckney's famous phrase "Millions for defence but not one cent for tribute" became the by-word of the hour.

Y

YAKUTSK (*yah-kootsk'*), Siberia, a city on the River Lena; pop. 10,000. It is the principal city of eastern Siberia, and carries on a large trade, especially in furs and provisions. The province of Yakutsk, of which it is the capital, contains rich gold-mines. Great fairs are held there every year in July. Yakutsk is named from the Yakuts, a Tartar tribe, who are the principal inhabitants.

YALE (*yayl*) **UNIVERSITY**, a non-sectarian institution for higher education founded in 1701 at New Haven, Conn. It contains, beside the academic or college department, a school of theology under Congregational influence; a school of technical science, the Sheffield Scientific School; and schools of law, medicine, philosophy, fine arts, etc. The first building was at Saybrook, Conn., but the college was transferred to New Haven in 1718, and renamed Yale College, because of a gift of books and money from an English officer, Elihu Yale, who was born in New England. It became a university in 1887. There are about 4,000 students, and a faculty of 750.

YALU (*yay-loo'*), a river of Korea, off which was fought, Sept. 17, 1894, a great battle between the Japanese and Chinese armor-clad fleets, in which the Chinese lost a battleship and four cruisers.

YANGTZE (*yang'tsee*) or **YANGTZE-KIANG** (*-kyang'*), the largest river in China, rising in the mountains north of Tibet and flowing into the Yellow Sea; length about 3200 miles. It is navigable for large vessels nearly a thousand miles, and many of the largest cities of China are on its banks, including Hankow and Nanking. The name means "son of the sea." (See map of CHINA.)

YAP, one of the Caroline Islands in the North Pacific Ocean. It is a small island, only 10 miles long, but the great nations of Europe have all needed a naval station in the Pacific and have quarrelled about it. Germany seized it in 1885 and was opposed in her possession of it by Spain, to whom the Pope as arbiter finally awarded it. After various changes in ownership, Japan obtained it in 1919, receiving a mandate for it under the League of Nations. At the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, Japan made a treaty with the United States giving the two nations equal rights in Yap.

YARKAND (*yar-kahnd'*), Turkestan, a city of eastern Turkestan, on the River Yarkand; pop. 70,000. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, linen, and woollen cloths, and of leather goods. Yarkand was the capital of a Mohammedan kingdom called Kashgar, which was conquered by the Chinese in 1757. In 1863 the Chinese were driven out, but they continued to claim the region. Yarkand is very little known and rarely visited by foreigners.

YARMOUTH (*yar'muth*), England, a city on the east coast, at the mouth of the River Yare; pop. 55,000. It is noted for its great herring-fisheries, in which it surpasses all other ports in England. Mackerel, cod, and other fish are found, and the dried and salted fish known as "Yarmouth bloaters" are famous. The city has important manufactories of crêpe and silk goods, and many boats and ships are built there. The principal part of Yarmouth (that is, Yare-Mouth) is called Great Yarmouth. Little Yarmouth is a village on the opposite side of the river.

YARROW (*yar'ro*), a small river in Scotland, which flows into the Ettrick; length about 25 miles. It is famous chiefly because of three poems written about it by the English poet, William Wordsworth.

YED'O, or **YED'DO**, the former name of Tokio. (See TOKIO.)

YEKATERINBURG, see EKATERINBURG.

YEKATERINOSLAV, see EKATERINOSLAV.

YELLOW SEA, a sea east of China, between Korea and the mainland. The Gulf of Pechili, or Peh-chih-li, which forms its north-western part, receives the Hwang and other large rivers. The sea is very shallow, and the yellow clay of the bottom becomes mixed with the water, giving it a yellow tinge. (See map of CHINA.)

YELLOWSTONE, a river of the United States, rising in northwestern Wyoming, and flowing through Montana to the Missouri River; length 600 miles. It rises in Yellowstone Lake, among high mountains, nearly a mile and a half above the sea.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, a region in Wyoming around Yellowstone Lake, with a small strip of Montana, set apart as a pleasure ground by Congress in 1872. This park is 65 miles long from north to south and 55 miles wide, and from 7000 to 11,000 feet above the sea. It contains some of the most

wonderful natural curiosities in the world. Among them are many thousand springs, some of which are geysers, or spouting springs, throwing water or mud from 50 to 200 feet into the air. The geysers have been given different names, such as the Giant, the Giantess, Old Faithful, the Beehive, and the Grand Geyser. Others have hot or mineral waters, and form colored incrustations of lime or silica about their edges, in hundreds of beautiful forms. The Yellowstone and its tributaries within the park flow through deep ravines, or canyons, the sides of which rise nearly a quar-

Sanaa. The Arabia Felix, or Fertile Arabia, of the ancient Romans, is partly in Yemen. Grain and coffee are grown there. Hides and coffee are exported from Yemen. The city of Mocha was once a prosperous port and gave its name to a fine kind of coffee which came from there, but it now exports very little. At one time the name Yemen was frequently used for most of Arabia, to include all the territory south of Syria, but it is now restricted. (See map of ARABIA.)

YENISEI (*yen-ee-say'ee*), a river of eastern Asia, flowing through Mongolia and



THE CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER

ter of a mile straight up from the water. In one of the canyons the Yellowstone has two falls, the first 140 and the second 360 feet high. On Tower Creek, which flows into the Yellowstone, is a high fall, surrounded by tower-shaped masses of rock. Several other rivers rise in the National Park, all of them noted for wild scenery. Deer, antelopes, buffaloes, bears, and other wild animals roam through the park, where they are protected by law. Some of them have become very tame. (See map of the UNITED STATES.)

YEMEN (*yem'en*), formerly a vilayet of Asiatic Turkey, since 1921 an independent kingdom, in southwestern Arabia, between Hedjaz and the Red Sea; area 73,800 square miles; pop. 750,000. The capital is Sana or

Siberia into the Arctic Ocean; length 2500 miles. (See SIBERIA.)

YEZO (*yez'o*), or **HOKKAIDO** (*hok-ky'-do*), one of the islands of Japan, north of Honshu Island. (See JAPAN.)

YOKOHAMA (*yo-ko-hah'mah*), Japan, the principal seaport of Japan, on the eastern side of the island of Honshu, at the head of the Bay of Yedo, and not far from Tokio; pop. in 1923, 450,000. Yokohama has a very large trade, especially in tea, silk and lacquered ware. Until 1854 the place was a small fishing village; but when the trade of Japan was opened to the world this was chosen as the foreign port, and it grew so fast that in thirty years its population was tripled. In 1923 it was a flourishing and handsome

city, with well-paved streets and many fine buildings. One of the most disastrous earthquakes in history, followed by a fire and tidal wave, completely destroyed Yokohama in the summer of that year, and killed thousands of people, both Japanese and foreigners. The work of rebuilding was begun almost immediately. (See map of JAPAN.)

YORK, England, a city on the River Ouse, 38 miles northeast of Manchester; pop. 80,000. It is partly surrounded by ancient

Canterbury, the most important officer in the English Church.

York, the Roman Eboracum, was the Roman capital of Britain, and Septimius Severus and Constantine Chlorus, two emperors, died there. Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor in York. William the Conqueror destroyed the city, and it was again destroyed by fire in 1137. Yorkshire, of which it is the capital, is the largest county in England, and rich in mines and manufac-



YORK MINSTER

walls, and six of the medieval gates still exist. There are many interesting buildings. The cathedral, called York Minster, is thought by many to be the most beautiful church in England. It was begun in the 12th century, and is built in the form of a cross, with three richly ornamented towers. One of the windows is higher than a common four-story house (78 feet), and has pictures in stained glass of more than two hundred events in history. The cathedral has twelve bells, one of which is the largest in England. The archbishop of York is, next to the archbishop of

Canterbury, the most important officer in the English Church. It was ravaged by armies during the Wars of the Roses, and many battles took place there.

YORK, House of, see Champlin's *Cyclopedia of Persons*.

YORKTOWN, Virginia, a village on the York River, 10 miles from its mouth, noted for two sieges, one in the Revolution, the other in the Civil War. In 1781 an English army was stationed there under Lord Cornwallis, and strong forts and intrenchments were made around the village. General Washington, in command of the American army

and the French allies, began the siege of Yorktown on September 28. Washington had twice as many men as Cornwallis, and the English could not escape in ships because there was a French fleet at the mouth of the river. The Americans destroyed some of the English ships, and finally, after making an unsuccessful attempt to escape, Cornwallis was obliged to surrender with 8000 men (Oct. 19, 1781). Soon afterward the war ended.

The second siege of Yorktown was in 1862. When General McClellan began his march from Fortress Monroe toward Richmond he found the Confederates entrenched at Yorktown. At first they were commanded by General Magruder, but afterward they received large reinforcements, and the command was given to General Joseph E. Johnston. The Unionists began the siege on April 5, but just as General McClellan had his batteries ready for a bombardment the Confederates quietly marched out of the town and escaped (May 4, 1862).

YOSEMITE (*yo-sem'i-tee*) **VALLEY**, a famous valley in Mariposa County, California, noted for the splendor of its scenery. It is in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, about 150 miles east by south of San Francisco, and nearly in the center of the state. It is much like a deep winding gorge cut across the mountain chain, and is about six miles long and a half-mile to a mile wide, while the mountains rise on each side about a mile high. These walls, which are nearly straight up and down, have many singular and grand forms, called by various names, such as Cathedral Rocks, the Spires, the Domes, the Sentinels, the Three Brothers, and El Capitan (Spanish for "The Captain"). The River Merced runs through with many graceful windings, and forms several beautiful waterfalls. Among these is the Bridal Veil Fall (900 feet high), the Yosemite Fall (2600 feet), the Vernal Fall (400 feet), and the Nevada Fall (600 feet). The Yosemite Fall is said to be higher than any other fall in the world having as much water.

Yosemite means "full-grown grizzly bear," and was the name of a chief of the Indians who used to live in the valley. The Indians call the valley Ah-wah-nee. White men first went into the valley in 1851, and in 1864 Congress gave it to California, to be kept forever as a park for the use of the public. Many visitors go there every year.

YOUNG ITALY, the name given to the society founded by Joseph Mazzini in 1831, a patriotic republican group, which was an important factor in the freeing of Italy from Austrian rule and the founding of the United Kingdom.

YOUNG TURKS, the name taken by a revolutionary constitutional party, founded in Turkey in 1908, to bring about reforms in the Turkish government. It was made up chiefly of men who had been driven from Turkey by the cruelty and oppression of Abdul Hamid, the Sultan, and they worked with great skill and secrecy to secure the support of the army. The Sultan was forced to give Turkey a constitution and to order elections for Parliament. Shortly after, he was removed and his brother was made ruler in his place. (See **TURKEY**.)

YPRES (*ee'pr*), Belgium, a town in West Flanders, 30 miles southwest of Bruges, and 8 miles from the French frontier. It was once a center for the manufacture of linen and laces, and had a population, in the fourteenth century, of about 200,000. Its cathedral was built in the thirteenth century, and the town contained many other beautiful buildings, especially the famous Cloth Hall, or Hall of the Guild of Cloth-makers, the finest structure of its kind in the world. During the World War, much bitter fighting between the Germans and the British, whose lines ran very near Ypres, took place in the region, and the town became famous for the heroic resistance of the British troops against terrific attacks, and for their endurance of great suffering in their trenches, in the mud and rain of the long cold winters. Two great battles, known as the first and second battles of Ypres, took place there; the first in 1914, when the Germans made a vain effort to capture the channel ports; and the second in April, 1915, in which poisonous gas was used for the first time. Ypres was not captured, but it was totally destroyed by the bombardments.

YUCATAN (*yoo-ka-tan'*), Mexico, a peninsula extending into the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, comprising the states of Yucatan and Campeche. It is chiefly famous for the beautiful ruins it contains of cities of the Maya Indians. Some of these contain immense pyramids, and in one city there are walls covered with hieroglyphic writings. (See **MAYAS**.) Yucatan was conquered by the Spaniards in the 16th century and remained for many years under their domination. In 1823 it was annexed to Mexico. The state of Yucatan occupies its eastern and northern part. (See map of **MEXICO**.)

YUGO-SLAVIA, see **JUGO-SLAVIA**.

YUKON (*yoo'kon*), a great river of northwestern America, rising in British America and flowing through Alaska into Bering Sea; length about 2000 miles, of which 1200 are navigable. It is the principal commercial highway of Alaska during the summer months.

In the valley of the Yukon are valuable minerals, including gold and silver, and there are fine fisheries along its course. Valuable fur-bearing animals are hunted there in great numbers, and much lumber is cut. The climate is very severe and the river is closed for many months every winter. (See map of ALASKA.)

YVETOT (*eev-to'*), France, a town 21 miles northwest of Rouen, which was an independent principality during the Middle

Ages; pop. about 8,000. It became very famous in Napoleon's time long after its independence was lost, because of a song by Béranger called "Le Roi d'Yvetot," or the "King of Yvetot," about the happiness and contentment of the ruler of the tiny state. It was taken up and sung all over France, whose people had begun to get very tired of Napoleon's great empire and the ceaseless wars, and were beginning to think that they would be better off with less power and glory.

Z

ZACATECAS (*zah-kah-tay'kas*), the capital of the state of Zacatecas, Mexico; pop. 25,000. The country around it is rich in silver mines.

ZAGREB (*zah'greb*) or **AGRAM**, Jugoslavia, a city in the north about 80 miles northeast of Fiume; pop. 80,000. It is the capital of the former crownland of Croatia-Slavonia and is the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishopric and of a university. It has considerable trade in wine and grain, and various manufactures. The city is thought to have been of Roman origin. (See map of JUGO-SLAVIA.)

ZAMA (*zay'mah*), an ancient town in northern Africa, about 85 miles southwest of Carthage, where a Roman army under Publius Cornelius Scipio defeated Hannibal and ended the second Punic War. For his conquest of Africa, Scipio received the title "Africanus" from the Roman Senate and is usually spoken of in history as Scipio Africanus. (See CARTHAGE.)

ZAMBEZI (*zahn-bee'zee*), a river of southern Africa, flowing into the Mozambique Channel; length about 1800 miles. It was first explored by Livingstone, who discovered the great cataract called the Victoria Falls, about 800 miles from the mouth. It is higher than Niagara, the drop being from 356 to 343 feet into a narrow chasm, from which the water escapes through a gorge. Just below the falls there is a railway bridge, the highest structure of its kind in the world, with rails 420 feet above the water. Clouds of spray fill the chasm, and the negroes call the falls Mosi-Oa-Tunya, or "The Smoke that Sounds." The chasm is 100 miles long and very crooked. Below it the river can be navigated. (See map of AFRICA.)

ZANTE (*zan'teh*), one of the Ionian Islands, a nome or governmental division of Greece; area 169 square miles; pop. 4,500. (See IONIAN ISLANDS.)

ZANZIBAR (*zan'zi-bahr*), an island near the east coast of Africa; area 1,020 square miles; pop. about 200,000; chief town, Zanzibar (pop. 35,000). The city of Zanzibar has an excellent harbor, which is visited by many ships. Ivory, gum-copal, rubber, and hides are brought there from the neighboring coasts, and Zanzibar has a larger trade in these than any other place in Africa. The soil is very fertile and great quantities of

cloves are raised for export. Most of the world's cloves come from there. Copra, or dried coconut meat from which oil is pressed, is also exported. Pottery, rope, soap, and coconut mats are made. Zanzibar formerly belonged to Oman in Arabia, but it became independent in 1862. From that time it was governed by a sultan, who claimed the neighboring islands of Pemba and Mafia and much of the mainland. Germany began to get control of it, but in 1891 traded all her rights there to Great Britain, in exchange for Heligoland, in the North Sea. The British have a high commissioner and a resident governor for Zanzibar, and have developed it greatly. (See map of AFRICA.)

ZARA (*zah'ra*), an Adriatic port on the Dalmatian coast belonging to Italy; area with neighboring islands, 113 square miles; pop. 20,000. (See map of ITALY.)

ZEALAND (*zee'land*) or **SEELAND** (*see'land*), Denmark, the island on which Copenhagen is situated, lying between the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea. It is about 80 miles long, and the surface is flat or gently rolling. Many cattle and sheep are raised. There are over a million inhabitants.

ZEEBRUGGE (*zay'brug-geh*), Belgium, a seaport which the Germans captured in their first drive across Belgium at the beginning of the World War, and then used as a submarine base against British commerce. It was strongly fortified and mined, and well guarded against observation from airplanes. Nevertheless, in the spring of 1918, the British attempted to block the harbor for submarines by sinking an old battleship filled with concrete in the middle of the channel. At night, British naval vessels approached very near the mole and docks, and fired upon them, in order to cover the operation of sinking the cruiser in the harbor. This was done by a crew of brave officers and sailors, who set the fuse to blow up the ship and then took refuge in small boats. Many of them were killed by the explosion and by German guns, but their heroism was not wasted as German submarines were much hampered during the summer of 1918 by the mass of concrete.

ZEELAND (*zee'land*, Dutch *zay'land*), Netherlands, a province bordering on the North Sea, and including a number of islands near the coast as well as part of the mainland; area 707 square miles; pop.

247,000. Much of the surface is below the level of the sea, which is kept out by a series of dikes. The soil is fertile and the people are industrious and thrifty. Great quantities of cheese and other dairy products are made.

ZION (*zy'on*), the sacred hill of Palestine on which the city of Jerusalem was built. The name is used, figuratively, for Jerusalem itself; and often, in old-fashioned hymns and religious literature, for heaven, or for the Christian Church, which spreads the story of Zion, or the religion of Jerusalem. The Zionist movement among the Jews aimed to redeem and restore Zion (or Jerusalem) to the Jews.

ZUIDER ZEE (*zy'der zee*), a shallow arm of the North Sea, in the Netherlands, about 80 miles long by 35 wide. It used to be a lake, but in the 13th century great floods opened a channel to the North Sea. Some of it has been drained and redeemed by dikes for agriculture. (See map of the NETHERLANDS.)

ZURICH (*zoo'rik*), Switzerland, a city on Lake Zurich; pop. 200,000. The River Limmat, the outlet of the lake, divides Zurich into two parts, called the great and the small city. It has many interesting old buildings which, with the fine streets and promenades and beautiful scenery around it, make Zurich a

favorite place with travellers. There is a noted university there. The town is very old; it became a free city in 1219. The cathedral is celebrated as the place where Zwingli, the Swiss reformer, preached. The first English Bible ever printed was translated and published at Zurich by Miles Coverdale (1535). In 1859 a treaty was made there between Austria on one side and France and Sardinia on the other, after the war of King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia against Austria. Most of Lombardy was ceded to Victor Emmanuel, who thus accomplished the first step in unifying and freeing Italy. (See map of SWITZERLAND.)

Lake Zurich is twenty-five miles long, from one to two miles wide, and very deep. It is surrounded by beautiful hills covered with vineyards, farms and orchards.

ZUYDER ZEE, see **ZUIDER ZEE**.

ZUZULAND (*zoo'loo-land*), a province of Natal, in South Africa, named from the people who inhabit it, the Zulu tribe. The Zulus were once noted for their fine discipline and their military organization, which made them formidable enemies of the Boers and of the British. They are now Christianized and civilized, and are developing the agricultural and mining resources of their country under British supervision. (See NATAL.)

